British possessions, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. It is administered as a part of the Dutch East Indies, by a Resident at Ternate, who is responsible to the Governor-General. See COLONIES, LTC, OF EUROPHAN POWERS.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fig and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about $_{3000}$ sq. m.

New Jerusalem Church The New Church, whose members are commonly called "Swedenlorgians," because they accept the system of Scriptural interpretation contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (b 1688, d 1772), by whose instrumentality they believe the Lord has effected His Second Coming by unfolding the internal or spiritual sense of the Divine Word. The doctrines of this sense, together with the science of correspondenceswhich constitutes the key by which that sense may be unlocked—are set forth in Swedenborg's theological writings. The fundamental doctheological writings. The fundamental doc-trines taught are, that the Lord Jesus Chist, in His glorified humanity, is the only God of heaven and earth, and that in Him is the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, answering to the trinity in man of soul, body, and then operation together, and that in order to be saved it is necessary to believe in Him, and to keep the commandments by shunning the evils therein forbidden, as sins against Him Swedenborg's writings were first extensively Swedenborg's writings were first extensively made known in this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. John Clowes, rector of St John's, Manchester, who translated a great number of them, including his greatest work, the "Arcana Coolestia" (13 vols.) Another clergyman, the Rev. William Hill, translated the work second only in importance to it, the "Apocalypse Explained" (6 vols.) The Rev. Thomas Hartley, lector of Winwick, translated "Heaven and Hell" Very early, some drawn from the ranks of the Methodist preachers and other students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisaof Swedenborg, formed a separate organisa-tion for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. There are existing 8° societies, with 4868 registered members. They have Sunday-schools with 6413 children, and day-schools with 7713 scholars. There are twelve schools with 7713 scholars There are twelve societies in London and its neighbourhood Then statistics, however, full to tell the number of then receivers, who have always consisted of separatists and non-separatists the latter sometimes from their isolation, but sometimes from principle, worshipping in the Established Church or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealous, if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a Conference, which meets annually, and consists of all the ministers and of from one to the experience of the conference. ters and of from one to three representatives from each society, according to the number of its members. The Swedenborg Society, 1, Blooms-bury St., was founded 1810 for translating, printing, and circulating Swedenborg's works, which may be had in fifteen languages. The Church also possesses its own orphanage, its college

Newnham College. See Women, Higher Education of.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales is the oldest of the British colonies in Australia. It was founded as a penal settlement in 1888, and originally embraced half the continent. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From the sea upon the cast it stretches to about the sea upone the east it stretches to about long 140 £, which meridian divides it from South Australia Total area 310,700 sq. m; pop in 98, 1,335,800. The capital is **Sydney**, on Port Jackson, pop 410,000 Ruled by a Governor (Viscount Hampden, see under PEERS) and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 65 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legistative Assembly, is composed of 125 members, elected trienmally by 125 constituencies on a basis of manhood suffrage. Every male subject above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the colony and for three months in his electional district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Numbers are paid the sum of ξ_{300} a year. For local government purposes the colony ecognises 75 boroughs and 107 municipal districts, besides Sydney. There is also a division into 141 countries Education under Government control, compulsory for all children between the ages of six and fourteen years, and fee to the poor. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans and the Congregationalists, in the order named There is no state and to religion For defence there is a permanent force of about 500 men and about 500 volunteers, while there is a naval station at Port Jackson and a naval force of nearly 600 men There are 2691 niles of railway open, and 30,000 miles of telegraph line Much grain is grown, and there are nearly 50,000,000 sheep in the colony there are large forests, and gold and silver are mined Staple export is wool, to the amount of \$Li_0, \circ_0, \circ_0 DIPLOMATIC

the latter sometimes from their isolation, but Established Chuich or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Chuich is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealous, if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a Conference, which meets annually, and consists of all the ministers and of from one to three representatives members. The Bwedenborg Society, i, Bloomsbury St., was founded 1810 for translating, printing, and circulating Swedenborg's works, which may be had in lifteen languages. The Church also possesses its own orphanage, its college for training candidates for the ministry, its National Missionary Institution, and other associations formed to forward its propaganda.

and his supporters contended that the Premier was not a sincere supporter of Federation, but was pressing amendments to the Constitution Bill which he knew would not be accepted by the other colonies, while the Ministerialists retorted that Mr. Barton and his party would agree to terms which would be much to the disadvantage of New South Wales. The Labour members supported the Premier, while the Protectionists joined the Federal party under Mr. Barton The election was most under Mr. Barton keenly fought, and scenes of disorder were common. The Premier defeated Mr. Barton in the King division of Sydney, but the result of the poll showed that 63 Ministerialists, 57 returned (20th). The Government majority retuined (20th). previous to the election had been about 37
Three of the members of the Cabinet were defeated, and the Labour party were included in the 63 Ministerialists. In opening Pailiament the Governor said that the Government proposed to introduce, as the first business, a series of resolutions specifying the amendments in the Constitution Bill which were deemed of urgent importance, since the Government felt their paramount duty was to endeavout to bring about Federation on fair and just lines (Aug 17th). The resolutions were moved, and an amendment proposed by the Opposition was only deleated by 58 to 54 votes (Sept. 15th). Mr. Reid later on estimated the revenue for the current year at £9,433,000, and the expenditure at £9,681,000. The deficiency he proposed to meet by new duties on tea, coffee, biscuits, confectionery and jams, thus departing from his Free Iride policy. Ihe Assembly agreed to the amendments in the Constitution Bill suggested by the Government (Oct. 20th)

Newspapers and Magazines It appears from the '98 edition of the "Newspaper Press Directory" that he number of newspapers now being published in the United Kingdom is 2418 In England there are 1878, 472 in London and 1408 in the provinces, in Wales there are 103, in Scotland 216, in Ireland 179, and in the various isles round the coast 22 Of these there in Scotland 216, in Ireland 179, and in the various isles round the coast 22. Of these there are 185 daily papers in England, 6 in Wales, 19 in Scotland, 20 in Ireland, and 4 in the isles in '46 there were only 551 papers published in the United Kingdom, and only 14 dailies. Of magazines, including the quarterly reviews, there are now 2225, 194 of which are religious In '46 there were only 200 magazines in existence.

existence.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand is a colony of the British Empire, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: North Island, 500 m. by 250, area 44,467 sq. m. South Island, sometimes also called Middle Island, 500 m. by 200, area 85,528 sq m; also Stewart Island, area 665 sq m.; Chatham and Anckland Islands at some distance E. and S, area 377 sq. m. Area of entire colony, 104,409 sq m, population 759,146, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 39,854 Capital, Wellington, pop. (including suburbs) 44,791; chief cities, Dunedin, 48,672; Auckland, 58,344; Christchurch, 50,330 Volcanoes and volcanic belt across the centre of North Island

Island, between Taupo and the Bay of Plenty. Island, between Taupo and the Bay of Fienty. Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 48 members nominated by the Governor for life (ext. pt those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the House of Representatives of 74 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the colony for a year, and in the electoral district for 3 months. Members of the Lower House receive £240, and of the Upper House £150 a year for local government the country is divided into counties and boloughs, the 83 counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. About into town districts and road districts. About 40 per cent of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 22 per cent, are Presbytenians, and roper cent Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedobats. The majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and short to compact buildistrict being footbred. and a big frozen meat industry is being fostered. There are 2222 miles of railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication. There are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The ohief exports are wool, frozen meat, gold, gum, and grain Revenue, '97-8, £5,070,230, expenditure, £4,912,372, imports, 97-8, £8,055,222; exports, £10,070,993. Public debt, £44,081,521 See Briffish Empire (table) and L44,081,521 DIPLOMATIC

History, '94, - The Premier, Mr. Seddon, announced that the result of the financial year's working was a surplus of over £500,000 (April 18th) All branches of the revenue had returned more than was estimated, thus showing the continued prosperity of the country exact amount of the surplus was given in the Budget statement (Aug. oth) as £521,000, and the Government proposed to take advantage of the Government proposed to take advantage of the by remitting 5 per cent, in the duties on British manufactured goods, and by asking Parliament again to sanction the old age pen-sions scheme. The Old Age Pensions Bill, providing that every person of 65 years and upwards, of good chanacter, having resided for 25 years in the Colony, and possessing an income of not more than £44 per annum, should be entitled to a pension of £18 per annum, passed its third reading in the House of Representations of the person of th sentatives (Oct 8th), and its third reading in the Legislative Council (10th), and duly became law Other measures which passed during the Session ending in November were a Mining (Consolidation) Act, a Divoice Amendment Act,

(Consolidation) Act, a Divoice Amendment Act, and a Municipal Fruchise Reform Act.
Niagara Utilisation See Englin Frinc.
Nicaragua, a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sca. Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador constitute the United States of Central American Conference when relations to foreign countries. so far as their relations to foreign countries are concerned The Constitution of '94 vests the executive in a President elected for four years, and a Legislature of one House, containcluding suburbs) 44,791; chief cities, Dunedin, 48,672; Auckland, 58,344; Christchurch, 56,330 Volcanoes and volcanic belt across the centre of North Island. Alpine chain descends along the west coast of South Island. The famous "Hot Lakes" and geyser regions are in North Total revenue, about \$\mathcal{L}_300,000\$; expenditure,

(500,000; imports, £538,700; exports, £462,929. Public debt, £607,507. See Central America; for Ministry, etc., see Diplomatic; and for Nicaragua Ship Canal see Engineering.

Nicholas I., the reigning Prince or Hospodar of Montenegro, was b. Oct. 7th, 1841. After an educational course at Trieste and Paris, he succeeded his uncle, who had been assassinated, Aug. to. He married, in the same year, Princess Milona, the daughter of the Vice-President of the Council of State. During go the thirtieth anniversary of his accession was celebrated, and during the foundation. and during '96 the bicentenary of the foundation of his dynasty Queen Victoria gave him the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in March '97. His daughter Princess Helen is married to the Prince of Naples, the her to the throne of Italy; and another daughter, Princess

Nicholas II., who on Nov 1st, '94, succeeded his father, Alexander III, as "Emperor of all the Russias," was born at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68, his mother being the Princess Dagmar, a daughter of the King of Denmark, and sisterto the Princess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. The course of his studies was, by the wish of the late Carr, chiefly directed to modern history and languages, constitutional history, political and social economy, and the law and administration of his own country. He is gifted with the linguistic facility of most of his countrymen, and guistic facility of most of his countrymen, and especially English, of whose literature he has a thorough knowledge. During the famine of 5the was, at his own, request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch in the organisation of felici. As Czalewich he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Preobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had confeired upon him in '93 the Order of the Gaiter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Dai mstadt in Nov. '94 A daughter, Pincess Olya, was born to them in Nov '95, and another daughter in June 197. His coronation took place with impressive and elaborate coremonal at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year tow in May 90, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The visit to Paris was taken advantage of to accentuate the friendly understanding or alliance, as it may now be called, between France and Russia. This alliance was definitely approximed on the now be called, between Figure and Russia. This alliance was definitely announced on the occasion of the visit of President Faure to St Petersburg in '97 The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 are set out under Russia, History, '98.

Nicoll, W. Robertson, IL D., was born Oct. 10th, 1851, at the Free Church manse, Auchindoir, Abeildeenshire. He studied first at the University of Aberdeen, graduating at the University of Aberdeen.

at the University of Aberdeen, graduating M.A. in '70; next at the Fice Church College, Aberdeen, until '74, when he was ordained minister of the Fice Church, Dufftown, from which in 77 he was transferred to the Free Church, Kelso. In succession to Dr. S. Cs., he became editor of the Expositor in 84. In the following year ill-health compelled him to give up public speaking. In Nov. 86 he came to London, and started the British Weekly, which has been instrumental, to a remarkable

ferred upon him by Aberdeen University in '90. He was married (his second mariage) to Miss He was married (his second mariage) to Miss Katherine Pollard in '97. Dr. Nicoll is the author of many theological works, in addition to a "Life of James Macdonell, of the Times" ('89), a "Memoir of Professor Elmshe" ('90), and has been engaged for a long time on "The Victorian Era of English Literature: a Biographical and Critical History." He has projected and edited "The Expositor's Greek Testament," "The Lepositor's Greek Testament," "The Clerical Library," "The Clousehold Library of Exposition," etc. The clogical Educator, "The Clerical Library, "The Household Library of Exposition," etc. He is also joint editor of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nincteenth Century," of which two volumes appeared in '95 and '96 In Oct. '91 he commenced the Bookman, a monthly literary commenced the Bookman, a monthly literary journal, which was quickly recognised to be of high literary merit, in '93 the Woman at Home, which he had a large share in founding, began its career, and in '98 he undertook the editorship of the Christian Budget.

Niger Coast Protectorate. A British pro-

tectorate was formed in 1884 along the west coast of Africa, from the boundaries of Lagos (q v.), at the mouth of the Benin river, to the mouth of the Rio del Rey, including the mouths of what are called "the Oil rivers," but excluding that portion of the coastline which lies between the Fortion of the coastine which hes between the 1 of cados and Brass rivers, and which belongs to the Niger Ierritories. Until '93 it was called the Oil Rivers Protectorate. Inland it includes Oil Rivers Protectorate. Inland it includes the whole Benin region, the Niger delta, and the Old Calabar or Cross river from the rapids to the sea Benin lies on the western limits of the Protectorate, and owing to the attitude of the king and the savage fitish customs pre-vailing, trade was very difficult to carry on, so an expedition was sent in '97 and the king was deposed, a Resident being appointed in his place the country is rich in rubber, gums, mahogany, etc. It is bounded on the north-west by Lagos and Yoruba. The territory is administered by an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General, with six vice-consuls, and is now divided into three divisions, each under a consular officer. Government posts have been established at Ediba on the Cross river and Ngwa, behind Opobo. Old Calabar is the headquarters. The trade is chiefly carried

NIGERIA.

(map), and NIGERIA

on by a Liverpool Company, called the African Association, Ld. The chief products are palm oil and kernels, rubber, Ivoly, cambood, gums, etc. See Diplomatic, French West Africa

The Royal Niger Company are the chief representatives of British power and influence in Western Africa. The Niger Territories, now called Nigeria, which they administer under a royal charter dated July 10th, 1886, cover about 500,000 sq. miles, and contain a population variously estimated at from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000. The Anglo-German and Anglo-French agreements of '85,' '86, '90, and '93 settled the frontiers of the territory. The eastern frontier, settled by previous agreements made in '85 and '93, runs from a point on the Old Calabar or Cross river on the coast in a north-easterly direction to a point on the river Benue. Yola and its immediate neighbourhood were made the pro-perty of Great Britain, while Germany secured the Upper Benue and the confluence of the Faro extent, in introducing new writers to the river, together with the south shore of Lake leading world. The degree of LL.D. was con-Chad, as far as the 14° E. long. This frontier

Seorge Phuluph Son S Ĉ. Pubba Balihmg œ 0 (illustrating the Anglo-French Settlement of June '98) Keffic Akpoto X Enrichm is Stations
X Lonard to France
Thinksh Territories Statute Miles TOCO LAND Mampursi SHANT

MINDENIA

separates the Company's territory from the German sphere of influence in the Cameroons. The northern frontier, separating the British and French spheres of influence, stretches from Baiua, on Lake Chad, westwards to lo, on the west bank of the Middle Niger, I ut drawn so as to leave within the British sphere all the territory belonging to Sokoto. The frontiers on the west were settled by the agreement made in '98 (see History '98 below') On the Gulf of Guinea the Company have access to the sea by means of a coastline of about 120 miles in length, extending from the Porcados to the Brass river. The capital of Sokoto is Wurno, and other large towns are Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Yakubu, Zaria, and Illorin. The capital of the Territories is at Asaba; and the troops—Hausas principally, with English officers—are chiefly centred at Lokoja, the junction of the Niger and Benue rivers. The naval headquarters are at Akassa, at the mouth of the Niger, which possesses the only "slip" on the West coast of Africa on which vessels can be repaired. The Niger delta has a bad climate, but the inland portions of the territory are much healther. The chief products are rubber, gum, hides, ivbr., palm oil, and palm kennels. The Governor of the Company is Sir George Taubman-Goldic, and the Deputy Governor is Loid Scarbrough The Offices are at Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. See British Empire

(table) and DIPLOMATIC History, '98 .- In January an understanding was airived at by the Company with the Sultan of Sokoto, who, since the subjugation of Nupe in '97, had shown symptoms of rebellion against the Company's authority He, however, finally declared his intention to adhere to his alliance with the Company, and in proof thereof accepted the annual subsidy which he had pieviously refused. The Ibouza tribe agreed (Feb. 17th) to abolish human sacrifices, to open their roads to all tribes, to admit missionaries into three of their towns, and to appoint a responsible chief and a Council of twelve under the Company instead of the numerous petty chiefs then ruling In this month and later on the French policy of pushing forward into British territory armed expeditions, even while negotiations were going on at Paris, led to serious complications, and a French force was actually reported to be approaching Sokoto, though this was denied Colonel Lugard left England (March 5th) to take command of the British West African Frontier Force, with his headquarters at Lokoja The Anglo-French Commission was all this time sitting at Paris, and an agreement was finally reached and a Convention signed (June 15th) so far as Nigeria is concerned the result was as follows. The French claim was for the whole of the right bank of the Niger from Say to a point just below Busa, the capital of the kingdom of that name. The boundary agreed upon gave them the kingdom of Gurma, and a triangular district on the east of the river, lying between Say, Mauri, and a point ten miles north of Ilo, with both banks of the river from Say to the point ten miles north of From that point the boundary passed in a north-easterly direction along the watershed between the Niger and the river Sokoto, and

intersection of the arc with the 14th parallel the boundary line ran along that parallel for 70 miles, then south and east again for 250 miles, and then north again to the 14th parallel and along the parallel to a point a little to the east of the longitude of Kuka, and thence southward to the southern shore of Lake Chad. Southwards, from the point ten miles north of 10 highlighted the point the point ten miles north of 10 highlighted the wind and the point ten miles north of 10 highlighted the wind was traced so as to include Borgu, but leaving Nikki to France, the line eventually joining the boundary between Dahomey and Lagos on the 9th parallel. This necessitated the withdrawal of the French from 110, Busa, Kish, and Boua, leaving them Nikki, however. Two pieces of land (to be mutually agreed upon by the two Governments) on the Niger between Leaba and the junction of the Mossi and the Niger, and on one of the mouths of the Niger, we leased for 30 years to the French Government for trade purposes, and in 1 eturn France conceded equal terms for French and British trade in all French colonies from the Liberian frontier to the Niger. Borg was completely evacuated by the French (Sopt. 18t) and re-gain isoned by British troops. In October it was reported that the Imperial Government had taken over Akassa from the Company, and the territories is to be trais sterred to the Imperial Government were made the subject of many rimmours. However, nothing definite hid transpired up to the time of going to press (Nov. 19th).

Mile, Valley of the Upper. The events of the last few years, and more especially of '98, have combined to lend especial interest to this region. The distance from Khartoum to Lak Victoria, at the point where the Nile leaves it, is about 1100 miles, and Great Britain, Egypt, the Congo State, France, and Abyssimia are all interested more or less in the territory lying on both sides of the river along this part of its course. The events connected with the overthrow of the Khalifa and Dervish rule will be found set out under Fadel, with maps to illustrate the position of affairs. There also, as well as under France and Frincis Congo, Major Marchand's expedition to Fashoda, and the events which ended in his withdrawal, are described. Fashoda is about 370 miles from Khartoum. The Congo State have captured and now hold Refaf, Wadelai has been occupied by a British foice from Uganda, whence another expedition is now advancing northwards, and the Sirdai has established ports at Fashoda and Sobat.

NOMS DE PLUME

The word non-deplane is not known in Figure, the proper phrase being non-de-guerre. The following list of pseudonyms deals chiefly with modern English or American writers. It is by no means exhaustive, but it will be found to include plactically all writers of note who use a pen-nume—

Adeler, Max A K.H.B Dr. A K. H. Boyd, Alexander, Mis. Mrs A F. Hector. Ally Sloper Chas. H. Ross. Amaleur Casual, An Jas. Greenwood. Anna Isabella Thackeray Mrs. Ritchie.

the north of the old Say-Barua line, so as to Include all the empire of Sokoto. From the Argles, Mrs.

Annie Swan. . . . Mrs. Burnett Smith.

Ansley, F . . . F. Ansley Guthrie.

now Mrs. Hungerford.

Bede, Cuthbert Rev. Edw Bradley.	Lady Herbert nee Elizabeth A'Court.
Bettina Eliz. von. Arnim.	Lee, Holme Harriet Parr.
Bettina Eliz. von. Arnim. Betty Paoli Elizabeth Gluck.	
Bibliothile lacob Paul Lacroix.	Lee, Vernon . J Sheridan. Lengh, Aslon . Mrs Diehl. Lengh, Aslon . John Leighton (artist).
Billings, Josh Henry W Shaw.	Leigh, Aslon Mrs Dieni.
Bill Nye William E. Naye.	Lumner, Luke John Leighton (artist).
Bill Nye	Leigh, Aston
Braddon, Miss M. L., Mrs John Maxwell	Lott, Pierre . Julien Viaud. Lyall, Edna Miss Ada Ellen Bayly.
Breumann, Hans Chas G Leiand	Maartens, Maarten . J. M W Van der
Browne, Phillis . Mrs Hamer.	Poorten-Schwartz.
Brown, Phillis . Mrs Hamer. Brown, Tom Thos. Hughes	Mrs Humphry
Brown, Tom Thos. Hughes BV James Thomson	Mailland, Edward . Herbert Ainslie. Mailland, John IVilson William Watson. Milliam Watson. (née
Bystander Goldwin Smith	Martlaw, John Wilson William Watson.
Caliban M. Bergerat, also Jules	
Claretie	Kingsley)
(arle Victorien Saidou,	Martotti, L. A. Gallenga. Markham Mis. Mis. E. C. Penrose.
Carmen Sylva . Queen of Roumania.	
Claribel (song writer) Mis Barnaid	Marlett, E Henriette Eugemajohn. Maryat, Florence . now Mrs. F. Lean.
Claribel (song writer) Mis Barnaid Cobbleigh Tom Mr. Walter Raymond Conway, Hugh F. J. Fargus	
Conway, Hugh F J. Fargus Corelli, Murie . Marion Mackay	Mathers, Helen Mis. Reeves (nee Mat-
Corelli, Murie Marion Mackay Craddock, (E. Mary N. Muifree	Mrs. Toulmin
Corelli, Marie . Marion Mackay Craddock, C. E. Mary N. Muifree Crayon, Christopher J. E. Ritchie	Smith
Cushing, Paul . Roland A Wood Seys	Mrs Frank Blundell,
Dagonet . G.R Sims	nce M E Sweetman,
Danbury Newsman,	Mills () Reilly Chas (r Halpin.
The J. M. Bailey	Miller, Joaquen C H Miller
Dangerfield, John Oswald Crawfurd	Mrs Midock Mrs G L Craik.
Dart, Stephen Adeline Sergeant.	Mona Maclean Miss Todd
Dean, Mrs. Andrew Mrs. Sidgwick Democritus Junior . Robert Burton	Mis Paufax . Mizule Bell
Democritus Junior. Robert Burton De Montauban, G Wm P Greenough Donovan, Dick J E Muddock	Mrs Henry Wood . nee Miss Ellen Frice
De Montauban, G Wm P Greenough	Mr. Partington . Benj P Shellabal.
Donovan, Duk J. E. Muddock	Namey Beil N. d Anvers.
Dora d Istrea . Elina Ghiki, Princess	Nesott, L. Mis Dianu
Kotsova	Ominod C J Apperiey.
Druid H H Dixon Duchess, The Mis Margaret Argles	Meade, L. T. M. L. Trancis. M. L. Trancis. M. L. Trancis. Milts () Really. Multer, Joaquan. Miss Midotk. More Machan. Mrs Partington. Nancy Bell. Nancy
I Omen Dlachburn Mrs Flexbath Creek	
L. Owen's Blackburn . Miss Elizabeth Casey E V B Hon, Mrs. Boyle	()ldcastle, John . Wilfred Meynell, Editor of "Merry England"
E V B Hon, Mrs Boyle Fanleigh, Frank Francis E Smedley	of "Merry England"
Falconer, Lanoe Miss E Hawker	O'Rell, Max . Paul Blouet
Falconer, Lance Miss E. Hawker Fane, Violet Mrs. Singleton	Louise de la Rame.
Farningham, Maxi-	Pansy . Mrs S M Alden
annc Mary Anne Hearn	Pendragon . Henry Sampson. Penn, Arthur J Brander Matthews. Procy, Reuben Thos Byerley. Comparison of the Proceedings of the Procedings
Field, Michael Miss Bradley	Dann Arthur I Brander Maitnews.
Foresta Fran' H. W. Herbert	Percy, Sholto Thos Byerley. Percy, Sholto Company Development of the Percy of the
Gariett, Ldward Mrs 1845, I yvie Mayo Gaston, Marie . Alphonse Daudet	Percy, Shotto . C Robertson
Gaston, Marie . Alphonse Daudet	Petroleum V Nashy . David Locke
Granam, Linis Mrs Molesworth	
	Phis Browne
Gray, Marwell Miss M G Tuttiett	(artist)
Grile, Dod. Ambrose Buree	(artist)
Grile, Dod . Ambrose Buree Grimsel . M Rochefort	(artist)
Grule, Dod . Ambrose Butee Grunse! M Rochefort Gushington, Impulsia Lady H. Dufferin	Prout, Father (artist) Prout, Father F S Mahony. T Purnell, Douglas Jerrold, A T Quiller Couch, and others.
Grile, Dod . Ambrose Buree Grinsel . M Rochefort Grishington, Impulsia Lady H. Dufferin Gyb . Comtesse de Martel	Prout, Father (artist) Prout, Father F S Mahony. T Purnell, Douglas Jerrold, A T Quiller Couch, and others.
Grile, Dod. Ambrose Buse Grimsel M Rochefort Gushington, Impulsia Lady H. Dufferin Gyp Comtesse de Martel Halburton, Hugh Logie Robertson	Prout, Father F S Mahony. T Purnell, Douglas Jewold, A T Quiller Couch, and others. Red Spirmer Wm Senior.
Grile, Dod. Ambrose Buse Grimsel M Rochefort Gushington, Impulsia Lady H. Dufferin Gyp Comtesse de Martel Halburton, Hugh Logie Robertson	Prout, Father F S Mahony. T Purnell, Douglas Jewold, A T Quiller Couch, and others. Red Spirmer Wm Senior.
Grile, Dod. Ambrose Buse Grimsel M Rochefort Gushington, Impulsia Lady H. Dufferin Gyp Comtesse de Martel Halburton, Hugh Handlon, Gail Mary Abigail Dodge H H Mrs Helen Jackson	Prout, Father Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q
Grile, Dod. Ambrose Buse Grimsel M Rochefort Gushington, Impulsia Lady H. Dufferin Gyp Comtesse de Martel Halburton, Hugh Handlon, Gail Mary Abigail Dodge H H Mrs Helen Jackson	Prout, Father F S Mahony.
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Grile, Dod. Grines de Martel Grinsel Martel Gry Martel Gry Martel Gry Martel Gry Martel Halew, Lud Haleburton, Hingh Hobbis, John Olter Hope, Ascott K Hote, Anthony Hope, Ascott K Hote, Martel Hote, Martel Halen Jackson Mary Abigail Dodge Mrs Helen Jackson Mrs Clarge Mrs Helen Jackson Mrs Clarge Mrs Hope Moncrieff Hotepu Mrs Clarge Hote Mona Carre Chas J M Lovson Rev John Watson Rev John Watson Rev John Watson Rev John Watson Rev James Hildyard Ingoldsby, Thomas Ingoldsby, Thomas Ingolasel Martel Mrs Mannington Caffin Mrs John Knox. John Grant Mitchell, LL.D.	Prout, Father Cartist Prout, Father F S Mahony. T Purnell, Douglas F S Mahony. T Purnell, Douglas Prout, Father F S Mahony. T Purnell, Douglas Prout, Father H S Mrs C E L'Riddell Mrs E M J von Booth. Karl Emmerich Bayer. Hobart Pasha Hobart Pasha Hatton Miss Sarah Williams X Boniface Mr. Hepburn W Hale White, M A Robert Barr Sketchlev, Arthur Rev George Rose Stretton, Hesba T C. Haliburton. N. P. Willis Stath, Arthur Mme, Valeska Voigtl. Stretton, Hesba Sarah Smith.
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Thanet, Octave . . . Alice French.
Thérèse Bentvon . . . Therèse Blanco. Thompson, Alice C. Titiomb, Timothy . Toby, M.P. Thomas, Annie . now Mis. PenderCudlip. . now Mis. Pender Cudlip.
. Mrs. Meynell.
J. G. Holland.
. H. W. Lucy, in Punch.
L'Abbe J. H. Michon,
author of "Le Mau-Trois Etoiles (* . *) dit," etc. Mrs Elizabeth Phelps. Trusta, H . . Twain, Mark . Tytler, Sarah Samuel LaClemens Miss Henrietta Keddie Uncle Remus Joel Chandler Harris,

Editor of The Gentle-Man's Magazine Thomas Hughes Urban, Sylvanus Vacuus Viator . Varley . . . Mrs. G. L. Banks. l'crax H Dunckley M Olchewitz l'erne, Jules Water Horner Willer John Strange W. Land Markey W. Wandlingham Chas F. Browne. Wetherell, Hisabeth Whitfon, Grace Mrs. K. Thomson. Willer John Strange Mrs. K. Thomson. Willer Mrs. K. Thomson. J. Corlett. Mme Bouvier. l Corlett. Mrs Etherington Guy-Worborse, Emma J Yendys, Sydney . . . Yorke, Stephen . . Zadkiel . . .

Norfolk Island. Discovered by Capt Cook, Oct. 9th, 1774, 600 miles from New Zealand, 200 miles east from Australia; length 5 miles, breadth 3 miles. Pop. 750. Occupied as a penal settlement till '55, and then given to the Pitcairn Islanders. In Nov. '96 the Island was transferred to the Government of New South Wales, and a resident magistrate was appointed to administer it, assisted by an elected council of twelve members. The chief village is Kingston.

Sydney Dobell. Miss Linskill Lieut R J Morrison.

Norman, Henry, born in Leicester, journalist, author, and traveller. Educated in France, at Harvard, USA, and at Leipzig For several years on the staff of the Pall Mall Gazetle From '88 travelled in China, Siberia, Korea, Japan, Tonquin, and Malava, visiting the Franco-Chinese frontier, crossing Korea on horseback, and exploring a hitherto unknown part of the Malay Peninsula, which he also clossed, being the first European to mass part of the Malay Peninsula, which he also crossed, being the first European to pass through the upper part of the closed native State of Kelantan Author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" (81), "The Real Japan" (91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" (94), and a later work upon the Ralls an Penysula based upon account of the Part Fast" (194), and a later work upon the Balkan Peninsula, based upon a series of letters in the Daily Chronicle, in the autumn of '95, called "Round the Near East" Since '92 he has been a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Chronicle, and was appointed assistanteditor March '95

Married Frances Isobel, daughter of the late J Married Frances isobel, daughter of the late J Ballenden, Esq, in '71, and was left a widower in '81. His first novel, "Heaps of Money," was published in '77, and there have since followed "Mademoiselle de Mersac," "Matrimony," "No New Thing," "His Grace," "A Deplorable Affair," "The Countess Radna" (93), "St. Ann's," "Matthew Austin," "A

Victim of Good Luck" ('94), "Billy Bellew" ('95), "A Dancer in Yellow" ('96), "Clarissa Furiosa," "Marietta's Marriage" ('97), "The Widower" ('98), and several other books, and serials in the various leading magazines. His novels are noticeable for their excellence of dialogue, and are generally descriptive of aristocratic society. Address Underbank, Torquay.

North-West Territories, The, comprise three organised districts: Assimboia, area 89,538 sq m; Alberta, area 106,100 sq. m; and Saskatchewan, area 107,002 sq. m. The unorganised territories, comprising Athabasca, area 104,500 sq. m; Yukon, Mackenzie, Franklin, and Ungava, the combined area of which is lin, and Ungava, the combined area of which is ooo, ooo sq m, are strictly under Federal jurisdiction, represented by the Lieut Governor Fop. 99,722 Capital, Regina Great lakes and large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, Peace, Saskatchewan, among the chief—are found in the Teritories. The resources are enormous, agricultural, pastoral, and mining. Vast coal fields of fauly good quality exist, and are being profitably worked The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses Assimbola and Alberta. The Government of the Territories, consisting of a Lieut Governor, a Responsible Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 26 consisting of a Lieut covernor, a responsible of 26 members, was made representative in '91. The Territories have two seats in the Dominion Senate, and four in the House of Commons. The new gold fields at Klondike he in the Territories Klondike is only a small section of Yukon, one of the provisional districts above of Theon, one of the provisional districts above named. All those who know the district seem to agree with Mr. W. Ogrlvie, the Dominton Surveyor on the Yukon, and recently appointed Commissioner for the district, that it nomises to be one of the largest and richest mining areas in the whole world. The goldbearing area extends south-castwards from the 141st meridian into British Columbia Indica tions show that it is at least 50 miles long, and in places upwards of 100 miles wide. The arctic climate and the shortness of the summer season appear to be the great hindrances to mining operations, together with the scarcity of supplies caused by the remoteness of the of supplies caused by the remoteness of the district, and the great difficulty of the transit thither. The Times sent a special commissioner to the district in '98, and from the articles published in its columns it appears that Dawson City, which has sprung up at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, has a population of 20,000, that of the whole district being about 27,000. There are about 5000 miners actually at work, and the output of the '97-8 season has been estimated at from £2,000,000 to £5,000,000, primitive and un-economical as the modes of working the gold are The administration of the district has been bitterly complained of, more particularly the Dominion regulations that a 10-per-cent Norris, William Edward, was b Nov 18th, that alternate claims in every new district 1847, and is the son of the late Sir W. Norris, must be reserved for the Government A formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon Ed. at Eton. Commission directing Mr Ogilvie to hold an Married Frances Isabel daughter of the late I. immediate inquiry under oath into the charges of official corruption and maladministration in the Yukon district was issued (Oct. 9th, '98) See British Empire (table), Canada, and DIPLOMATIC.

> NOTWAY. See SWEDEN AND NORWAY. Norwich, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Nossi Bé. A small island on N.W. coast of Madagascar, held by France since 1843; and a

Madagascar, neid by France since 1843; and a flourishing trade-port.

Nova Scotia. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It is a peninsula connected by narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct colony. Area 20,907 8q. m.; pop. 450,396
Capital, Halifax; pop. 38,556 A fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 18 counties. The coal mines near Halifax and Cape Breton turn out about 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and the whole of the Dominion Government railways are worked with coal from these mines Administered by a Lieut -Governor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a House of Assembly of 38 members. The Province has 10 seats in the Dominion Senate and 20 in the House of

Commons. Education receives some Government support, and is free and to some extent compulsory. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714; entered Dominion 1867. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), CANADA, and DIPLO-

Nurses, Royal British Association of, 18 a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of nearly 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. Over 2500 nurses have already been registered, and a copy of the register (38 6d) can be obtained of the Secretary, 17, Old Cavendish Street, Oxford Street, W.

Nvasaland See British Clntral Africa PROTECTORATE.

OBITUARY (Dec. '97-Nov. '98.)

The following classified list of persons de-The following classified list of persons de-ceased during the year will explain itself, though it may be mentioned that, wherever it has been possible to obtain them, the date of decease is given in parentheses at the end of each paragraph, and the age in italic figures Following our usual practice, the lengthy biographical details given in previous editions with regard to the two great statesmen, Bismanck and cladstone, who died during the year, are omitted from this Obtuary. Some details as to the simple obsequies of Bismarck. are, however, given under Girmans, and a full account of the splendid Parliamentary tribute paid to Gladstone will be found in the article

ROYALTY AND RULERS.

Austria - Hungary, The Empress - Queen of, Princess Ehzabeth Amelia Engenie, daugh-ter of Duke Maximilian of Bayaria; married to the Emperor Francis Joseph in Aug. '54; assassinated by an Italian anarchist named

Denmark, Queen Louise of, mother of the Pinness of Wales, the Dowager-Empress of Russia, and King George of Greece (Sept.

29), 81

Rung, Prince, one of the leading forces in Chinese affairs since '66 (May 2), 68
Leopold, Archduke of Austria (May 24), 75

Osman Fazil, H.H Prince, cousin of the Khedive

of Egypt (Feb 18)

Samoa, Malietoa, King of (Aug. 22)

Tai Wen Kun, the father of the King of Korea, and Regent '63-74 (Feb 22)

PEERS.

Anglesey, Henry Paget, 4th Marquis of (Oct.

Bradford, Orlando G. C. Bridgeman, 3rd Earl of; M.P. South Shropshire '42-55; Lord Chamberlaun '66-8; Master of the Horse 74-80, '85-6 (March 9), 79

Caledon, James Alexander, 4th Earl of (April

7), 72 Algernon W. G. Fvans-Freke, 9th Baron (June 12), 71

Carlingford, Chechester Samuel Parkinson-Fortesque, 1st Baron, and and Baron Clermont, M.P. Louth 47-74, Under See for the Colonies '57 8 and '59-65, Chief See for Trada '65 and '68-71, President Board of Trade '71-4

(Jan 29), 75 Cawdor, John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, and Earl (March 29), 81

Clarina, Eyre Challoner Henry Massey, 4th Baron (Dec 16), 67

Commell, Beauchamp Henry John Scott, 6th Farl of (Feb.), 71 Combermere, Robert Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, 3rd Viscount and a Bart (Feb. 20), 53

De L'Isle and Dudley, Philip Sidney, 2nd Baron (Feb 17), 70

Desart, William Ulick O'Connor Cuffe, 4th Earl

of, author of many novels (Sept. 15), 5.7

Dimsdale, Baron, M. P. Hertford '66-74, and the Hitchin Div. '85-92, his title was a Russian

Hitchin Div. '85-92, his title was a Russian creation (May 2), 69

Dorohester, Dudley Wilmot Carleton, 4th and last Baron (Nov. 30), 77

Exeter, Brownlow Henry George Cecil, 4th Marquis of, MP. North Northants '77-95, and some time Conservative Whip (April 9), 69

Hillingdon, Charles Henry Mills, 1st Baron; MP. for Northalletton 65-0, West Kent '68-85, made a peer '86, Treasurer of Gold Standard Defence Association (April 3), 68

mate a peer of, Treasurer of four Standard Defence. Association (April 3), 68

Rolm Patrick, Ion Trant Hamilton, 1st Baron;
M P Co Dublin '63-85 (March 6), 59

Lathom, 'kt Hon E Bootle-Wilbraham, first Earl of, G C B, Lord Chamberlain (Nov. 19), 60 Lisle, John Arthur Lysaght, 5th Baron (April

Mansfield, William David Murray, 4th Earl of; K.T.; M.P. Aldborough, Woodstock, Nor-wich, and Perthshire during the period of

30-40 (Aug. 2), 322 Mount Cashell, Chailes William More, 4th Earl of, Viscount Mount Cashell and Baron Kil-worth (Feb 20), 72

Oxenbridge, William J. Monson, 1st Viscount; M.P. Reigate '58-62; Treasurer of the Queen's Household '74; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard '80-6; Master of the Horse '92-4 (April 16), "Playfair, Lyon, 1st Lord; P.C., G.C.B; Inspector-General Government Schools of

spector-General Government Schools of Science, M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews University '58-63, South Leeds' '85-92, Postmaster-General '73-4; Chairman Ways and Means '80-3, Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '92-5 (May 20), 7"

8t. Albans, William A Aubrey de Voie Beauclerk, 10th Duke of, Captain of H.M. Yeomen of the Guard '69-74 (May 10), 58

Strafford, George Henry Charles Byng, 3rd Eail of, M.P. Favistock '52-7, Middlesex '57-74, First Civil Service Commissioner 80-8 (Maich 28), 68

28), GS

Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Charles Howard,

18th Earl of (March 31), 67
Wilton, Seymour John Grey Egerton, 4th Earl

of (Jan. 3), all

Winchilsea and Nottingham, Muiray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, 12th Earl of, M.P. South Lines '84-5, and the Spalding Div '85-7, when he succeeded to the Earldom,' founder of the National Agricultural Union, and its organ, the Cable (Sept 7), 47

BARONETS.

Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Dyke, 11th Bart, Conseivative M P West Somerset '37-47, Liberal M P North Devon '65-85, West Somerset '85-6; Privy Councillor '83 (May 20),

Arnott, Sir John, 1st Bait, proprietor Irish Times, Bristol Steam Navigation Company, etc (March 28), 84

Carmichael-Anstruther, Sir Windham C 1, Bart., Conservative M P. South Lanakshuc

74-80 (Jun 26), 74, Ohiohester, Sir Arthur, 8th Bart (July 13), 4, Clarke, Sir Philip H, 11th Bart (Feb.), 74
Farhe-Cuninghame, Sir Chailes A, 10th Bart.

(Dec 27, '07), 51 Forwood, 511 Arthur B, M.P. Ormskirk Div of Lancashire '85-98, Parliamentary Sec to Admiralty '86-92, made a Bart '95 (Sept 27),

Framer, Sir W A, 4th Bart, author of several volumes of recollections, of the Duke of Wellington, Loid Beaconsheld, etc. M P Barnstaple '5579, Ludlow'03-5, Kidderminster

'74-80 (Aug 17), .;
Ravelook-Allan, Sir Henry M, 1st Bart, K C B, VC, killed by Afridis during the Indian frontier operations, after a distinguished military career he became MP for Sunderland '74-81, South-East Dutham '84-92 and '95-8 (Dec. 30, '97), h' Hawley, Sur Henry James, 4th Bart (Oct 5), 5' Rope, General Su William, 14th Bart, retried

8r (Sept 5), 7"
Hughes, Sir Alfred, 9th Bait (April 1), 7;
Knightey, Rev Sir Valentine, 4th Bart rector of Preston Capes and Charwelton, Northants

(April 28), 85 Knill, Sir Stuart, 1st Bart, Lord Mayor of

London '03, 74 Lawrence, Sir Henry H, 2nd Bart., grandson of Sir Henry Lawrence, of Lucknow (Oct. 27),

Lushington, Sir Henry, 4th Bart. (March 15), 72 Maryon-Wilson, Sir Spencer, 10th Bart. (Dec 31, 97), 68

Miles, Sir C. L., 3rd Bait. (Oct. 25), 25
Millbank, Sir Frederick Acclom, 1st Bart., M.P.
North Riding, Yorks, '65 85 (April 28), 78
Paul, Sir Robert J., 3rd Bart (May 0), 78
Peek, Sir H. W., 1st Bart, M.P. Mid-Surrey
'68-84 (Aug 26), 73
Russell, Sir George, 4th Bait., M.P. Wokingham '85-08, Chairman South-Eastern Railway
CO. (March 2), 79

nam 85-08, Chairman South Paster America Co (March 7), 70 Shakerley, Sir Charles Watkin, C R, 2nd Bart. (Oct 20), 65 Simpson, Sir Walter G, 2nd Bait (May 20), 65 Tuite, Sir Mark A, 10th Bart (March), 89 Waters (Sir Ichn et Bait (Spart 26), 79 Watson, Sir John, 1st Bait (Sept 26), 79

M P.s and Ex-M P.s.

Baden-Powell, Sil George, K C,M (, , M l' foi

Liverpool, '85-08 (Nov. 20), 71
Bass, Hon Hamar Alfred, M.P. Staffordshire West '85-98, and previously for Tamworth '78-85 (April 8), 56

Colman, Jeremiah James, Liberal M P Norwich 71-95, head of the firm of mustaid, staich, 71-95, head of the firm of mustaid, staich, and blue manufacturers (Sept. 18), 65

Cook, E. Rider, Liberal M.P. West Ham '85-6

(Aug. 21)

Dixon, George, M.P. Birmingham '67-76, and for the Edgbaston Div. '85-98; he was Mayor of Birmingham in '66, and best known for his educational work, especially in connection with the National Education League (Jan 24),

Fowler, Matthew, M 1' Durham '92-8 (June 13),

Gabbett, D. F. M. P. Limerick '79-85 (Aug. 4), 55 Gladstone, Rt. Hon William Ewart. See pie-Vious eds and \$15510N (Sect. 10) (May 19), 85 Guest, Arthur, Conservative M P Poole '08-74

(July 17), 77

Harrison, Charles, M P. Plymouth '95 8 (Dec.

24, 97), h' A, LI D, M P North Aberdeen 85-96, formerly Professor of Roman Law at Univ Coll, London (July 21), 5% (Baacson, Frederick Wootton, M.P Stepney 36, 98 (Feb. 22), h'

ills, Arthur, Conservative MP Launton '57 65, Exeter '73 80; MI.SB. '73-65 (Oct. Mills, Arthur,

Murdoch, C I, M P. Reading '85-92 and '95-8 (July 7), 1.1

(1019 7), 61
Owen, Homas, M.P. North-East (Launceston)
Div of Cornwall '92 \$, chairman Thomas
Owen & Co., Ld., Cardill, and part proprietor
H'estern Daily Marcary (July 20), 55
Paull, Henry, D.L., M.P. St. Ives, Cornwall,

7:68 (Nov. 3), 7/.

Pease, Arthur, M.P. Whitby 80-5, Darlington 3/5, 5. President of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society (Ang. 27), 6/.

Plimsoll, Samuel, "The Sailor's Friend", M.P. Deiby 68-80, and the advocate of the primary of the Sailor's Price of the Primary of the P ciple of the compulsory loadline, which, after

much fighting, was adopted (June 3), 74
Ponsonby, Hon Ashley G J, D L, M.P.
Cirencester '52-7, 50-65 (Jan 12), 67
Potter, Thomas Bayley, founder and hon see of the Cobden Club, and M.P Rochdale '65-95 (Nov. 6), 80

Richardson-Gardner, Robert, ex-M.P. Windsor

(lan), 71 Smith, Abel, M.P. Heitfordshire '54-7, '59-65, '66-85, and East Herts '85-98 (May 30), '69 Stansfield, Rt. Hon, Sir James, G.C.B., P.C.; cd at London University (B.A. and LL.B.);

called to the Bar '49; M.P. Halifax '59-95; Under Sec. for War '66; Financial Sec to the Treasury '69; President of Poor Law Board

Treasury '69; President of Poor Law Board '71, and then of Local Government Board till '74, and '86-92; a friend of Mazzini (Feb. 7), '8 Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P., P.C., M.P. Wolverhampton '35-98, Judge-Advocate General '52-9; President of Poor Law Board '58-65 (Jan. 16), 90 Walpole, The Rt. Hon Spencer Horatio, called to the Bar '31, Q.C. '46, M.P. Midhurst '46, Cambridge '56-82; Home Secretary '52, and again in '58 and '67 (May 22), 91 Wright, Caleb, M.P. Leigh Division of Lancashire '85-95 (April 28), 87

CLERGY AND MINISTERS.

Anson, Rev. G II G, Archdeacon of Manches-

ter '70-90 (Feb 8) Bardsley, Rev. Charles Wareing, Canon of Carlisle, author of "English Surnames"

Bedford, Rev. Robert Claudius Billing, DD, Bishop of, and formerly rector of Spitalfields (Feb 21), 64 Bell, Rev. C

Bell, Rev. (C D, D D) late rector of Chelten-ham, and Hon Canon of Carlisle (Nov 11), 7" Birch, Rcv. A F, an old Eton master, and long rector of Northchurch, Berkhamsted (July

Burton, Rev John, Weslevan minister (Dec 29.

Buttanshaw, Rev. J., Prebendary of Bath and

Wells (April), ""
Clarkson, Rev. W., one of the oldest unssionaties of the L.M.S (Dec. 13)
Clements, Rev. Jacob, Sub-Dean of Lincoln

(June 19), 78

Davidson, Rev. Samuel, D D, LL D, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Lancashire In-dependent College 42-56, and author of numerous theological works, a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee

(April 1) 91 Davies, Rev Thomas, DD, Congregational minister at Llanelly for nearly fifty years, and ex President of the Welsh Congregational

ex President of the Welsh Congregational Union (March 29)
Garnier, Rev. T. P., rector of Banham and Hon. Canon of Norwich (March 17), 57
Gent. Rev. George W., Pinnipal of St. David's College, Lampeter, 97-8, and formerly Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea (May 9)
Hammond, Dr., Vicar-General and Roman Catholic Dean of the Diocese of Limerick (Aug.

Hughes, Rev. Thomas, the oldest Nonconfor-

Hughes, Rev. Thomas, the oldest Nonconformist minister in Wales (Aug.), 35

Kane, Rev. R. R., Li. D., rector of Christ Church, Beliast (Nov. 20)

Lake, Very Rev. W. C., D. D., Dean of Durham, '60-04 (Dec. 8, '07), 80

Machell, Rev. Canon R. B., M. A., vicar of St. Maitin's-le-Giand, York (Aug. 18)

Mann, Rev. Thomas, for fifty, years Congregational minister of Trowbridge (Jan.), 81

Mayor, Rev. Canon R. B., rector of Frating-cum-Thorington, Essex (Aug. 15), 78

Newth. Rev. Sanuel, M.A., D.D., Principal of the Congregational New College, St. John's Wood, '72-80, and author of several theological

the Congregational New College, St. John Wood, '72-89, and author of several theological and scientific works (Jan 29), 77
O'Regan, Very Rev. Dean, Patriarch of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland (June 23)
Palmes, Ven. James, D.D., Archdeacon of East Riding, Yorkshire (June 3), 73

Roberts, Rev. W., B A., an ex-Chairman London Congregational Union (Dec. 14)
rott, Ven. Melville Horne, Archdeacon of
Stafford and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield

Stationd and Canon Residentiary of Lichneid (June 3), 71

Selwyn, Rt Rev. J. R., Bishop of Melanesia '77-01, and Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, '93-8 (Feb. 12), 54

Staley, Rt. Rev. T. Nettleship, D.D., Bishop of Honolulu '61-70 (Nov.), 75

Stokes, Rev. George T., D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Dibblin (March 2) 55

Ecclesiastical Fistory in the University of Dublin (March 24), 55

Tinling, Rev E. D., Senior Canon Residentiary of Gloucester Cathedral (Dec. 2), 83

Tulloch, Rev. W., sometime Secretary and Moderator of the Baptist Union of Scotland

Moderator of the August Moderator of Angel, 78
White, Rev Edward, thirty-six years Congregational minister of Hawley Road Chapel, Camden Town, author of "Conditional Immortality" (July 25)

mortality" (July 25)
Whitehead, Rev. Alfred, vicar of St. Peter's,
Thanet, and Hon. Canon of Canterbury (March)

Wilson, Rev Alexander, formerly Secretary of the National Society (Oct 29), 84 Young, Rev. R N., D D, Wesleyan minister; Professor of Classics at Headingley College, Leeds, and Handsworth College, Birming-ham, and first assistant secretary and then Secretary of the Wesleyan Conference; President '86 (Aug 2), 69

LEGAL

Ball, Rt. Hon John T., LL.D., P.C., ex-Lord Chancellor of Iteland, author of "History of Ireland before the Union," etc. (March 17),

Bedwell, Francis A, Judge of County Court Circuit No 16 (Hull, Malton, etc.) '74-98 (June 27), 70

Bullen, Edward Uttermare, Recorder of South-

ampton (Oct 26), Cobb, J. R., F. S. A., Parliamentary solicitor and

Gobb, J. R., F.S.A., Parliamentary solicitor and antiquatian (Dec. 6, 97)
Gock, Alfred, Q.C., F.S.A. (April 20), 1/9
Gooke, George F., registrar of the County Court, Norwich, 74-94 (May 27), 79
Darley, William F., Q.C., late County Court Judge for Carlow, Kildare, etc. (F.b. 16), 92
Denison, Charles M., barrister and member of the Parliamentary staff of the Times (lan. the Parliamentary staff of the Times (Jan. 15), 62

Dowell, Stephen, assistant solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue 63-96, author of a "History of l'axation and Taxes in England" (June), 6.

Lawrence, N T, head of the firm of Lawrence, Graham, & Co, solicitors, of London (April 28)

Lewis, Thomas, M P Anglesey 86-95 (Dec. 2), 76 Lookwood, Sir Frank, Q C, M.P. for York 85 95; Solicitor General 9-15 (Dec. 19), 52 Pankhurst, Richard M., LL D, of the Northern

Circuit, and a prominent member of the I.L.P.

(July 4)
Ravenhill, W. W., barrister and Recorder of Andover since '72 (Aug 18), 62
Shee, Martin A., Q.C. (Sept. 13), 94
Webb, Charles L., Q.C. (Aug. 13), 76
White, Frederick Meadows, Q.C., Judge of the Clerkenwell County Court '93-8 (May 21), 69

DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

Alabaster, Sir Chaloner, K C.M G., late British Consul-General at Canton (June 28), 59

Birch. Peregrine, clerk in the Parliamentary Office, House of Lords, 36-78 (June 26), NJ Bond, Sii E. A., K. C.B., late Principal Librarian of the British Museum (Jan. 2), NJ

De Michele, Mr. Charles Eastland, British Consul in St. Petersburg at the time of the Crimean War, and afterwards editor of the Morning Post (Feb. 19), 88

Post (Feb. 19), 88

Disraeli, Ralph, only brother of the late Lord
Beaconsfield, Deputy Clerk of the Pailiaments '75-92 (Oct. 18), 89

Fawoett, Sii J. H., Chief ludge and ConsulGeneral for Turkey '77-93 (Aug. 22), 67

Fraser, Sir William, K.C.B, LL D., Deputy
Keeper of the Records of Scotland (March 13),

Gaisford, Lieut Colonel G., Political Officer in Baluchistan, killed by an assassin (March 15),

Goldie Taubman, Sir John S, Speaker of the Manx House of Keys (Nov 9), 60 Hadow, Walter H, one of H M.'s Phison Com-missioners for Scotland (Sept. 15), 19

Howard, Sir Henry F., G CB, British Minister

to Bayaria '66-72' (Jan. 27), 5'

Hunter, Lieut -Col F M, CB, CSI, Consul for Somaliland for some years (Aug 1)

Lawson, Sir George, KCB, Assist Under Sec for War'95-8 (Maich 9), 60

Lay, Horvatio Nelson, CB, Inspector-General Chinese Maintime Customs '59-64 (May 4), 66

Lees, Sir Charles Cameron, former Governor of the Gold Coast, Labuan, the Bahamas, Bar-bados, Mauritius, and British Guiana, retired

o5 (luly 26), h1
Little, W C, of Cambridgeshile, assistant
commissioner to the Duke of Richmond's
Commission on Agriculture '79-82, member

Commission on Agriculture '19-82, member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture '19-82, etc. (Oct 20), "
Lugard, General the Rt. Hon Sir Fdward, exAdjutant-General in India, and Permanent
Under Secretary for War '6-71 (Oct 31), 85
Maoandrew, Sir H C., late Provost of Inventors
and Sheriff-Clerk of the County (Sept 26), "
Mackie, Sir James, K C.M G, LL D, M B.,
British Delegate on the Egyptian Board of
Health (Feb 20) (#)

Health (Feb. 23), 600
Meade, The Hon Sir R H, GCB, Permanent Under Sec. for the Colonies '92-7 (Jan 8), 6;

Moran, Gabriel, Chief of the Registry Department of the Home Office (July 5), 56 Pennell, Sir Henry, former Chief Clerk of the

Admiralty, retired '65 (Sept. 12), "; Ramsden, F. W., British Consul at Santiago

(Aug. io) Rawinson, Sir Robert, K.C.B., one of the pioneers of sanitary science, and the first chief engineering inspector of the Local Government Board (May 31), 88

Rawson-Walker, E. H., Consul for the Philippine Islands (Aug. 2)
Russell, W. B., Commissioner of Maritime Customs in China (May. 26)
Stephenson, Sir W. H., K.C.B., chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue '62-77 (March 1),

Stronge, Charles W., CB, ex-private sec to Lord Beaconsfield, and Government Director of Telegraphs (Jan. 30), 81
Talbot, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Sir W. P. M.

Chetwynd, K.C.B., Seijeant-at-Aims in the Chetwynd, K.C.B., Serjeant-at-Arms in the House of Lords since '88 (Sept. 21), 81 Tilley, Sir John, K.C.B., Secretary to the Post Office '64-84 (March 18), 85 Watson, Rev. A. E., chaplain of the British Embassy, St. Petersburg (May 14), 45 Webb., Sir J. S., K.C. M.G., Deputy Master to

the Frinity House Commissioners (Oct. 31) 8.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Abdy, General C. H., retired Madras Staff Corps (April 9), 74

Adair, General Sii Charles W., K.C.B. (Dec 27, 97) 77

Adams, General H. A., Bombay Infantiy (Jan.

Airey, General Sir James I, K.C B; retired '81 (Jan 1), % stehnson, Brigade-Surgeon J. E. T, M.D.

Autohison, Brigade-Surgeon J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., F.R.S., LL D., Bengal army, retired

(Sept 30), h.;

Bacon, Major-General E A II, late Bombay
Staff Corps (May 6), ?;

Batchelor, General Charles, late Bengal Cavalry

(March 22), 67
Bourchier, Major-General Sir George, K.C.B.

(March 15), 76 Boxer, General E. M., F. R. S., late R. A. (Jan. 2) Byrne, Major-General I. E., R. A., retired

(Sept 1), 6"
Coke, Major-General Sir John, K C B, (Dec. 18)

Coote, Admiral Robert, C B, F R G.S; ictired

(March 17), 'S Currie, Surgeon-General Samuel, M.D., C.B., hon. physician to H.M. the Queen (March 2.).

Crutchley, General Charles, Colonel Royal Welsh

Fusiliers (March 30), 87 Devereux, Major-General the Hon. George 1, late RA (Feb 24), 80

Dodgson, General Sir David Scott, K C B., late Bengal Staff Corps (May 26), 76

Bengal State Corps (may 20), 77

Duncan, Major-General John, commanding the
Bombay Forces (Sept s)

Faulknor, General J 15 (Oct 28), 74

Fraser, General A, C B, R F, late Bengal Engineers (June 11), 74

Fraser, General George W (May 24), 71 Gardiner, General Sir Henry Lynedoch, K. C.B., Groom-in-Watting to the Queen (Dec. 15), 77 Greville, Major-General H. L. Fulke, R.A., retired 81 (1914) 5), 71

Gwyn, General Hamond W, late Royal Marine Light Infantry (Jan 18), 74.

Hamilton, General Arthur Frank, late Royal Engineers (Madras) (Sept. 14), 56 Hammond, General Henry, late Bengal Artillery

(Feb.), 77
Hawley, Licut-General R. B., C.B., formerly commanding the 6oth Rifles, assistant military secretary and DA.G at the Wai Office. Colonel Commandant of the King's Royal Rifles (Aug 6), 77

Rifles (Aug 6), 77

Johnston, Surgeon-General W., late Madras
Army (July 24)

Kennedy, General Sii Michael K., K.C.S.I., of
the Royal Engineer's (Feb 1), 74

Knox, General T. E., C.B., Colonel of the Norfolk Regiment (May 27), 78

Leet, Major-General W. K., V.C., C.B.; retired
'87 (June 30)

Lowther, Major General W. H.; retired '80

(June)

Lucas, Leonard, ex-Deputy Inspector-General Legge, Rev James, of Corpus Christi College,

Lynden-Bell, Major-General T C., formerly commanding the Bristol District, Command-

commanding the Bristol District, Commanding that at Netley, and in '88 commanding the 1st brigade at Aldershot (Aug)

Lysons, General Sir Daniel, G. C. B., Constable of the Tower of London (Jan 29), 81

Maclean, Surgeon-General W. C., C. B., I.L. D., M. D., hon surgeon to the Queen, ex-professor of military medicine at Netley (Nov. 1'), 87

Man Coverd Honey (Applied 1999)

Man, General Henry (April 10), 83

Massie, Admiral I L (July 20), 95

Massie, Admiral I L (July 20), 95

Kiddleton, Lient-General Sir Frederick D,
K.C. M.G., C. B., Keeper of the Crown Jewels
(Jan. 24), 73

(Jan. 24), 73
Moberly, Major General F. J., R.E., a member of the London School Board '85, 98 (Jan. 26), 77
Montgomery, General George S., C.S. J. (Jan.)
Murray, Surgeon General John, M.D., late Indian Medical Department (July 27), 88
Pleydell-Bouverne, Admiral F. W. (July), 87
Pym, Major General W. A., late Indian Staff Corps.
(Nov.) 25

(Nov 1), 75

Walter, General John McNeill, C.B. (Oct. 5), 79 Waring, Colonel, M.P. Northern Division of County Down 85, 98 (Aug. 12), 79 Warre, General Sir Henry J., K.C.B. (April 3),

Wood, Major-General E. A., C.B., appointed to command the troops at Shorneliffe 95 (May Woodthorpe, Major-General R. G., C.B., R.E.,

Deputy Surveyor General Indian Army (May

Yeatman-Biggs, Major-General, C.B., commanding and division in the Tirah Campaign (lan).

LITERARY AND SCHOLASTIC.

Bellamy, Edward, author of "Looking Backward" (May 22), 1/8
Bowes, Hely, the Standard's correspondent in Paris (Nov 8)

Bue, Jules . 1 , Taylorian Teacher of French

in the University of Oxford '47-97 (Dec 22) Caird, John, D.D., Ll. D., Principal of Glasgow University, for many years a distinguished minister of the Chuich of Scotland, then Professor of Divinity at Glasgow University '6', and Principal '73, author of "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Rehgion," "Spinoza," etc (July 40), '8' (Zarson, Rev. Joseph, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trimity College, Dublin (Feb. 1) (Clarke, Mrs. Chailes Cowden, author of a concordance to Shakespara, and of the concordance to Shakespara, and of the concordance to Shakespara, and of the concordance to Shakespara.

concordance to Shakespeare and of several

books (Jan. 12), 88

Dodgson, Rev Chailes L, best known as "Lewis Cairoll," the author of "Alice in Wonderland" and other fantastes, also of various mathematical and logical treatises (lan. 14), 65

Findlay, J. R, chief proprietor of the Scotsman and a contributor to it (Oct 16), 75

Frederic, Harold, journalist and novelist, London correspondent of the New York Times, and author of several novels of great ment

(Oct. 29), & Frost, Rev Percival, FRS, DSc, Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, Cambridge

'59-89 (June 5), 80

Howard, Blanche Willis, author of "One Summer," "Guenn" (Oct.)

Oxford, Professor of Chinese Literature (Nov 29), 8? Liddell, Rev. Henry George, D.D., Dean of

Christ Church, Oxford, '55 93, formerly Head Master of Westminster, and joint author of the famous Greek Lexicon (Jan. 18), 87

Linton, Elizabeth Lynn, author of a large number of novels, and a successful and innumber of novers, and a succession and defatigable journalist. Her antagonism to the "New Woman" movement, constantly and forcibly expressed, especially in her essays on "The Girl of the Period," attracted universal attention (July 14), 76

Mackay, Eric, author of "Love Letters of a

Mackay, Eric, author of "Love Letters of a Violinist" and other poems (June 2), 1/2 Moulton, Rev. W. F., M. A., D. D., Head Master of the Leys School, Cambridge, a member of the New Jestament Revision Committee, President Wesleyan Conference '90; author of a "History of the English Bible," etc. (Feb 5), 63

Palmer, Arthur, D.D., Professor of Latin and Public Oritor in the University of Dublin

(Dec 14)

Patton, George V, LL D, editor of the Dublin

Daily Express (March 18)

Payn, James, novelist and journalist, ed at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, author of "Lost Sir Massingberd," and numbers of other novels, long editor of the Combill Magazin (Maich 25), 65
Penny, Rev C W, M A, bursar and assistant master at Wellington College, 61 of (March

30), 60

Robinson, Rev C obinson, Rev. C. J., D.C.L., Principa Queen's College, Harley Street (Nov. 2) DCL, Principal of Tennyson, Frederick, elder brother of the late Laureate, and himself a poet of marked talent

(Feb 26), 91

Walker, Thomas, editor of the Duly News
'8-69, and afterwards of the London Gazette

(Feb 16), 76

Wayte, Rev S W, B D, President of Frinity (ollege, Oxford, '06-78 (Sept 7), 7)

Wayte, Rev W, assistant master at Eton (Sept 7), 6 ditor of various classics (May 3), 69 Gleson, one of the founders of the Studio, and for a time its editor, author of "English Illustration in the Sixtics" and "Master Painters of Great Britain (Oct. 19),

42 Wren, Walter, the Civil Service coach (Aug 5),

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

Bessemer, Sir Henry, the inventor of the Bessemer process for the conversion of cast tion into cast steel (March 15), 87

Clark, Latimer, formerly company, anthor of the Electric Felegraph Company, anthor of "An Elementary Freatise on Electrical Measurement" (Oct 30), 26.

Freeman, H. W., M.R.C.S., senior surgeon Royal United Hospital, Bath (Nov 28), 56.

Gordon, Samuel, of Dublin, cs. Piesdent of the Royal Academy of Mediume, in Indiand

Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland

(April 29), 83 Gregory, Sir Charles H, K C M.G, consulting engineer to many Colonial Governments

(jan 10), 81 Hart, Ernest, editor of the Brilish Medical

Journal since '66, and chairman for many years of the National Health Society; a prolific writer on medical and sanitary subjects (Jan 7), 63

Hopkinson, John, F.R.S., D.Sc., Sen. Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman 71; Professor of Electrical Engineering at King's College, London; killed with his son and two daughters through a fall on the Dent de Veisivi, near Arolla (Aug 27

Arolia (Aug 27)

Knglake, Hamilton, M.D., of Taunton, eldest brother of the historian (May 8)

Lee, Henry, F.R.C.S., senior consulting surgeon to St George's Hospital, and formerly Lecturer in Pathology and Surgery to the

Royal College of Surgeons (June 11), 52
Marshall, Henry, M.R.C.S. England, M.D. and
F.R.C.S. Edinburgh, consulting surgeon to
the British General Hospital (April 24), 55
Pengal, Henry, treasurer of the Royal Meteoro-

Perigal, Henry, treasurer of the Royal Meteorological Society (June 5), 77
Prickthorn, F. R., R. N., ex-Inspector-General of Hospitals, retired 78 (Dec 31), 79
Prichard, Augustin, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., the eye specialist (Jan 6), 77
Quain, Sir Richard, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond, F.R.S., member of the General Medical Council, originator and editor of the "Dictionary of Medicine" (March 13), 82
Ralya, Cohert, the distinguished countrologists.

Salvin, Osbert, the distinguished ornithologist

and entomologist (Jan 1), 6;

Sinclair, Robert, one of the pioneers of railway Sinclar, Robert, one of the pioneers of railway engineering, ex-general manager Caledonian Railway, and chief engineer of the Creat Eastern Railway '56-69 (Oct 20(, NI Sopwith Thomas, MICE, FC5, civil and mining engineer (July 30), 60
West, Charles, MI, FRCP, Foreign Associate of the Royal Academy of Paris, author of many medical Legisless (March 10)

author of many medical treatises (March 19),

Wilson, William, MICE, the engineer of Victoria Station, the first Metropolitan Railway, the Millwall Docks, etc (Sept 20), 76

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA

Alvary, Max, the well known tenoi (Nov. 8), 40 Beardsley, Aubrey, the black-and-white artist, contributor to the Yellow Book, Savov Mayaz-in (March 10)

Burne-Jones, Sir Edward, 1st Bart Received

Received his inspiration as an aitist from Rossetti, and developed his originality and power independently of the schools. In the early part of his career he exhibited chiefly under the auspices of the Old Water Colour Society, but after an unfortunate dispute in '70 he left the Society, of which, however, he afterwards became an honorary member He was elected he society of which, nowever, he afterwards became an honorary member. He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in '85, but in Feb. '03 resigned. His pictures were long amongst the chief attractions at the Grosvenor Gallery, and after '87 of the New (allery. Created a baronet in '94. (June 17),

Calderon, P. H., R.A., Keeper of the Royal Academy 87-98 (April 30), 67 Dobson, W. C. T., R. A. (tettred), and a member of the Water-colour Society (Jan. 30), 87

of the Water-colour Society (Jan 30), 82
French, William, line-engraver (Jan 9), 83
Gilbert, Sir John, vice-president of the Royal
Irish Academy, editor of the national manuscripts of Ireland, and author of many
historical works (May 23), 63
Green, Charles, R I, one of the founders of the
Graphic (May 1), 58
Hardy, T. B., the brilliant water-colour artist
(Dec.)

Harper, Ihomas, sergeant-trumpeter to her Majesty, and long professor at the Royal Academy of Music (Aug. 27), N?

Linton, W J, the wood-engraver, author of various books, and the husband of Mrs. Lynn

Linton (Jan), 86

Lowenstam, Loopold, etcher (May 28), 56 Marks, Henry Stacy, R A (retired), author of a volume of reminiscences, "Pen and Pencil Sketches" (Jan 9), 69

Martin, Lady, better known as Helen Faucit, the great actiess of the middle of the century

(Oct 31), 82

Nicolini, Signor, the tenor, and husband of Madame Patti (Jan 18), 65

Overend, W. II., member of the Institute of Painters in Oil, painter of sea pictures (March 18), 47 Pearson, John Loughborough, R A., consulting

architect to the Incorporated Church Building Sosiety, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (Dec. 10, '97), NI
Remeny, Fdward, the violinist and composer

(May), 65

Seidl, Anton, the great orchestral conductor,

and director of the Wagner performances at Covent Garden in '97 (March 29), 18 erriss, William (William Chailes James Lewin), mundered by a madman at the entrance to the Adelphi Fhentre (Dec. 16, Terriss. 07), 49

INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

Alford, Rt Rev C R, D D, sometime Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong (June 14), 83
Barkly, Sir Henry, G C M. G, K C B, M P for Leominister '459, and then Governor successively of British Guiana, Jamaica, Victoria, Mannitus, and Cape Colony (Oct. 20), 83
Bell, Sin Francis Dillon, K C M G, C.B., a former Speaker of the New Zcaland House of Representatives and Acoustic result for

of Representatives and Agent-General for

the Colony '8r-91 (July), 'N.

Brownless, Anthony C, M D, LL D, C M G,
Chancellor of Mclbourne University (Dec. 3)

Burgess, G. D. (. S. I., Judicial Commissioner in Upper Burma (July 4), 50 Byrnes, The Hon. I. J., Premier of Queensland

(Sept 27), S
Cameron, M. C., Governor of the North-West
Territories, Canada (Sept)
Chapleau, Sir J. A., late Lieut-Governor of
Quebec and formerly Premier of the province (June 13), 55

Cleary, Mgr J Vincent, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kingston, Canada (Fcb 24), 69

Davie, The Hon Theodore, Chief Justice of

British Columbia (March 7)
Davies, Major-General Sir W. G., K.C.S.I.,
Financial Commissioner in the Punjab and

member of the Legislative (ouncil (June 12),70 Dobson, Sir W L, Chief Justice of Tasmania (March 17), 65

Dunedin, Rt Rev Henry L. Jenner, D.D., 1st Bishop of, '66-71, and Bishop of the Eglise Catholique Gallicane in Paris '82-93 (Sept. 18), 75

Farran, Sir Chailes F., Chief Justice of Bombay

(Sept 9), 58
Gasburne, The Hon W., a Cabinet minister of
New Zealand, and author of "New Zealand
Rulers and Statesmen" (Jan. 7)
Goodenough, Lieut-General Sir W. H., K.C.B.,

commanding the British troops in South Africa (Oct. 24), 65

Grey, Sir George, K.C.B.; Governor of South Australia '41, New Zealand '45, Cape Colony '54, and again New Zealand '61. He then took up his abode in that colony, and more than once was Premier In '94 he took up his residence in England (Scpt 19)

Grose, James, C.I.E., member of the Madras
Executive Council '94 (June)

Hosking, Edward, Judge of the High Court of Burma (Oct.)

Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, 3rd Bart, of Bombay, and member of the Legislative Council (July)
Jenkins, Rev John, D. D., L.L. D., Moderator of the Canadian General Assembly '28 (April 12),

Kingsford, William, I L.D., author of a history

of Canada (Sept 27), 7"

Kirk, Professor, F. L.S., ex. Conservator of State
Forests, New Zealand (March)

Larnach, The Hon W. J., C.M. G., a member of
the New Zealand Parliament (Oct. 12), 6"

Macleod, Donald Grant, M.A., LLD, Judge of Moulmein (March 10)

Malleson, Colonel G. B., G. S. I., author of "The History of the Indian Mutiny," continuing Sir John Kaye's work on the same subject, "The French in India," and other notable works on Indian military history (Maich 1),

Manning, Charles J., Chief Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of New South Wales

(Aug.), 57

Maxwell, Sir William E., K.C. M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast since '95, and formerly Colonial Secretary and Acting Governor of

Nolson, James Henry, late Madras Civil Service, and author of two books on Hindu law (April 3), 59

Palmer, Sir A. H., K. C. M. G., President Queens-land Legislative Council and ex-Premier of

Pale, A. J., C.M.G., Speaker of the Barbados House of Assembly (Sept 2) Boott, Sir John, K.C.M.G., ex-Governor of Labuan, Natal, and British Guinea (June 30),

Sheriff, The Hon. W. A. M., formerly Judge of the Supreme (ourt at Demerara (June 25), 54 Speechley, Rt. Rev J M, D D, late Bishop of Travancore and Cochin (lan 20)

Tascheran, Cardinal, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec (April 12), 78
Walsh, Dr., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto since by (July 31)
Young, William, C.S.I., late Bengal Civil Service (1907) 20, 164.

vice (lan. 31), 64

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

Alfieri di Sostengo, the Marquis Carlo Alberto,

the Italian statesman (Dec 18)

Bayard, The Hon Thomas Francis, Senator
'69-85, Secretary of State '85-8, first American
Ambassador to Great Britain '93-7 (Sept 28),

Bismarck-Schönhausen, Plince Otto Eduard Leopold, created Count, Sept. 16, 65, and Prince von Bismarck March 71 (July 30), 85 Brin, Benedetto, Italian Minister of Maiine

(May 24), 69 Buffet, M., ex-Premier of Fiance and life S-nator (July 7), 80 Oarnot, Madame, widow of President Carnot

(Sept. 30), 55

Cavallotti, Signor Felice, leader of the extreme Radicals in the Italian Parliament, killed in

a duel (March 6), 56
Cooley, Judge Thomas M., first President or U.S.A. Inter-State Commerce Commission, and author of many legal works (Sept. 12), 75 Daudet, Alphonse, playwright and novelist; author of "Les Aventures de Fartarin de Fartascon," "Fromont Jeune et Risler Añie," "Numa Roumestan," and many other works

(Dec 16), 5%

De Kamemsky, M. Gabriel, Russian financial agent in Great Britain (March 12) Delianof, Count, Russian Minister of Public

Instruction (jar 10), 80

De Talleyrand de Valencay et de Sagan, Napoleon Louis de Talleyrand-Perigord, Duc, grand-nephew of the great I alleyrand (March 21), 87 Dominguez, Don Luis L., Ai gentine Ministei in London (July 20), 79

Ebers, Georg, the German Egyptologist

(Aug 7), hl Fontane, Γheodor, of Berlin, novelist, poet,

journalist (Sept. 21), 78 Gholam Haidar Khan, Commander-in-Chief of

unusum maidar Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army (Maich) Gemes, Senhor Henriques Barros, Portuguese ex-Minister for Foleign Affairs (Nov 15) Hall, Rev. John, D D, Presbyterian minister of New York (Sept 17)

Hall, Professor James, the American geologist (Aug. 7), 86 distinguished

Herz, Cornelius, whose name was so prominent when the Panama scandal broke out in France, and whose extradition from England the French Government unsuccessfully sought. He was for years occupied with

electric-light undertakings at Paris ()uly 6), 5.7 Kalnoky, Count Gustave, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Forcign Affairs till '95 (Feb. 13),

Kayser, Dr Paul, former Director of the German

Colonial Department (Feb. 13), 53 Popoff, Admiral, inventor of the Russian circular ironclads used in the Crimean War (March), 77

Puvis de Chavannes, Pierre, the French artist, sometimes called the French Burne-Jones (Oct 25), ??
Rivier, M., Professor of Law in the University

of Brussels, and one of the foremost authori-

tics on international law (July 21), 63 Shirane, Baron, Japanese Minister of Ports (lune)

Sineo, Signor, Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs (Feb. 26), 47

Sterneck, Admiral Baron von Ehreustein, Commander-in Chief of Austro-Hungarian Naval Department (Dec 5), 67

Stieve, Felix, Professor of History at Munich (June), 53

Tchernaieff, General, ex-Governor-General of Turkestan and the conqueror of Tashkent

Turkestan and the conqueror of Tashkent (Ang 17), 70

Topelus, Zacharias, the Finnish author and poet (March 12), 80

Twells, Rt. Rev E, D D., Bishop of the Orange Free State '63-70 (May 4), 70

Vollborth, M A, Russian Consul-General in England (July 12)

England (July 12)

Yon Kaltenborn-Stachau, General, formerly
Plussian Minister for War (Feb. 14), 62

Yon Ploetz, Berthold, leader of the German
Agrarian League (July 24), 54

Vo Mintarfold, General, General-Adjutant to
the German Emperor (Sept), 61

Wells, David Ames, D.C.L., author of "Our Burden and our Strength," ex-President of the American Free Trade League, and writer on economic subjects (Nov. 5), 70

Zakharm, Professor, one of the most celebrated physicians in Russia (Jan. 5)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arnold, A. J., general secretary of the Evan-gelical Alliance (March 11)
Ashton, Thomas, of Manchester and Hyde,
merchant and philanthropist (Jan 21), 79

Barrett, George, the jockey (Feb. 25), 35 Dawson, Matthew, the great trainer of race-

horses (Aug. 18)

De Keyser, Sir Polydore, Lord Mayor of London

287-8 (Jan 14), 16.

Dyer, Lieut.-Colonel Henry C. Swinnerton, of the firm of Armstigng-Whitworth, and orthograms of the firm of Armstigng-Whitworth and orthograms. ganiser and President of the Engineering Trades Employers' Federation (March 21), 64 Gee, Thomas, editor and proprietor of the Banner, and a chiefleader of the Liberal party

in Wales (Sept 28), 83

Harford, Edward, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants '82-97 (Jan), 57

"82-97 (Jan), 57
Kennedy, Edward, for 28 years secretary of the
Early Closing Association (April), 75
Laird, John, of Laird Bros, Birkenhead Ironworks (Jan 25), 64
Melson, Dr. John Barritt, of Birmingham, one
of the founders of the Evangelical Ailiance,
and a very prominent Wesleyan (May 31), 86
Müller, George, founder of the well-known
orphanage at Bristol (Maich 10), 92
Orton, Arthur, the Tichborne claimant (April 1)
Tattersall, Edmund, head of the firm of
Tattersall's (March 5), 82

Tattersall's (March 5), 83
Thomson, John C, Sheriff of Forfarshire (Aug

Walker, I. D, the great Harrow cricketer (July

Willard, Frances, sometime President of the Women's College at Evanston, Illinois, President of the World's Christian Temperance Union, and a great worker on behalf of temperance and women's suffrage (Feb. 19), 79

Obok is a port on the Bay of Tajurah, in the Gulf of Aden, and is a French possession, to-gether with a wedge of territory lying between Liythrea and the British Somali Coast Protectorate. See French Somalii And

O'Connor, T. P., M P See under COMMONS O'Conor, Sir Nicholas R, Ambassador at Constantinople See Privy Council

Oddfellows, Independent Order of (Manchester Unity, Friendly Society) According to the report for the year '97 the total adult memberthe report for the year 'of the total adult membership is 787,962. It has also 110,906 juvenile nembers. The total capital of the Order belonging to Society, Districts and Lodges, amounts to £9,783,020. The summary of receipts and expenditure for the year ending Dec. 3181, or, 1s to the following effect. Receipts—contributions to suck and funeral fund, £802,637, https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.com/10.1016/j. interest, £310,968, admissions, £3419 Expenditure—sickness benefits, £695,789, funerals, £142,224. Excess of receipts over expenditure Expendeparture was made in '98, when it was agreed to form lodges composed of females only Grand Master, Thomas Edmondson, High

Street, Skipton. Secretary, Thomas Collins; Assistant Secretary, Walter Collins, 97, Grosve-nor Street, Choriton-on-Medlock, Manchester. There is also the National Independent Order of Oddfellows, which consists of 572 lodges, with an adult membership of 56,683, and a juvenile membership of 8088. It has a capital of £177,060. Other bodies are the Grand United Order of Oddfellows, with Grand Master Wallis at its head, a total membership of 175,306, and tunds amounting to £650,000, and the British United Order of Oddfellows, with a membership of 15,047

Okuma, Count, is one of those who took part in the Japanese revolution of 1868, and through it rose to office In '73 he was appointed Minister of Finance, and held that post till 81, when, through a disagreement with the Premier, Maiquis Ito, he resigned In '88 he became Minister for Foreign Affairs for a short time, but his efforts to push forward the revision of the treaties with foreign nations made him unpopular, and he had to resign After his first resignation in '81 he organised the Progressive party known as the Kaishinto, and their power has steadily grown till, in '96, it carried him into office as Foreign Minister The Count has always advocated party government for Japan, and in '98, after the fall of the Marquis Ito's Ministry, he organised the first Government ever appointed in Japan on a party basis, though he did not long remain in office. Sec TAPAN

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

This subject, which has been much and scriously discussed during the last ten years has greatly increased in public importance, and it will probably be one of the leading questions upon which legislation will be required by a large number of voters, on both sides, at the next general election. As much controversy has always existed and now prevails respecting an equitable and practical scheme for granting State pensions to the subjects of the United Kingdom on attaining old age, a select committee was appointed on July 21st, '96, to take evidence and report on this question. In the conduct of their inquiry the Committee availed themselves of the evidence laid before the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor, and well considered the report of that Commission, as well as the reports laid before it of individual members Much of the testimony taken by the Commission related to the condition and treatment of the iged und i the existing Poor Law ment of the ged and i the existing from Law system, to the means that exist for meeting the needs of the aged mespective of that system, and to certain schemes for State and which had been suggested, but none of which were recommended by the Commission—The Committee at the commencement of their proceedings had to consider more than a hundred schemes, which for the most part may, they state, be classified in the following groups-

viz.

Schemes involving compulsory contribution towards a pension fund, either according to the German method of deduction by employers form wages paid by them, and aided by a contribution levied from the employers, or by way of a yearly or lump payment made by all young persons previous to a certain age and accumulated at compound interest until the 2. Schemes to provide a universal grant of pensions to all individuals on reaching a certain age, without requiring from them any direct contribution or examining their merits and their needs. Different modifications were suggested, mainly with the object of fixing the income above which there should be no grant of pension.

3 Schemes providing special facilities and encouragement to voluntary insurance against old age, with substantial assistance from the

4. Schemes which provide State assistance towards old age pensions for members of Friendly Societies only Some of these proposed that such members should, on attaining a certain age, receive pensions from the public funds, while others proposed that pensioners should receive part of their pension from their Society and the remainder from the State

The Committee reported that, after examining rather than serve the best interests of the industrial population." The Committee considered, with the view to making it their own, a scheme originally suggested by Sir Spencei Walpole, a member of the committee, and afterwards developed and modified in discussion. The Committee stated that within the limits marked out by their reference they had not received and were unable to construct any scheme less open to objection than Sir Spencer Walpole's scheme, which they designate Scheme A. After long and careful discussion in the Committee it stood as follows -(2) Any person who, on attaining 6s, has an assured income of not less than 2s 6d, and not more than 5s a week, may apply for a pension to the pensioning authority (2) It shall be the duty of this authority, unless it has reason to believe that the assured income of the applicant is either less than the smaller of more than the larger of these sums, to grant a pension to the applicant if eligible (3) A person shall not be thus cligible who, in the person shall not be thus chighle who, in the opinion of the pensioning authority, requires, owing to his physical or mental infimity, relief in an asylum, infirmary, or as an inmate of a workhouse (4) A person to whom a pension may be granted shall receive the following sums from the pensioning authority—If his income is 2s to and less than is, an additional 2s to get pensioning authority as, a further 2s a week; and if s, is, and difference week (5) "Assured income" is defined to be an income obtained from one of the to be an income obtained from one of the following securities (a) real estate, (b) lease-hold property, the unexpired term of the lease being not less than thirty years, (c) any security in which trustees are authorised to invest either by statute or by order of the Court of Chancery, (d) any annuity purchased from the National Debt Commissioners, or through the Post Office, or from a registered Friendly Society, or from an insurance office, (e) of any other security approved from time to time by the Treasury. No allowance of outdoor relief from the rates shall be "assured income" (6) The Poor Law guardians of the district in which the pensioner resides shall be the pensioning authority. (7) The pensions shall be paid from the local rates, and a proportion, not beyond one-half of the cost, shall be made good by the State. (8) The reterpt of a Stateaided old age pension shall not involve the

forfeiture of any civil rights. The Committee stated that this scheme, in their judgment, was not free from objection, because "It (1) imposes on the State generally, and therefore on the industrial classes, a heavy charge for providing pensions for a portion only of these classes: (2) encourages that amount of thirst only which is required to ensure an income of 25 6d a week at 65, but discourages any further thirft; and (2) by relieving the industrial poor from the obligation of wholly providing for their old age, probably tends to depress the wage rate. But on the other hand (i) it is capable of being brought into immediate operation, at any rate to some extent; (2) it leaves tion, at any late to some extent; (2) it leaves the industrial classes to save in their own way; (3) it requires no difficult investment of accumulated funds by the State; (4) it offers the public aid to all persons of the industrial classes who can make the required contri-

bution

the schemes and evidence which came before the Committee, this age and such measure appeared to be those concerning which there was most concurrence of opinion According to the census of 91, 1,372,607 persons out of a population of 29,002,525 for England and Wales we to of the age of 65 years and ipwards; the population of England and Wales is rather more than three fourths of the population of the United Kingdom Owing, however, partly to extensive emigration, the proportion of old people in Ireland is larger than the proportion in the remainder of the kingdom. Taking it, how-evel, as similar, at least 343,000 must be added to the above total to arrive at the old age population of the United Kingdom Consequently there cannot have been less than 1,715,000 persons 05 (carsold and upwards in the United Kingdom in '91 One person out of every kingdom in '91. One person out of every twenty-three was at least of years old. Ob-yiously the aged in '91 were the people who had sinvived to old age out of the population born at least sixty-five years previously. In '21 the population of the United Kingdom was only 27,272,187 The 1,715,000 persons therefore are the survivors of those who were born at a time when the population was only 22,812,336 In 1961, according to the opinion of Sir Spencer Walpole, it may be assumed that the old aged will amount to 2,969,712, being the survivors of those born when the population was 39,536,721. The next subject for consideration 1-, the proportion of the old people who are in need of iche According to Mr Ritchie's return, out of the 1,372,621 persons in England and Wales sixty-five years old and upwards, 268,397 or 19 5 per cent, in other words one person in every five, were in receipt of relief on a parti-cular day, and 401,904 or 29 3 per cent, in other words three persons in every ten, applied for relict in the course of the year.

These figures, startling as they are, are more so still when it is known that probably one-third of the population belong to the well-to-do classes, who are above all need of dependence on the lates. If these are deducted from the calculation, the proportion of paupers over 65 to the total of the population over that age and below the well-to-do will not be less than three out of seven, or nearly one in two. It is, therefore, a lamentable fact that nearly one-half the working population of this country either cannot

or do not make sufficient provision for their old age, and are therefore more or less dependent on the rates at that period. The Committee considered that State aid cannot be justified unless it is limited to assisting the person when circumstances beyond his control make it practically impossible for him to save from his own carnings an adequate provision for his old age Such a limitation could not be enforced by any investigation into the past history of the earnings of an applicant for this assistance. The only test which can be made is the possession at the pension age of an income within the limits specified as qualifying for the aid limitation to a large degree is dependent upon the average wages the individual can command, and in considering this question, it must not be overlooked that the power of the employed to obtain from the employer the full wage and value of labour has increased, and is likely to increase still further. As to what minimum nicrease still further. As to what minimized of wages enables a man, by the exercise of reasonable economy, to make sufficient provision for his old age beyond subscribing for sick pay and functal expenses cannot be approximately determined. The evidence given to the Committee appears to suggest that men whose average carnings do not fall below the equivalent of 20s a week in towns and a rather smaller sum in the country should find no great difficulty in contributing 2d a week towards their maintenance when past work—a contribution which, if begun at 20 years of age, would produce, according to the rate of charge now made for deferred annuities the of chaige now made to deterted annunces through the Post Office, a pension of 25 6d per week from the age of 65, or it commenced at 16 years of age, one of 15 per week. If not begin until 25, 34d a week would be required for the 25 6d pension. Iestimony has been produced to show that, while a large number of the class who earn less than Li a week do now make sufficient provision for old age, it is a fact that many who have received a fai higher wage attain the age of 65 without any savings. The wage rates referred to can only apply to actual payments in money, and do not include remuneration partly paid in board and lodgings, as in the case of doniestic service, etc.
The Committee said that "The people thus in

a position to require assistance must in any case form but a small proportion of the industrial population, and even of this section, which can hardly be estimated at more than a third, only a small proportion of those above 65 years of age who now appear as inmates of the work-house or infirmary would under any system of State-aided pensions be able to support them-selves independently. Unfortunately the old age of the working classes, following as it does on a life of hard work done under trying and unhealthy conditions, is very frequently accompanied by bodily or mental infirmities which demand special care and supervision. Those who are bedridden, those who are suffering from senile inability, those who have lost their power of self-control and have fallen into insanitary habits, and finally those who are no longer capable of the economical application

the workman dependent on wages have to prowide for his support, not only so long as he is employed, but also for his age when he is past work, and this consideration affects the rate of his wages But if the whole or part of the cost his wages. But if the whole of part of the cost of maintaining him when past work is undertaken by the State, the portion of the wage which applies to this service ceases to be essential, consequently, whenever the competition for employment is very keen the wage payment will tend to fall by a percentage approximating to that contributed by the State to the pension fund. This difficulty reappears in a different form when the power of the aged to contribute to their means of support by beht to contribute to their means of support by light labour is considered. A man or woman sub-sidised by the grant of a State pension is in a position to underbid a competitor who has no resource but his or her actual earnings or the resource but ins or net actual earnings or the rates. This difficulty, the Committee stated, is of very wide application. To obviate such, "an attempt might probably be made to prohibit all recipients of State-aided pensions from engaging in remunerative work of any kind. Such an attempt must assuredly fail, but even if it could succeed it would have the effect of creating a compulsorily unoccupied class, with doubtful advantage to the community." It has often been uiged by the advocates of State-aided pensions that the receipt of money in the form from the taxes or the rates is free from the tant which attacks to allowances made under the Poor Law. Fix Committee declared that "this might be true of a system such as that advocated by Mr Charles Rooth, under which a uniform pension became the right of every individual at a certain age miespective of his antecedents, his character, or his private means, but all such schemes are practically excluded by their enormous cost."

Now, both political patties are strongly in favour of pensions for agrid persons above of, if a good practicable scheme can be established for the purpose which will not pauperise the recipients of such on the one hand, or interfere with the benefits which the friendly societies confer in the same direction on the other. In short, nearly all intelligent nicially societies confer in the same direction on the other. In short, nearly all intelligent persons are agreed, as the Spectator has well declared, that icht for the aged—namely, for those inhabitants of the United Kingdom above 65 - should, if possible, be changed from iche though the workhouse into relief through pensions. The better opinion is that the only method to raise the fund for the agency of such pensions it control every payment of such pensions is to compel every individual who is to be a recipient of it to subscribe to it a certain proportion, and to direct that the remainder shall be paid out of the Imperial exchequer. It is evident that, in the near future, if politicians will strongly advocate legislation for these pensions and point out well considered schemes for the payment of such, a strong party may be formed to carry a working scheme. Efforts, however, will probably be required to carry it, com-mensurate with those which were necessary to legislate for the repeal of the Corn Laws and other Free Trade measures As regards the of a small pension, must in any case find asylum. The cost of indoor relief will not therefore be appreciably diminished by the operation of any system of old age pensions."

As segards the question, addressing a necessary of the control of any system of old age pensions."

As segards the question, must be the discount of the state and old age pensions. The State alone could not afford at the expense of the taxpayers to give a pension indiscriminately to everybody who reaches the age of sixty-five, and any scheme which discouraged thrift or which did not encourage thrift would bring abou new cvils even greater than those which it was desired to remove. The report of the Committee above to remove. The report of the Committee above referred to was unlayourable, but he did not believe that the last word had been spoken He did not think it was possible immediately to deal with this question. There were financial considerations to be taken into account, and other matters might have a still more pressing claim upon the Government But still be entertained the hope that before the Government went out of office it might be able to do something to assist and to stimulate and to encourage provision for old age. See references to pension schemes in Iceland and Italy under LABOUR MOVIMENT V Foreign Notes.

Ontario, a province of the Dominion of Canada—also called Upper Canada—It joined with other provinces to form the Dominion in with other provinces to form the Dominion in 1867 Area, 219,650 sq m., pop. 2,114,321 It extends along the north shores of the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion metropolis, Ottawa (pop. 44,154) Provincial capital, Toronto, pop. 181,220, on Lake Ontario, the second city in Canada in wealth and population Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (pop. 48,980), London (pop. 31,977), Guelph, St Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham Adminisbrantoid, Believille, and Chatham Administred by a Lieut-Covenior and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 94 members elected by manihood suffrage for four years Ontario has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and

Ontario has 24 seats in the Dominion Schate and 21 in the House of Commons. See British Empire (table), Canada, and Diptomatic Opera Season, '98. See Music Opium, The Royal Commission on. For report see previous eds
Orange Free State. An independent Dutch republic in South Africa It is bounded by Cape Colony on S and W, Iransvaal on N., Natal on E, Basutoland on S.E. Area estimated at 48,326 sq m; pop. 207,503, of whom 77,716 are whites Capital, Bloemfontein, wnom 77,710 are whites Capital, Bioemfontein, pop. 3500. Executive vested in a President (Judge Steyn, elected '96), elected every five years by universal suffrage, and a Council appointed by the Volksraad The legislative authority is in the hands of the Volksraad, which the volksraad, and the suffrage of the volksraad, which the volksraad, and the volksraad, which the volksraad the volksraad, which the volksraad the volksraad, which the volksraad the volksraad. which consists of 58 members, elected for four years by adult white burghers owning real property of not less than £150 value, or per-sonal property to the value of £300, or holding on lease real property at a rental of £36 Half of the members are re-elected every two years The State is divided into 19 districts, each under a Landdrost or Magistiate, appointed by the l'resident, and confirmed by the Volksraad Every able-bodied man above 16 and under for must take up aims in case of necessity. A treaty with the Transvaal was made in 197, giving burghers of each State the franchise in either Republic. The two Republics agree to stand by each other in case either is attacked, and a joint Federal Council of ten members, five from each State, will consider questions of mutual interest, sitting every year alternately in Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Roman-Dutch law prevails. The prevailing religion

is that of the Dutch Reformed Church, supported by the State. Education general, but not compulsory or free. Chief products are wool, hides, and diamonds. Revenue, '96, £374,774, expenditure, £381,861; imports, '96, £1,185,000: exports, £1,750,000; public debt, '96, /45,000 - History, '98. Sir Alfred Milner visited Bloemfontein and was given a cordial welcome (April 4th) He was present at the opening of the Volksraad, when the President stated that the tension had diminished and that relations with the British colonies had become more friendly

Ordnance Survey Office, The, is a department under Government for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. See ed. '94 for a full account of the recommendations of the departmental committee appointed in April '92 by the Board of Agriculture to inquire

April 92 by the Board of Agriculture to inquire the the condition of the Ordnance Survey. See also WAR OFFICE.

Orleans. Duc d'. Prince Louis Philippe Orleans, Duc d'. Prince Louis Philippe Robert, the head of the house of Orleans, and probably the chief claimant to the throne of France, is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, and was b Feb 6th, '69 In '90 he entered Paris, notwithstanding the Expulsion Act of 186, and claimed his right, as a Frenchman, to undertake military service for his country. He was arrested, but shortly afterwards liberated After the death of his father he received his supporters in London, and then removed to Brussels, as being nearer France. His sister, Princess Helene d'Orleans, was married

to Busseis, as well, and Orleans, was married to the Duc d'Aosta in June '95. His marings to the Archduches Maria Dorothea of Austria was celebrated at Vienna, Nov. 5th, '96. Orphan Working School, The, was founded in 1758 by a body of philanthropists who started a small house at Hoxton, where twenty boys and soon after twenty girls were received. Now the institution includes the senior school at Maitland Park, N.W., where 400 children are provided for, and the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Hornsey Rise, N., the junior branch of the institution, where 200 little ones are accommodated and educated. There is a Convalescent Home too at Harold Road, Marconvairscent nome too at nariou Road, Margate, containing provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatheless and in need The Secretary is A. C. P. Coote, M.A., and the Office is at 73, Cheanside, F.C.

Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway, was b 1829 Is a great-grandson of Napoleon I. s famous general, Marshal Bernadotte, the first King of the new independent kingdom of Norway. He ascended the throne in 72, in succession to his brother Charles XV He is an excellent scholar and writer, and has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. Issued in '88 a volume of minor poems under his nom de plume of "Oscar Frederik" He married, in '57, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, by whom he has issue four sons. His Majesty has evinced a most resolute opposition to the desire of the Norwegian Storthing for a foreign and consular

or thoman Empire. See Turker "Oulda" (Mile. Louise De la Ramé) was b. at Bury St. Edmunds in 1840. She adopted the nom de plume of "Oulda" in memory of her childish pronunciation of her own name "Louisa." She commenced where

very young to contribute to Colburn's New Monthly. The scenes of many of her stories are laid in Italy, where she is now a resident. Her works are very numerous, and comprise the following amongst many "Held in Bondage," "Chandos," "Idala," "Under Two Flags," "Folle Farine." "In a Winter City," "In Maremma," "Bimbi," "Wanda," "Othmar," "Guilderoy," "Moths," "Syrlin," "Ruffino," "Santa Barbara," "The Tower of Taddeo," "Two Offenders," "The Silver Christ," "Toxin," "Le Selve," "An Altrust," "The Massareenes, "etc Owens College, Manchester. John Owens a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the

a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in 1846, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college, which commenced with 62 students the old Quay Street buildings became too small, and the Owens College Extension I und small, and the Owens conege Extension: a unwas started and ultimately reached \$\mathcal{L}\$11,152, the old buildings being sold for \$\mathcal{L}\$13,000. The new buildings were opened and amalgagamated with the Manchester Mcdical School in '23. Further and rapid development was \$\mathcal{L}\$1. In 73. Future and rapid development was promoted by many generous bequests In 86 the College became the first college of the Victoria University $(n \ v)$ In 83 further additions to the college buildings became necessitions. sary, and were built; and, four years later, new Beyer Laboratories and the Natural History Museums were erected, at a cost of 780,000 Additional buildings for the Medical Department were opened in Nov '94, and the medical school is now one of the finest in the kingdom In '88 Stil Joseph Whitwoth's bequests to the College amounted to over Dequests to the College amounted to over 55,0000 as supplemented by the liberality of his residuary legatees, one of whom, Mi R (Christie, m 97, further pre-sented the College with the balance of his share, amounting to \$55,000, for the election of a Hall and the completion of the Quadrangle. In 94 Mr the College at a cost of about Leo,000, and the building was opened in June '98 Fotal students ('97-8) 986, composed of 639 art students, 199 women, and 416 medical students. The admission of women was sanctioned by the Exension Act. There are two halls of residence—the "Hulme" (conducted on Chuich lines) and the "Dalton" (in connection with the Society of Friends), both for men only The College receives annually £3500 from Government, £1000 from the Manchester Hulme Irust, ment, £1000 from the Manchester Hulme I rust, and £700 from the Manchester Corporation (under the Technical Instruction and Local Taxation Acts), in addition to £4c0 for the Manchester Museum, of which the College is entrusted with the administration President, the Duke of Devonshire, K G Treasurer, Mr Alderman Joseph Thompson Principal, Alfred Hopkinson, Q C.

Oxford, Bishop of. See under Perracipal Coxford, Bishop of. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century.

Oxford Bianop of. See under Perrate
Oxford University. This University seems
to have grown up in the twelfth century,
although to Alfred the Great is ascibed the
foundation of one college, University, in 872
Originally the scholars at Oxford lived scattered about in various houses in the city,
meeting for instruction, but in other respects
resembling the non-collegiate students of the
present day. The number of undergraduates
in residence is now somewhat over 2000. It is
practically stationary. The University began

to experience reform at the hands, to some extent, of devoted sons in 1854. The Ordiextent, of devoted sons in 1844 The Ordinance of that year, amongst other changes, assigned positive and not merely ornamental duties to the professoriate The second Universities Commission introduced some sweeping changes which began to take effect in '82 Not the least of them, as affecting the personnel of the Colleges, was the substitution of Prize and Tutorial Fellowships for Life Fellowships (which had been voided, as a rule, by marriage, or neglect, save under dispensation, to take Holy Orders, and for none other cause). The Holy Orders, and for none other cause). The Government of the University vests in three bodies The Hebdomadal Council (so called from meeting once a week in term), which alone has power of initiation, Congregation (consisting of resident M A s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection and amendment, and Convocation (all M As and members of superior faculties), which has power of ment, and Convocation (all MAs and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of members of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegiate Body. The Colleges, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are. University, 872 (2), 1 F. Bright, D.D., Balliol, 1262, E. Carld, MA, Merton, 127, Hon G. C. Brodick, D.C. L. Exeter, 1314, W. M. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1326, D.B. Monro, MA, Queen's, 1340, J.R. Magrath, D.D., New Colleger, 1380, J. Eswell, D.D., Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart, D.C.L., Magdalen, 1456, I.H. Warren, MA, Brasenose, 1500, C. B. Hebelden, MA, Corpus Christi, 1516, f. Fowler, D.D., Christ Church, 1512, Dean, the Very Rev. F. Paget, D.D., Irinity, 1554, I.F. it Church, 1522, Dean, the Very Rev. F. Paget, D.D., Irinity, 1564, F. Monte, D.D., Lesus, 1571, J. Rhýs, MA; Wadham, 1613, 6. F. Horrley, MA, Pembroke, 1624, B. Price, D.D., Worcester, 1714, W. Inge, D.D., Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D.; St. Maly, 1225, D.P. Chase, D.D., New Foundation, Keble Collège, 1809, W. Lock, D.D. The Non-Collegiate Body was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pone, D.D., The Playate Consor, R. W. M. Pone, D.D., The Playate, Consor, R. M. M. Pone, D.D., The Playate, D.D., The Playate, Consor, R. M. M. Pone, D.D., The Playate, Con Foundation, K the College, 1869, W. Lock, D. D. The Non-Collegate Body was instituted in 1868; Censol, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls, which hear the name of their Master, are (E. S.) Gundle's, (C. A.) Maicon's, (R. F.) Clarke's. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '91), allowing colleges within Her. Marketic degree of the College Seathin Her. Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, and Firth College, Shelfield. Under a similar statute (of 87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities only the privileges therein contained — (ape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Toronto. In degreeso dinarily granted by the University are. Baccalaureate and Magistrate in Arts, and on the Sub-Faculty of Surgery, included in the Faculty of Medicine, the Baccalaureate and Doctorate in the Superior Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and in the Faculty of Music. For the Baccalaureate in all these faculties, cycept Divinity, an examination must be passed. For that Backalaureate, and for all the Doctorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies The quasi-Faculty of Music stands alone, but to entrance into all the other faculties the attainment of the Baccalaureate in Arts is essential It may be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ HumaniHistory, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, and English Literature. Equally with passing the examinations, residence for twelve terms (of which for these purposes there are four in each year) is essential, but it need not

Hugh's Hall, St Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCA-TION OF) Two colleges, neither of which has any official connection with the University, four in each year) is essential, but it need not be continuous nor contemporaneous with the continuous nor contemporaneous with the mansfield, Principal J. Drummond, in '95; passing of examination, standing for which is reckoned from the date of matriculation, i.e., formal entry into membership of the University. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at piesent their privileges cease. A strong attempt to secure for them, if not the degree, at least a diploma, was made in '96, but failed. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret Hall, St.

Pacinic Gapile Projects. Framing the last servers were much discussion has taken place as to the importance and necessity of the laying down of a cable between Canada and the British Australasian colonies. The subject attracted much attention at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94. Of the several routes which have been proposed for the cable two may be mentioned. One is from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Faining Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island to Iweedmouth in Australia, which is a distance of 6730 miles, and if a branch were made to connect it with New Zealand, there would be an additional 415 miles. This route is entirely through British territory. The other route is from Vancouver to an island in the Hawanian group, and thence through the Gilbert and Solomon Islands to Bowen in Queensland This route is about 6,000 miles. The cost of a single cable from Vancouver to Australia has been estimated at from £1,250,000 redstrain has been estimated at not 2,1750,000. It is calculated that the carnings therefrom would be at least 25 per word, and that the futther charge of 90 per word to England from Canada would reduce the charge between Australia and Great Britain to 35 3d in place of 4s od as at present. It appears that a large subsidy would be necessary to connect England telegraphically with Australia through Canada and the Pacific Ocean. This subsidy Canada and the Favine Ocean. This subside has been proposed to be equitably apportuned, the contributing governments being Great Britain on behalf of the United Kingdom, and the Crown Colonies, Canada, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, I asmania, and Westein Australia. It has been further proposed that if the Imperial Government by an arrangement with the Colonial governments, itself guarantee the whole amount, the total subsidy may be materially reduced, because the Imperial guarantee would cause the company for the construction of the line to find capital for this purpose at a reduced rate of interest. With such a guarantee, it is said that a total subsidy of $\chi_{00,000}$ for about four or five years weuld be enough. In June 1.56 a computee was appointed to consider itself guarantee the whole amount, the total of a committee was appointed to consider the matter. The delegates from the Imperial Government were Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary of State for the Colomes, and Mr. G. H. Murray, C.B., a principal clerk at the Treasury, with Mr. W. H. Mercer as

Pacific Cable Projects. During the last ten | Secretary; the Canadian representatives ears much discussion has taken place as to the | were Sir Donald Smith and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and the Australian delegates were Sir Saul Samuel and Mr Duncan Gillies The Committee have since reported on the subject, but have not published their report. As to other cable projects by foreign countries, As to did table photes by foreign countries mentioned in the previous editions of the ANNUAL, nothing of importance appears to have been done, or definitely arranged to be done, during the last twelve months. On the other hand, another cable route to Australia are the foreign to propose details and by via the Cape has been proposed to be laid by and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Felegraph Companies. This project, in the opinion of these companies, is far preferable to the Pacific route to Australia, where a break in the cable would interrupt communication, while, as regards the proposed new route, it is stated that except in the case of cables from Maintinus to Perth, Western Australia, if any of the sections were broken there would be two alternative lines as far as Zanzibar, and between there and Manritus — In an article in existing submarine cables, which have been manufactured and laid by British industry and enterprise, and are worked by British clerks . . The new cables will land only in British possessions, and will form a triplicate route to Australia removed from the volcanic dangers of the lava Seas, while experience on both sides of Africa shows that interruptions from seismic disturbances there are not frequent." The first part of the new project is nicquent. Include the house of the new project is to lay cables from Cornwall to Gibraltar, thence to Bathenst or Sierra Leone, afterwards to Ascension, on to St. Helena, and from that island to Cap. Town. The other part of the scheme is to extend the cable from Natal to Mauritius This is in conjunction with the present Zanzibar-Seychelles-Mauritius line, and will have the effect of providing an alternative to the Zanzibar-Mozambique and Mozambique-Delagoa Bay-Durban sections if they should be interrupted. From Mauritius the cable route may be to Rodriguez Island, thence

to Cocos or Keeling Island, and afterwards to Perth, Westralia,

Paderewski, Ignace Jan, the famous planist and composer, was born on Nov. 6th, 1860, in Padolia, a province of Russian Poland. He began to play the plano at the age of three, and, when seven years old, was placed under and, when seven years old, was placed under Pierre Sovinski, a local tutor. In '72 he went to Warsaw, learning harmony and counterpoint from Roguski, and subsequently from Frederick Kiel He toured through Russia, Siberia, and Roumania, playing only his own compositions. In '78 he became Professor of Music in Warsaw Conservatoire, still continuing to practise his art indefatigably. For a short while in '84 he was a professor at Strasburg Conservatoire, but then definitely decided to try his fortune as a virtuoso After thiee to try his fortune as a virtuoso. After thie years' study with Leschetizky, in Vienna, he made his debut in '87 with instant success. He next toured through Germany, and in the autumn of '89 appeared in Paris, where he created a furore. His debut in London took place under Mr Daniel Mayer's direction, on May 9th, '90, at 5t James's Hall. In the following year he visited America, and has since repeated the tour. He has composed more than early yearlangths a coverto un A misor. than eighty vocal works, a concerto in A minor for piano and orchestra, a suite for orchestra in G, and many picces for the piano. His "Polish Fantasie" was produced at the Noi wich restival in 93. M. Paderewski is a widowei

"Pall Mall Gazette" Evening newspaper and review Established 1865, by George Smith, of Smith, Elder & Co I ransferred to Henry Yates Thompson, his sou-in-law, in '80 Yates Inompson, his soli-in-law, in 80 F1st number appeared Feb 7th, '05 Edited first by Frederick Greenwood, next ('80) by John Morley, who in turn was succeeded in '83 by W. T Stead, and he by Mr E 1 Cook In Oct. '92 the paper was sold by Mr. I hompson to the Hon W. W Astor The present editor is Sir Douglas Straight Offices, 18, Charing

"Pall Mall Magazine" An illustrated magazine intended by its proprietor, Mr W. W Astor, to equal in every respect the best American publications. The editor is Loid American publications The editor is Loid Frederic Hamilton The first number ap peared in May 93, and at once achieved a success, which has since been more than maintained. The pitce is is not Editorial Offices, 18, Charing Cross Road

Pamirs, The, are sometimes called "The Roof of the World," and consist of a number of ble ak plateaux and shallow valleys situated about 13,000 feet above the sea level. They he between Chinese Furkestan, Russian Turkestan, and Afghanistan, and are inhabited chiefly by nomad Khirghiz bands. They command the routes to many of the territorics which they overlook, and so Russia and England and the Afghans and the Chinese are all interested in them. In April '94 Russia so far conceded China's demands as to undertake that, pending the conclusion of a final agreement, Russian China's demands as to undertake that, pending the conclusion of a final agreement, Russian troops should not touch the portion of Pamir territory claimed by China Regotiations between the Russian and British Governments resulted during March '95 in an agreement that the spheres of influence of the two countries should be divided by a line starting from a point on Lake Victoria (Zor Zul) near to its eastern extremity, and following the crests of the mountain range running somewhat to

the south of the latitude of the lake towards the Chinese frontier. For full details see ed. 96. A joint commission of British and Russian delegates was entrusted with the demarcation of the line. The British Government engaged that the territory lying within the British sphere of influence between the Hindu Kush and the line from the east end of Lake Vietoria to the Chinese frontier should form part of the territory of the Ameer of Afghanistan, that it should not be annexed to Great Britain. and that no military posts or forts should be established in it. A further condition of the agreement was the evacuation by the Ameer of Afghanistan of all the territories then occupied by him on the right bank of the Panjah, and the evacuation by the Ameer of Bokhara of the portion of Darwaz lying to the south of the Ovus, in legard to which the British and Russian Governments agreed to use their influence respectively with the two Ameers. These conditions were duly carried out.

Panama Canal See Escience Reserved.

Panama Canal See Engineering.

Paraguay, Republic of. One of the most promising states of South America, situated between the rivers Paiana and Paraguay.

Capital, Asumoion, pop about 45,000. Area about 68,000 sq. m; pop. about 60,000. It is governed by a President elected foi four years, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chambar of Dentities both elected by universal suffered by the state of the st her of Deputics, both cleeted by universal suf-frage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated Education is free and nominally compulsory. A railway of about 160 miles is opened. There are vast supplies o' timber in the forests, but the chief products are tea, tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton, and coffee. A large number of cattle are reared. and coller A large number of cattle are reared.

Estimated revenue, 90-7, about £1,154,000, expenditure, £1,000,000, public debt, 90, £994,600;

imports, 97, about £1,820,000; exports, about £1,020,000. For Ministry, etc., see Difformatic.

Parish Councils See Local Government.

Parish Fire Engines Act, '98. See S15510N,

Parker, Gilbert, is the son of Captain Joseph Parker, R.A., and was born in Canada, Nov 23rd, 1862 He was educated at Trinity University, Foronto, from which he holds the degree of D.C.L. He was for some years associate editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, New South Wales, and there devoted himself to New South Wales, and there devoted himself to dramatic and literary work entirely. He is the author of "Round the Compass in Australia," "A Lover's Diarry," "Pierre and his People," "Mrs Falchion," "The I respasser," "The Translation of a Savage," "When Valmond came to Pontiac," "An Adventurer of the North," "The Scats of the Mighty," "The Pomp of the Lavilettes," and "The Battle of the Strong." A dramatised version of "The Scats of the Mighty was produced at the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre in April '97. Address., Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.

83, and a second time '97, and of London Congregational Union '90. Founder of Not-Congregational Union '90. Founder of Not-tingham Congregational Institute. Dr Parker, in addition to being a vigorous and popular preacher, is also an author of repute Among preacher, is also an author of repute Among numerous works written by him may be mentioned "The Paraclete," "Exce Deus," "Springdale Abbey," "Inner Life of Christ," (3 vols), "Apostolic Life" (3 vols), "Paterson's Parish," "Studies in Texts" (6 vols), and "The People's Prayer-Book" He has visited the United States five times. He was for years engaged on the "People's Bible," which is now completed in twenty-five vols, and may be recorded as the waynum with of loss bit ray. regarded as the magnum opus of his literary The conclusion of his twenty-fifth year of ministry in London was celebrated year of ministry in London was criedlated during of by numerous good wishes and gifts from all denominations, and the pinenase of an annuity, value £250. On June 18th, 98, Dr. Parker celebrated his preaching Jubile. In connection with this event he has a book in the piess entitled "A Preacher's Life an Autologiaphy with Sidelights." Dr. Parker prearies in the City Femilie event hunsday. preaches in the City Femple every Thursday at 12 (noon)

PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Icm-poral sitting together and forming the House of Lords The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or protoguing of dissolving Par-liament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary, and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign See also Commons, House

of, and PLERAGE.
The Houses of Lords and Commons differ from each other not only as to their constitution but likewise in respect of their powers and methods of procedure. It is in the House of Peers, for instance, that the Sovereign meets Parliament, and the formal coremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through. On these occasions, as also gone through On these occasions, as also when the royal assent is given to public or private bills, the "faithful Commons" merely attend in their lordships' House. But, on the other hand, the House of Commons has an individuality of its own, which is yearly becoming more marked Its powers and privileges are enormous it is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted. and it is in the Commons that the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated. The Royal Assent to bills is always given in the House of Lords, more frequently by commission than otherwise; and it is a curious circumstance that the French language is still employed in connection therewith. When a public bill is approved, the clerk says, "Le roy (or, la reyne) pursuance of any Act of Parhament or standing le veult." If the measure be a private one, he says, "Soit fait comme il est desire." Should tion of the standing order, be then under

the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "Le roi (or, la reyne) remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et aussi le veult."
If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "Le rot (or, la rryne) s'avisera." This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707.

The most striking feature with the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the Speaker. Unlike the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House, and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the castto be equal, in which case he gives the cast-ing voice. The thicf duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order, with respect to which the rules of the House of Commons are very stringent. Only the royal assent can convert a bill into an Act of Partherment. hament. It occasionally happens that the opponents of a bill are not desirous of meeting the motion for its second reading with a direct negative An amendment is therefore proposed to the effect that the bill "be read this day three months," or "this day six months," It being understood that three months or six months hence the House will not be sitting. In the cases of motions in respect to which the House is also unwilling to come to a decision, "the previous question" may be carried, in which case the other business of the day is

at once proceeded with
The business of both Houses of Parliament. but more especially of the House of Commons, is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expendipresides. Frocedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply, while in Committee of Ways and Means resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the considera-tion of private bills. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundleds." office having emolument attached can be conferred on a member of the House of Commons without his vacating his seat, and therefore by obtaining "the stewardship of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties

The rule regulating the Sittings of the House of Commons provides that unless the House skall otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tucsday, Thursday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, and shall, unless previously admired the shall of journed, sit till i o'clock a m., when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put, unless a bill originating in Committee of Ways and Means, or unless proceedings made in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or standing

consideration. At midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, I hursdays, and Fridays, except as afore-said, and at half-past 5 on Wednesdays, the proceedings on any business then under con-sideration are to be interrupted, any dilatory motion which may be before the House is to lapse without question put; and the business then under consideration, and any business subsequently appointed, is to be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit, unless the Speaker ascertains by the preponderance of voices that a majority of the House desires that such business should be deferred until a later day. On the interruption of business the closure may be moved, and in such case the Speaker or Chairman is not to leave the chair until the questions consequent thereon have been decided. After the business under consideration at midnight, or at 5.30 on Wednesdays, has been disposed of, no opposed business is to be taken A motion may be made by a Minister of the Cionii at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate, to the effect that the proceedings on any specified business if under discussion at midnight that night be not interrupted under this standing order When the House meets at 2 o clock for a morning sitting, the sitting is suspended at 7 (no opposed business to be taken after 10 minutes to 7), and is resumed at 9, and continued, unless previously adjourned, until midnight, the evening sitting being subject to the provisions of the Standing Order No. 1, which relate to the interruption of business and the adjournment of the House On Wednesdays the House meets at noon, opposed business is not taken after 5 30, and the House adjourns at 6 -- Closure of Debate Questions for the closure of debate are to be decided in the affirmative, if when a division be taken it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair that not less than one hundred members voted in the majority in support of the motion.—Disorderly Conduct The Speaker or the Chairman may order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting, and whenever any member shall have been "named" by the Speaker of Chairman for distinguishing the authority of the Chair, of for abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing business, or otherwise, he may, by vote of the House, be suspended from the service of the House, on the first occasion for a week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third or any subsequent occasion for a month, but such suspension is not to exempt the member from service on any private bill to which he may have been previously appointed —Irrelevance or Repetition The Speaker or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House or of the Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance, or tedious expetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech

Parliamentary Session, '98. See Session

Parliaments, Clerk of the. An officer of the sealing, Li ros, ditto, after sealing, L3. the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading years from the date of application, subject to sealing, L1 ros, ditto, after sealing, L3. the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading years from the date of application, subject to sealing, L1 ros, ditto, after sealing, L3.

and witnesses, and signifying the Royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. Tolerk of the House of Commons acts as chairman and is addiessed by members during the election of Speaker He, like the Clerk of the Parliaments, is appointed by the Crown, and is associated with two clerks assistant, who make minutes of the proceedings. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Henry J. L. Graham, C.B., and Sir Reginald Palgrave, K.C. B., is Clerk of the House of Commons.

Passmore Edwards Settlement, The. The Settlement, towards the cost of which Mr. Passmore Edwards gave £14,000, embraces a lecture-hall, accommodating 450 persons, classiooms, gymnasium, library, entertaining-rooms, and rooms for a Warden and 18 Residents. It is intended to continue and develop the work that was formerly carried on at University Hall and Marchmont Hall, and to be a centre of education, recreation, and social life for the district. Mrs. Humphry Ward, one of the founders of University Hall, delivered to opening lecture at the Settlement (Oct. 10th, 107), and it was formally opened, on the completion of the building, on Feb. 12th, 198, by the Right Hon. John Morky, M.P. The Warden is Mr. R. G. Tatton, and the Settlement is located in Lavistok Place, St. Paineras.

Patents for Inventions and how to get them. The right to patent and the procleges which go with it are defined to no one of either The two principal points to bear in mind in patenting are novelty and utility. A patent is essentially a restricted monopoly, and the inventor is therefore called upon to observe certain limitations. His protection extends over a period of fourteen years, provided the fees are paid, but he can extend it at the end of that there for a punity round. By fees the of that term for a similar period. Before the actual date of patenting an invention may not be used for profit, either secretly or publicly Patents are issued at the Patent Office, 11, Staple Inn, London Application must be made on an application form accompanied by either a provisional or complete specification and must conform strictly to the prescribed regulations. Forms are obtainable at the Inland Revenu Office, Law Courts, or, at a few days notice, of any money order office in the United Kingdom Patents may be taken out through patent agencies, and this is the best plain, provided only that the agent be respect-able and reliable Applications are liable to adverse judgment by the Patent Office, and to outside opposition, in the former case ten days' or more notice is given the applicant, and he may amend under certain regulations, in the latter, notice of opposition is made on a special form, the grounds being stated. When a complete specification is accepted, the inventor is informed of it, it is advertised in the official journal, and is open to inspection by the public at the Patent Office on payment of a tee of one shilling, while certified copies of entries can be had at the rate of one hundred words for fourpence. The fees are, in brief: words for hoursenees. The tess are, in order up to sealing, on application for provisional protection, \mathcal{L}_1 , on filing complete specification, \mathcal{L}_3 . On application to amend specification, up to sealing, \mathcal{L}_1 is , ditto, after sealing, \mathcal{L}_3 . Every patent is granted for the term of fourteen the ditter of application, where the

term of the patent, of the prescribed fee. The patentee may pay all or any of the prescribed fees in advance. They begin with £5 in espect of the fifth year, increasing by annual instalments of £1 to a last payment of £14 in respect of the sounteenth year. Thus the total cost of a patent kept in sorce for the maximum period of 14 years is £99 Applications for patents communicated from abroad are entertained, as are also all inventions requiring tained, as are also an invention against international and colonial arrangements for their furtherance Special forms of procedure in these cases are necessary. The inventor, in conclusion, is advised to consult the "Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)," published published Wednesdays, price 6d., which contains abridgments of patents, and illustrations, and the volumes of abridgments. Copies of specificavolumes of abingments. Copies of spicinta-tions can be had, on payment of the published price, at Quality Court, chancery Lane, W C The above may all be consulted also at the Patent Office Free Library, Bishop's Court, Chancery Lane, where adminable facilities exist for readers. During '97 there were exist for readers. During '97 there were 30,958 applications for patents, 19,318 for single designs, 1009 for sets of designs, and 10,624 for trade marks.

Patti, Madame Adelina Clorinda, was b at Madrid in 1843. Was trained profes-sionally under Ettore Barili, her step-biother, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in '59 She first appeared in London in '61, as Amina in "La Sonnambula" at Covent in '61, as Amina in "La Sonnambula" at Covent Gaden, and at once became the favourite prima donna of the day. In '70 she received from the Fuperor of Russia the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. She married in '68 M Roger de Cahurac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divoced in '83, and afterwards Signor Nicohin, who died in '98. A theatre, which she had creeked at Craig-y-nos, her welch residence has covered in '84. Welsh residence, was opened in Aug Madame Patti has undertaken several very successful tours abroad, in the Argentine Republic and in the States, and in Oct '91 she began her far well tour to the latter country o : she In '95 she reappeared at Covent Garden after a ten years' absence She rarely appears now except at concerts

Peace Society, The, was founded in 1816, and has for its object the promotion of permament and universal peace. It welcomes the support of Christians of all denominations, and also of those persons who oppose was on humanitarian of other grounds. The Society has always advocated a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all the nations of Europe, and the principle of arbitration, and it is unquestionably due to its efforts that this mode of settling international difficulties has been adopted with increasing frequency and acceptance. During the period of its existence over 140 instances of pacific settlements have occurred. The Society maintains a constant propaganda in favour of peace, and, constant propaganda in favour of peace, and, amongst other methods of action, especially advocates the preaching of seimons on the subject of peace, in as many churches as possible, on the Sunday before Christmas. President, Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M.P.; Trasurer, Walter Hazell, Esq., M.P., Seoretary, W. Evans Darby, LL.D. Offices, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

PEERAGE.

Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own containing the five temporal ranks or degrees and precedence, in each degree degree. degrees, and precedence in each degree de-pended upon the date of the creation of the title. Thus in each country the dukes came first, and took precedence of each other in order of date of title; then came the marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, precedence in each rath barne similarly governed. dence in each rank being similarly governed by priority of date At the union with Scotland, in 1707, it was arranged that the Scotch pecrages should rank after the English peerages then in existence, according to degree, and the Scotch dukedoms were accordingly placed in order of date after all the English dukedoms, and so on through the other ranks. The Act of Union also provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only; and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. From that time until the Union with Ireland the prerages created were either Irish or of Great Britain, the latter alone giving seats in the House of Lords, and taking precedence according to degree next after the English and Scotch peer-ages. The Art of Union with Ireland provided that peers of that kingdom should take precedence next after peers of Great Britain according to rank, and that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only It was further enacted that one new lish peciage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peciages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage became extinct one other might be created. The peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland created since the Umon take precedence according to rank and date of patent next after those of Ireland which were in existence at the Union, but of the two classes only the peerages of the United Kingdom give of themselves a seat in the House of Loids There is no limit to the There is no limit to the norcase of these but the pleasure of the Sovereign The perrage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any bolough or county constituency in Great Biltain. The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than Pensions. See Finance National, Part III. twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of

appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no seat in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see. The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, repre-sentative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to 5it and vote on resigning office, but by the Appellate Juris-diction Act of '87 any retired lord of appeal may sit and vote as a member of the House of Lords during his life And it was directed, '98, that the children of legal life peers and of legal life peers deceased should in future have the courtesy title of "Honourable," together with the rank and precedence next to and immediately after the younger children of all hereditary barons now created or hereafter to be created, and immediately before all baronets The pecia temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, carls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. Thus the Duke of Buccleveli sits as Lail of Doncaster lords spiritual and temporal sit together, and all have an equal voice and vote in the house, whatever may be their rank. As in the House of Commons, each peer must be present to record his vote, the practice of peers giving proxies having been discontinued. A newly created peer, or one clevated to a light title, is into-duced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the Earl Marshal (the hereditary office of the Duke of Norfolk), the Lord Great Chamberlam (now the Earl of Aucas ter), all in their parliamentary robes, attended by Garter King of Arms (Sir Albert Woods has long held this office), and Black Rod (Sir M Biddulph). The procession enters the house at the bar, and bows three times on the way to the woolsack, where the peer kneeling pre-sents his patent and writ to the Lord Chancellor. Both these documents are read by the clerk, and the oath is administered to the peer at the table, and he subscribes the roll with further formalities conducted to one of the benches of the house, the position chosen varying with the rank of the new peer, where he and his introducers bow thrue to the Lord Chancellor, by whom he is afterwards congratulated. Peers are robed on these occasions, and at the opening of Parliament by Her Majesty, but wear their ordinary liress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above, representative peers simply present their writs, and are sworn like peers succeeding to a title. The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but

in the Loids there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woolsack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble loids who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party. The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in pover. The other lords range themselves pretty much as the commons do,—the leader of the House and his colleagues on the Ministry on the front bench to the right of the woolsack, his supporters taking their places on the benches behind him, and the leader of the Opposition in that House and the ex-Ministers on the left front bench, behind them then adherents There is no airangement of peers according to rank, the different degrees sitting together indiscriminately if of the same political complexion The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom it may in certain cases try members of its own body, it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides chains to the peciage. The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as colord chancellors, and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a parlimentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10,0 am to 4 pm. The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of all peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not cutified to a scat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed It also includes the bishops, whether they be lords of Parlinment or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner. The limitals SP and TP and SRP and TRP. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or firsh peer, or a Scotch or firsh repre-The abbreviations n, s, bro. sentative peer un, hb, and gs will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, halfbrother, and grandson PC is used where the pect is a Privy Councillor, and LL stands for Lord Leutenaut. The following is the present composition of the House of Lords: present composition of the House of Lords: Peers of the Blood Royal, 6, Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 2; Marquises, 2; Farls, 123, Viscounts, 9, Bishops, 24, Barens, 319, Scotch Representative Peers, 16, Jush Representative Peers, 28, total, 550 Fourteen of the foregoing are minors, and two are reckoned both as peers of the United Kingdom and Jush remestrative press so that the actual vertices. representative peers, so that the actual voting strength of the House is now (Nov. '98) 575

Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops. (Revised to Nov. '98.)

Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1808) Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790) Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, S. 1883 P. C., K. G., C. B., L.L. Co. Donegal, M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80, 1s Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, 1s Chm. Brit S. Africa Co. First D. was twice Viceroy of Ireland Heir, M. of Hamilton, S. C. Carlton.

Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1852. Heir, -Hon. J. Abercromby, bro. L. Turf. Aberdare, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (c1. 1873). Sun name Bruce. B. 1851, S. 1805. Maj 3rd Vol. Batt. Welsh Regt., J.P. Glamorganshre. Herr, Hon. Henry Lyndhuist Bruce, S. L. Duffrin, Aberdare, Glamorganshie; 83, Laton Square, S.W. Brooks's, St.

83, Lalon Square, S.W. Brook's, St James's, Athenaum.
Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E of (cr. 1682)
Sits as Visct. Gordon (1814)
Sits as Visct. Gordon (1814)
Surname Hamilton-Gordon. B 1847, 8.1870 P.C., G.C.M.G.;
L.L. Aberdeenshire, Ld II Comi to Gen Assembly Ch Scot '87.6, Viceroy Ireland Feb to July '86, Gov Gen of Canada' 9:8, Hon LL.D Toronto Heir, Loid Haddo, s. L. Haddo House, Aberdeen
Abergavenny, William, 18t. M. of (cr. 1876)
Surname Nevill B 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E)
K.G., L. L. of Sussex. Heir, E. of Lewes, S. C. Carlton. Montagu Aithui, 7th E. of (cr. 1682)

Suname Berue B 1830, s 1884 Hon Col and Batt Berks (Prince's Charlotte's) Regt Hen, Ld Norreys, C Wytham Albbey, Oxford Travelles,

Abunger, James Yorke, MacGregor, 4th L (c. 1835) Surname Scarlett B 1871, s 1892 Is Capt 3rd Batt L. O Cameron Highlanders; J.P. D. L. co. Inverness. Hew, Hon S. L. Scarlett, C. Scarlett,

Acton, John Emerich Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1869) Surname Dalberg-Acton B. 1834 M.P. for Carlow 59-68, Bridgenorth 65, 6, 10n. D. C. Oxon. '87, 11on. Lt. D. Camb. '88. His lord-ship possesses one of the finest libraries in England, and is a man of great learning A Loid-in-Waiting 5-5, app 95 Regius Prof. Mod. Hist, Camb. Hen, Hon R. M. Acton, s. 1. Allunaum

Mod Hist, Camb. Hen, Hon R M Acton, s. I. Allicanum

Addington, Egerton, and I (ct. 1887) Surnam Hubbard B 1847, s. 1889 | I' Bucks and borough of Buckingham, Ald Backs C C and I ord High Steward of the Borough, Col. Bucks. Rifle Vol., partner in the firm of Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants, M P. Buckingham '74-85, N. Bincks '86-91 Hen Hon | G. Hubbard, S. C. Addington House, Wis Jowe, Bucks, 24, Prince's Gale, London, S. W.

Alleabury, Henry Augustus, 5th M. of (ci. 1821) Surname Brudenell-Bituce B 1844, s. 1894 Formerly in the Aimy, M P. N. Wilts '86-92 Hen, Earl of Cardigan, S. M. Allaa, Archibald, 3id M. of (ci. 1831) Surnama (Kennedy B 1847, s. 1870 Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1422), and Earl of Carsilis (cr. 1509), Licut, R. N. Reserve, Late Licut-Capt Coldstream Guards Hen, E. of Cassilis, S. C. Culsean Carle, Maybole, N. B., 65, Lancaster Gale, W. Travellers', Guands'.

Althe, David Stanley William, 8th E. of (ci. 1800)

Airhe, David Stanley William, 8th E. of (ct. 1039) Surname Ogilvy. B 1856, 5 1881 S.R.P. late Maj 10th Hussais, and linevermajor, late lieut Scots Guards; 2nd in command 2nd Diagoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Lieut-Col Royal Eng. Hen, Loid Order, Control (1988)

Ogilvy, s. Cortachy (astle, Kinnemur, NB Albany, 11 R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D of (cr. 1881). B 1884, s. 1884 Posthumous of 1st D and grandson s. 1884 Posthumous s of 1st D. and granuson of her Majesty. A minor. Claremont Park,

of her majosty. A lines. Esher, Surrey.

Albemarle, Aruold Allan Cecil, 8th E (cr. 1696). Surname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894 g.s. of the Earl of Albemarle who served at Waterloo, Lieut. Scots Guards '78-83, Col

Comdg Prince of Wales' Own 12th Midd. Vol. Rifles (Civil Service); Capt. Reserve of Officers, M P Birkenhead '92-4; J.P. and D L. Norfolk In '98 a son, Albert E. G. Ainold, was boin, to whom the Prince of Wales stood sponsor in person Heir, V Bury, 8. C. Quidenham Park, Thetford, Norfolk Norfolk

Aldenham, Henry Hucks, 1st L (cr. 1896). Surnarie Gibbs B 1819 s. late Mr G. H Gibbs, of Aldenham, Herts, M.P. City of London 91-2, senior partner in Antony Gibbs Notion 912, School patther in Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants, of Bishopsgate Street Within, J.P. Herts (Sheriff '84) and Middlesex, a Director of the Bank of England, F.S.A., F.R.G.S. Hen, Hon Alban Gibbs, M.P., s. St. Dundan's, Regent's Park, Midenham House, near Elstree, Heits.

Alington, Henry Gerard, 1st L (cr. 1876) Suname Sturt B 1825 M P for Dorchester 147-56, Dorset 156-76 Men, Hon II N. Sturt, M P', C Carlton

Amherst, William Archet, 31d F (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst B 1836, s. 1886 Called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Amherst 80, was styled by courtesy V. Holmesdale, served in Crimea, M P West Kent 159-68, Mid Kent 169 80 Heir, the Rev. Hon. I' A Amherst, bio C. Carlton.

Amherst of Hackney, William Amhuist, 1st L. (cr 1892) B 1835 Surname Tyssen-Amherst, r late William George Tyssen-Amhurst, of Didlington Hall, Norfolk J P Westminster, Norfolk, Middlesex; folk J P Westminster, Norfolk, Middlesex; D L Middlesex; Dep Gi and Master in Gi and Lodge of Freemasons, M P W Norfolk '85-85, S W Norfolk '85-92. Hen-pre-, Mary Rothes Margaret, e. d., wife of Li-Col Lord William Ceal C Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk, 8, Grosenor Square, W Marlborough, Tracellers, Carlton, Allinavum.

Ampthill, Oliver Arthur Villiers, and L. (cr. 1881) Surname Russell B 1809, s 1884 m 1804, Lady Margaret Lygon, d of the 6th Earl Beauchamp; appointed Private Sec to Mi Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonics, '97 The first L. was the well-

the Coloners, '07 The first I. was the well-known ambassador Herr, John Hugo Russell, s 109, Park Shret, W

Anoaster, Gilbert Henry, 1st E. of (cr. 1892).
Surname Heathout-Diummond-Willoughby, B 1870. PC Is Lord Great Chamberlain, suce as Loid Aveland '67, and suce his mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a pecress in her own right, '88, M P' Boston 52-6, Rulland 56-67 Herr, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M P, S C Normanton Park, Stanford, Grimsthoppe, Bourne, Drummond Caste, Gruth, N B, 12, Belgrave Square Tracellers, Catton
Anglesey, Henry Cyril, 4th M of (cr. 1815).

Anglesey, Henry Cyril, 5th M of (cr. 1815).
Surname Paget B 1875, 8 1898 Lieut.
2nd Vol Batt Royal Weish Fusiliers. Herr,
C II Alexander Paget, c

Annaly, Luke, 3rd L (cr 1863) Surname White B. 1857. 5 1888 Late Capt 1st Battn. White B. 1857. S. 1888 Late Capt 1st Battin. Scots Guards, served in Egyptian Campaign '82, medal and clasp, and Khedive's bronze star Hun, Hon Luke White, s. L. 43, Luthell's Town, (lonsilla, Duhlin, Berkeley Square, London Turf, Guards' Annealey, Hugh, 5th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Annesley. B. 1831, s. 1844, I.R.P.; M.P. Co. Cavan '57-74; formerly Col. Scots Guards. Heir, Visct. Glerawly, s. C. Carlton.

*Antrim, William Randal, 5th E of (cr. 1785) Surname M'Donnell. B, 1851, s 1869. I P Descended from the Lords of the Isles. Heir, Visct. Dunluce, s. Travellers'.

*Arbuthnott, David, 11th V. (cr. 1641)
name Arbuthnott B 1845, 5 1895
Hev, Hon Hugh Arbuthnott, bro Sur SP Ai-

buthnott House, Kimeadineshire.

Ardilaun, Athur Edward, 1st L. (1r. Surname Guinness B. 1848, 5. 1868

Dublin, '68-9 and '74-80 C. Carlton 1880)

Argyll, George Douglas, 1st D. of in peerage of the U.K (cr. 1892), 8th D. (cr. 1701) in peerage of Scotland Surname Campbell B 1823, 8t to the Scotth Dukedom 1827 K G, K T, P C Began his official career as Lord Privy Seal Jan 753; Postmaster-General Nov '55, again Loid Phys Seal June '59 to July '66, Secretary for India, and President of the Council of India Dec '68, the third time Loid Phys Seal '80 to April '81; is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, and Hereditary Sheriff of Areyle-shie, K G '84 Was Chancellor of the University of 8t Andrews '51, and Rector of the University of Glasgow '54 The Duke is a prolific writer aujon scientific, political, and social subjects, and a frequent contributor to the leading peri odicals. He is the author of various works. odicals. He is the author of various works, among which may be mentioned "The Reign of Law," "The Unity of Nature," "Soutland as it Was and Is," "The Unseen Foundations of Society," "The Burdens of Belief," a volume of poems published in '94, and "The Philosophy of Belief" (96) The jublice of his succession to the title and estates was such based at Investment (as the his accession). seet, in Oct '97. Hen, Rt Hon M of Lorne, K Γ , M P, s. L U Allenaum

Lorne, K. F., M. P., S. L. U. Allemanm.

Armstrong, William George, 1st L. (er. 1887).

Surname Armstrong. B. 1810. K. B., C. B.

s. late William Armstrong, Esq., of New-castle-on-Tyne, m., 5, Margaret, d. of late
W. Ramshaw, Esq., J. P. for Northumberland,
High. Sheriff, 73, formerly a solicitor at
Newcastle, was engineer to the War Dept of
Rifled Ordnance. 58-63. Inventor of the
famous artillety which bears his name, and
of the present system of utilising by dealing Rifled Ordnance '88-0; Inventor of the famous artillety which bears his name, and of the present system of utilising hydraulic power, head of the great works at Flswick for the construction of attillicity and hydraulic and other machinery, Hon Ll. D. Camb '01, D.C.I. Oxon '71, Hon M. Eng. Dublin, and F.R.S., has had numerous foreign orders conferred upon him. L.U. Crasside, Rothbury, Northumberland Athenaum

Arran, Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox, 5th E of (cr. 1762). Sits as I. Sudley (1884). Surname Gore B. 1839, S. 1884. Has been in the diplomatic service. Kl. 1886. Hen, Viset Sudley, S. L. Travelles'.

Arundell of Wardour, John Frencis, 12th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1831, S. 1802. Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1595). Author of "The Secret of Plate's Atlantis," and other works. Herr, Hon Rev. L. Arundell, bro. C. Wardoux Castle, Trisbury, Wills. Athenaum

Anhourne, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson B. 1837. P.C. He gained a great reputation at the Irish Bar, and was prominent at Westminster, taking the Conservative side on all Irish and other questions. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85, Q.C., 72; Att. Gen. Ireland '72-80: Lord Chane, Ireland '83-60.

M P. Dublin Univ. '75-85, Q C. 72; Att -Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6,

of K Chapin, Esq. Hen, 1700 J Samburnham, boo 1 Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussey, Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk, Pembrey, Carmarthurshive Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (ct. (1885) Surname Baring B 1866, 8 1889, Hen, Hon F A Baring, bro C. Carlton,

Ashton, Seorge, 1st L (c) 1892) B 1828).

Sun name Cubitt P C s late Thomas Cubitt, of Deubies M P W Surrey'6-85, Epsom D. '85-92, and Church I states Com' '74-9 Heir, Iton II Cubitt, M P (Penbies, Pooking, 17, Prince's Gale, S II Ashton, James, 1st L (c) 1895) Surname Williamson | S late James Williamson, J P; B 1842, L lanes Royal Gram Sch., large manufacturer and landowner. J P and D L Lanes, I ligh Sheriff '85, J P Co London, M P Laneaster Div '86-95, m' '86-this second write), Jessy Henrietta, d of the late James Stewart, Clapham, Yorks Ryelands, war Laneaster, Alston Hall, near Laneaster, Alford House, Prince's Gale, S II', Devonshoe

**Mahtown, Frederick Oliver, and L. (cr. 1800, Suname French B. 1808, S. 1880, I.P. m. Jan '91, Violet, v. d. Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. Hur, Hon. Frederick Sydney Trench, Sonn Dic. '94). Woodland, Co. Galway, Glenahry Lodge, Co. Walarford

dyth, and L (1 1863) Sits as L Meredyth (1866) Surname Somerville B 1865, S 1873. Lt Coldstream Guards, 18t L, well known as Sit W Somerville, was Chief See for Ireland. Somerville, Navan, Co Meath

Athole, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D of (cr 1703) Sits as E Strange (1786) Surname Stewart-Murray B 1840, S 1864 K F; formerly Socts Guards, L L and Hered. Sheriff Perthsline Hen, M of Fullibardine,

Sheriff Petthshite Hen, M of Fullbardine, C (arlion

Auckland, William Morton, 5th L (cr. 1789).

Surname Eden B 1859, 5 1890 Late Capt. 2nd Battn Dorsetshite Regt Hen, William All Morton Eden, S C Killey, Plymouth. Naval and Military, Carlton

"Avonmore, Algericon William, 6th V. (cr. 1800) Surname Yelverton B 1808, 5 185, 11? m 1801, Mabel Evans. Hen, Hon. W H M Yelverton, c Belle Isle, Rossiea, Co Tipperary, Hacil Rock, Mayo.

Aylesford. Charles Wightwick, 8th E of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch B 1851 s 1885. D L and J P Warwickshire Hen, Lord Guernsey, S. C (arlion

'Aylmer, Udolphus, 7th L. (cr. 1718) Surname Aylmer, B 1814, s 1852 I P, Lieut-Col. of Canadian Milita Hen, Hon M. Aylmer, s. Mellourne, Quibec, Canada.

of Canadian Militia Herr, Hon M. Aylmer, s. Melbourne, Quibec, Canada.

Bagot, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Bagot. B 1856, s. 1887. Major Staffs. Yeo. Cav.; ex-A D.C. to Gov-Gen. Canada, and Capt. S. Staffs. Regt; a Gent. Usher of the

Privy Chamber to the Queen '85-7, appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen Sept '96. Henr, Capt. Hon. Walter L. Bagot, Gren Guards, bro. C. Blithefield, Rugeley. Stafford-shine, Pool Park, Ruthim, North Wales. 56A Pall Mall, S. W. Travellers', Carlion, Turf. Balfour of Burleigh, Alexander Hugh, 6th L (cr. 1607) Surname Bruce B. 1849, s. 1869 P.C., S.R.P., till, attainted in 1716, was restored in 1869, a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. Feb '87 to Dec. '88, Parly Sec to Board of Trade Dec. '88 to Aug. '92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89, was Chm. of the Metropolitan Water Commission, app. Sec. for Sectland Water Commission, app See for Scotland '55, with a seat in the Cabinet, app '66 Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; elected Lord Rector of Edm. Univ Nov. '96. Heir, Hon R Bruce, s (arlton.

Balinhard (see Southesk).

Bandon, lames Fiancis, 4th E of (cr. 1800).
Suiname Bernard B 1850, s 1877 I R P.,
18 L I. Cork Co. and City. Hen, Hon Percy.
B Bernard, C. Callon.

B Bernard, c C (ailton)
Bangor, Daniel Lewis, 71st Bp of Surname
Lloyd App 1800 £ at Jesus Coll, Oxford,
took a and class in Moderations '04 and a and
class Lit Hum '00, graduating M A '71 Di
Lloyd was ordained '07, and commenced an educational career, becoming head master of Dolgelly School, and holding a curacy at Dolgelly School, and holding a curacy at Dolgelly. After remaining there for five years he filled the position of head master of the Friars School, Bangor, and finally became head master of Christ Coll, Brecon His appointment to the bishopric was announced May '90; he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral June 24th The Palace, Bangor, Gavinfryn, Llanarth, Cardigenshire, annor. Henry William Crosbie, eth V. (cr. annor. Henry William Crosbie, eth V. (cr.

Bangor, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V. (cr 1770). Surname Ward B 1828, 8 1881 I R P; finnerly Capt in the 43rd Light Infantry Hen, Hon Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, R A, S. C. (asthe Hard,

Downpatrick

Barnard, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (c) arnard, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (11 1698) Surname V.ne B 1854, 8. 1891 on death of Duke of Cleveland, e s late Sir Henry M Vane, B A Oxford, formerly Lieut 3rd (M11) Battin. Northamptonshire Kegt, J P, D 1, and C C co of Durham, Bar Inn Temp 79 m. 8r, Lady Catherine Sarah Cecil, d of 3rd M. of Exeter Henr, Hon Henry Cecil Vane, s. Raby Castle, Darlington Brooks 5, Oxford and Cambridge.

Jord and Cambridge.

Barrington, Percy, 8th V (cr. 1770) Sits as
Loid Shute (1880) Surname Barrington B.
1825, s 1880 Was High Sheriff of Bucks 64
Hen, Hon. Walter B Barrington, s C.
Carlton, Travellers, Wellington

Barrondl (see Cathonses)

Barrogill (see Cathness)

Basing, George Limbrey, 2nd B (cr. 1887) Surname Sclater-Booth. B 1860, s 1894 E. s of the peer who as Mr Sclater-Booth was Pres. of the Local Gov. Bd '74-80, and filled other ministerial offices Major Royal Dragoons. Hen, Hon. G Limbrey R Sclater-Booth, S. C. Hoddington House, Winch-field. Naval and Military.

Bateman, William Bateman, 2nd L. (cr 1837) ateman, William Bateman, 2nd L. (cr. 1837)
Surname Bateman-Hanbury B. 1826, s. 1845.
L.L. Herefordshire; has been a Lord-inWatting. Hetr, Hon. W. S. Bateman-Hanbury, s. C. Cariton.
ath, Thomas Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1789).
Surname Thynne. B. 1862, s. 1896. M.P.,

Frome Div., '86-92, '95-6; Capt. Wilts Yeo. Cav.; moved the address session '97. Heir, Visct Weymouth, s. Longleat, Warminster. Carlton

Cartion

**Bath and Wella, George Wyndham, 70th Bp.
of. App. 1894 (See founded 905) Surname
Kennion B. 1845. E. at Eton and Oriel.
Coll, Oxford Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Dioresan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6;

and York Dioresan Inspector of Schools 71-3; vicar of St Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, 73-6; vicar of All Saints', Bradford, 76 82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94 Palace, Wells, Somerset.

Bathurst, Seymour Henry, 7th E (cr. 1772).
Suiname liathuist. B. 1864, S. 1892. m. 1893, Lilias, d of Loid Glenesk, D L Gloucester, Lieut Col 4th Batt Gloster Regt Heir, Allein Algerinon Lord Apsley, s (born 1895).
Circucester House, Circucester, 22, Brutin Street, II'.

Battersea, Cyril, 1st L (cr. 1892) B 1843. Surname Flower; s. late P W. Flower. called to Bai, Inner Temple, '70. D L Lon-don, Lieut. Bucks Yeo., Jun Lord of the Treas 86, m 1878, Constance, t. d late 5tr A_D Rothschild; MP Brecknock 80-85, S Beds 85-92 Gl. Aston Cluton, Tring, The Pharanne, Overstrand, Cromer, Survey House, Marble Arch

Beauchamp, William, 7th E (cr. 1815). Surname Lygon B 1872, s. 1891. Mayor of Woicester '95 Heir, Hon. k. Lygon, bio. Madir field Court, Malvin Link

Beaufort, Henry Charles Fitzroy, 8th D. of (cr 1082) Surname Somerset B. 1824, s. (cr 1082) Surname Somerset B. 1824, S. 1853 P. C. K.G.; L.L. Monmouthshire; M.P. F. Gloucestershiic 46-53, Master of Horse 58-9, 668 Hen, M. of Worcester, s. C. Carlton

*Beaumont, Mona Josephine Tempest, Baroness (cr 1309) Sui name Stapleton B. 1894
c. d of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont.
Lord Beaumont died in '05, and the title
remained in abeyance as between his two infant daughters until the following year, when her Majesty was pleased to declare that his eldest daughter is, and shall be, Baroness Beaumont Hevess, Hon Ivy

Baroness Baumoni Herress, Hon Ivy Mary Stapleton, b 1895, posthumous. Carlton Towers, (arlton, R.S.O. Bedford, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D of (cr. 1694) Surname Russell B 1858, s. 1893 Late Lieut Gren Guards, A D C to Viccroy of India 85-6 Published "History of a Great Agnicultural Estate" '07, app L L. Middlessex '98, Chm Beds C C. Hur, Marquis of Tavistock, s. L. 15, Belgrave Square, S.W. "Belhaven and Stenton, Alexander Charles, 30th L. (cr. 1641) Surname Hamilton, B.

hoth L. (ci. 1641) Surname Hamilton. B. 1840, s. 1893. Blig commanding Surrey Vol. Brigade; S. P. Heir, Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, s. Wishaw House, IVishaw, N. B., 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.

Wishaw, N.B., 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.

*Bellew, Charles Beitram, 3rd L. (cr. 1848).
Surname Bellew, B 1855, s. 1895. I.P.;
formerly Capt 6th Batt. Roy. Irish Rifles,
Unsuccessfully contested Kilkenny Co., N.
Div. (C.), *85 m. *83, Mildred Mary Josephine,
e d. of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, app. L.L.
Co Louth in room of Visct. Massereene.
Heir, Hon. G. L. B. Bellew, bro. L. Barmeath Castle, Dunleer, Co. Louth.
Belmore, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797).
Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845
P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. 68-72;

Under HomeiSec. '66-7. Heir, Visct. Corry. s.

Belper, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, s. 1880. P C; M P. E. Derby-shire '68-74, Berwick '80, Chm. Notts C C; Col S. Notts Yeo. Cav. and A.D.C. to H M. Heir, Hon Algernon Henry Strutt, s. L.

**Rerkeley*, Louisa Mary Milman Baroness (cr 1421). Co-heness to the barony of Braose of Gower, and herr-general to the Faildom of Ormond (Ireland), d of Hon Walker Fitz-Hardinge, M P, s her un, Thomas, 6th E. and 14th B, 1882 B 1840. m '72, Major-Gen. G H L Milman, R A Heuress, Hon Eva Mary Fitz-Hardinge Milman, d. Martin's Heron, Bracknell, Berk.

**Berkeley*, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr 1697) Surname Berkeley B 1865, s 1888 Late Lieut. R N Army and Navy **Berners, Emma Harrict, Baroness (cr. 1455) Surname Tyrwhitt B 1835, s 1871 Hen, Hon Sir R Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart, s Ashwellthoppe Hall, Norwuh

**Berwick, Thomas Henry, 8th I. (cr 1784) Surname Noel-Hill B 1877, s 1897 Sop of the late Rev the Hon Thomas Noel Noel-Hill, who was the twin brother of the 7th

Hill, who was the twin brother of the 7th Baron Hen, his kinsman, the Rev Charles Noel-Hill The 1stBaron represented Shropshire in thice parliaments

Bessborough, Walter William Brabazon, 7th E essborough, Walter William Brabazon, the Eofer, 1939. Sitsas Ld Ponsonby (1749). Suiname Ponsonby B 1821, S. 1895. Has been Rector of Sution, Suffolk, and Rural Dean of Stamfond. Herr, Viset Duncannon, C. B., S. L. Bessborough, Pilliown, Ireland., 45, Green Stant III. Street, W

*Blantyre, Charles, 12th, L (cr 1606) Surname Stuart. B 1818, S 1830 S P formerly in Grenadier Guards L 41, Berkeley Square,

W. Travellers'.

Blythswood, Archibald Campbell, 1st l. (cr igthswood, Aichibald Campbell, 1st I. (cr. 1892) B 1835 Surname Campbell Has been Capt and Licut-Col Scots Guards, and served in Crimea, M.P. Renfrewshine 73, W. Renfrewshine 85-92, created a Bart 1880 Hen, Rev Shoto Douglas Campbell Douglas, Ino. C. Blythswood, Renfrewshire, 2, Scannor Place, W.

Renfrewshire, 2, Scaniore Place, W.

Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry, 5th V (cr. 1712). Surname St. John B. 1820, S. 1857 First peer was the celebrated minister of Q. Anne Heir, Rev Ferdmand M. St. John, c. C. While's Bolton, William Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Oide-Powlett B. 1845, S. 1895 Heir, Hon W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett. S. C. Holton Hall, Leyburn, York., Hackwood, Park, Basingstoke. Callon, Jimno (artlon, and Yorkshie.

*Borthwick, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L (ci. 1452). Surname Borthwick B 1867 s. 1885 SP C Ravenstone, Whithorn, s. 1885 S l Wigtonshue

Boston, George Florance, 6th L (cr 1761)
Surname Irby R 1860, s 1877 A Lord11-Watting, '85-6, D L for County Anglesey
Heir, Hon. C S. Irby, bro. C Hedson,
Mandenhead Carlton.

Botreaux (see Loudoun)

Bowes (see Strathmore and Kinghorn).
Boyle (see Cork and Orrery).
Boyne, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. (cr. 1717).
Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname

Hamilton-Russell. B. 1830, s. 1872, Herr, Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, s. C. Carlton. Brabourne, Edward, and L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1857, s. 1893. Retired Lieut. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Rochester '89-92, D. L. Kent. Herr, Hon. Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s. L. 3, Queen Anna's Gate.

Bradford, George (ceil Orlando, 4th E of (cr. 1815) Surname Bridgeman B 1845, s. 1898. M. 1815) Surname Bridgeman B 1845, 8, 1898. As a d, of the 4th L of Scarborough Served in the 1st Life Guards '64-7, when he retried from the army and entered Parliament as member for the N Div of Shropshire, which Div he represented until '85 D L Warwickshire, 1 P and D L Shropshire and Warwickshire, and J P Staffs. Hin, Viset Newport, 8, 44, Locandes Square, 5 H

Brancepeth (see Boyne)

Brancepeth (see Boyne)
Brandon (see Hamilton)
Brassey, Thomas, 1st L (cr. 1886) Surname
Brassey, Thomas, 1st L (dr. 1886) Surname
Brassey, S. 1st L (dr. 1886) Surname
Brassey, S. 4 L dr. 1886) Surname
See, a Tord-in-Watting '93-5, was Chim of
the Opium Com, and a mem of Unscaworthy
Ships, Coaling Stations, and Pensions to the
Aged Poor Commissions, Pres Institute of
Naval Architects '9, 5, author of "Work
and Wages, "Thittsh Science," "The British
Navy" (5 vols.), ed "Naval Annual" 86-90;
cx-Pres of the Statistical Society, app. Cov
of Victoria '95 IIIn, Hon Thos Allnut
Brassey, S. L. 21, Pack Lain, II' Reform
Braybrook, Charles Cotinvallis, 5th L (cr.
1788) Sathaine Neville B 1823, \$ 1801.
High Steward of Wokingham Iten, Hon
Rev. L. Nelville, bio. C. (million)

Rev L Nelville, bro C. Carlton Braye, Alfred Thomas Lownshend, 5th L (cr 1529) Shin and Veiney-Cive B 1849, 5 1879
1t-Col Comidg and Batt Lenestershine Regt. Hen, Hon A V Veiney Cave, 5.
LU Sanfond Hall, Market Harborough Brooks 5, Iracallers'

L. U. Stanford Hall, Market Harborough Brooks, Incullers'
Breadalbane, Gavin, 1st M. of (ci. 1885). Surname Campbell. B 1/51, 5 to Scott heeriage 1871. m. 1871. Lady Alma I. L. C. Graham, v. d. of D. of Montrose. K. G., P. C., Treassince of Household '8-85, Lord-in Waiting '73-4, J.P. for Perthshire, J.P. and D.L. for Angyll, late Licut 4th Batt Angyll and Sutherland Highlanders, late Capt Shrepshire Yeo., Col. 5th Vol. Batt Royal Highlanders, Brig. Gen. Royal Company of Archers, Lord Steward of the Household '92-5, High Commer to Gen. Assembly Church of Scotland '9-5, Hen, Hon. I. Campbell, Ino. (to '5e. Earldom of Breadalbane only). L. Jaymouth, Absoliddy, N.B., 19, (avendish Square, W. Reform.
Bridport, Alexander Nelson, 1st V. (cr. 1868). Surname Hood. B. 1814. A general, an equery to the Queen, and permanent Lord-in-Waiting, in '91 received G.C.B. from H.M., in recognition of his fifty years' service in her household and in '98 was grantee the residence of Royal Lodge, Windsor Park, for life. Received the freedom of Chard, Somerset on his leaving that neighbourhood. Heir.

life. Received the freedom of Chard, Somer-

Hon. A W A N Hood, s C Carllon.

Bristol, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey B. 1834, s 1864. High Steward of Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds; M.P W. Suffolk 59-64, L.L. Suffolk. Heir, F. W. Fane Hervey, n. C. Carllon.

"Bristol, George Forrest, 48th Bp of. Surname Browne. This see was founded in 1542, and was from 1836 until 1897 united to that of Gloucester, Dr. Ellicott being bishop of both dioceses from '63 until they were disunited onoreses from 03 until they were distinted in '97. The diocese consists of (a) the deaneries of Bristol and Stapleton, (b) The deaneries of Malmesbury or Malmesbury North, Chippenham or Malmesbury South, and Criklade, in the county of Wilts (except the parishes of Kemble and Poole Keynes in the deanery of Malmesbury, and the parishes of Somerford Keynes and Sharncote in the deanery of Cricklade, which four lastly men-tioned parishes form part of the rural deanery of Cirencester), and the deancry of Bitton in the county of Gloucester Dr Browne, the the county of Gloucester Dr Browne, the new bishop, was boin in 1833. £ at 5t Catherine's, Cambridge, becoming BA '56, MA A and Fellow '67, BD '79, DC L or, DD honoris causa '56. Was rector of Camb Univ '70-1 and '77-8. Held, amongst other appointments, those of theological tuter at Glenalmond College, Bell lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Disney professor of archeology Camb In '01 Dr Browne was app Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's, and in '93 Secretary of the London Diocesan Home Mission, becoming in '95 Bishop Suffragan of Stepney Patron of 45 livings. His londship m, '65, Mary Louisa, e d of Sir J Stewart-Richardson, Bart He is author of, among other works, "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," and 5 or 6 volumes on the early history of Inglish Clurch 17, The Avenue, Clifton, Instor Church 17, The Avenue, Clifton, Briston Brodrick (see Midleton)

Brougham and Vaux, Henry Charles, 4rd L (cr. 1840) Surname Brougham B 1836, s 1886 The first peet was the famous Lord Hen, Hon H Brougham, s Chancellor

L.U. Brooks s.

Brownlow, Adelbett Wellington Brownlow, and E (er 1815) Suname Cist B 1814, 8 1867, I C, I L Lines, M P N Shropshire 66-7, Sec I ocal Govt Board 85-6, Paymaster-Gan 87-9, Under-Sec War 80-92, AB C, to the Queen 1897 Hen, H | C Cust, c. C Carllon

Cust, c. C. Carllon

Bucoleuch and Queensbury, William Henry
Walter, oth D of Buckruch and 8th D, of
Queensbury (cr. 1663) Sits as E, of Dono
caster (1662) Suname Montagu-DouglasScott B, 1841, s. 1884, K.G., K.F., M.P.
Midlothian '54-68, '74-80, L.L. Dumfriesshie
and Lt.-Gen Roy Company of Archers
Hert, E, of Dalkeith, M.P., s. (Carllon

*Buchan, David Stuait, 13th F of (cr. 1469)
Suname Erskine B 1815, s. 1857, S.P. Formerly Capt 35th Foot. Hen. Ld. Cardross, s.

Ruckurshamburg, Schege (2ar. 2th E, of (cr.

Buokinghamshire, Sidney Carr, 7th E of (cr. 1746) Surname Hobart-Hampden B. 1800, 1740) Sufframe House Frames B. 1808, 1808, 18 188, 19 L Bucks, a Lord-in-Waiting Jan, to July 95 Hes, Hon. C E Hobart-Hampden, un L Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks. Grosvinor, National. Liberal.

Burdett-Coutta, Angela Georgina, 1st Baron-ess (cr. 1871) Sui name Burdett-Coutts R. 1814. m. '81, Mi W. Ashmead-Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, and has been M.P. for Westminster since '85. 1, Stration Street, W.; Holly Lodge, Highgale, N.

Burghelere, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Burgholere, Herbert Coistoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895).
Surname Gardner. B. 1846; E Harrow
and Trun. Hall, Camb.; M.P. Saffron Walden
Div., '85 95; Pres. Board of Agriculture
Aug. '02 to July '95; D L. Middlesex; P.C.
Beech House, Christchierch, Hants; 48, Chasles
Streel, Berkeley Square, W.
Burton, Michael Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1886).
Surname Bass B 1837. M.P. Stafford '05-8,
E Staffis. '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. L. It was
postfold of their the preserve would by grant

notified 97 that this peerage would by grant of patent of remainder pass to the Hon Mrs. Baillie, daughter of Lord Burton, and to her

Baillie, daughter of Lord Burton, and to her hens male She has a s. living, George E. M Baillie, b '94 Reform. Bute, John Patrick, 3rd M of (cr. 1796). Sur-name Crichton-Stuart B 1847, s 1848 K.T.; Hered Sheriff Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothe-say Castle and Falkland Palace; Hon. Rothesay Castle and Falkland Palace; Hon.
LL D Glasgow, Edinburgh, and St Andrews;
LL Buttshine, Ld Rector St Andrews;
LL Buttshine, Ld Rector St Andrews
Unix '93 and '96; reed, the freedom of St.
Andrews '96, Mayor of Cardiff 'co, Provost
of Rothesay '96 Hen, E. of Dumfries, s
C Moint Stuail, Isle of Bute, Cardiff
(astli, Cardiff, Dumfries House, Ayishire,
Fouse of Folkland, Falkland, Fife, S John's
Lodge, Regent's Park (arllon, Athenaum.
Byron, George Frederick William, 9th Lord
(cr. 1641) Sunname Byion. B 1855, 8, 1870.
The sixth peer was the famous poet Hetr,
Rev Hon F E C Byion, bro C White's.
Cadogan, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800)
Sunname Cadogan R 1840, 8 1873 PC.
K G Under-Sec War '758, Under-Sec.
Colonic '78-80, Lord Privy Scal '86-92;
admitted to the Cabinet April '87, app LordLicut Ireland '95 Hen, Viset. Chelsea,
M P, S. C. (arition

Licut Ireland '95 Hen, visco.
M P, 6 C. (ariton
Gairns, Herbert John, 3rd E (cr. 1878) Suiname Cairns, B 1803, 5 1890 First Earl
was the well-known Loid Chancellor. Hen,
Hon W D Cairns, Ino C. (ariton.
"Gathness, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr.
1155) Surname Sinclair. B 1857, 5 1891.
5 P. Resides at Lakota, North Dakota,
U S A. Hen, Hon N M Sinclair, Iro.
"Galedon, Enk Lames Desinond, 5th E of (cr.
1801) Surname Alexander I P B 1885,
5 1898 A minor. Hen, Hon Herbrand C.
Alexander, Ino Calidon, Co. Tytone,
The Alexander St. Albans, Herts.

Trithinanger, 57. Hours, Heris
Cathorpe, Augustus Cholmondeley, 6th L (cr.
1790) Surname Gough-Calthorpe B 1829
s 189, J P Warwickshire, Staffordshire,
and Hants Hin, Hon Walter GoughCalthorpe, s 38, Grovenor Square, W.,
Electham Park, Winchfield, Hants

Cambridge, HRII George William Frederick Charles, KG, KP, KT, PC, and D. of (c. 1801) B 1810, S 1850 Chouester House, Park Lam Army and Navy. (See special biogiaphy)

Camden, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Surname Pratt. B. 1872, S. 1872. Heir, Lord G. Pratt, 1-21 The Priory, Brecon.

Camoys, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Stonor B. 1684, s. 1897. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Hen. VI to 1839. A minor. Hetr, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, bro.

Campbell (see Stratheden).

Camperdown, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Duncan-Hal-dane. B. 1841, s 1867. A Lord-in-Waiting

'68-70; a Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. Hen, Hon, G. A. D. Haldane, bro. C. Brooks s. Canterbury, Frederick, 94th Archbp. of (See tounded 596.) Surname Temple. B. 1821. P.C., D.D. Dr. Temple is the s. of Majoi Temple, formerly Lieut. Gov. of Sieria Leone. and was E. at Tiverton Grammar School and Balliol Coll, Oxford, graduating B.A (double, first '42), B.D. and D.D '58. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his College, and was appointed Principal of the Training Garmagno. Charles Robert. 1st E (cr. 1805) and was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham, 48, resigning this appointment in '55, when he was appointed Inspector of Training Colleges was appointed (58) Head Master of Rugby School, and held this office till '69 He was a member of Lord Faunton's Education Commission '64; Chaplain-in-Oldinary to her Majesty; and in '69 Mr Gladstone nominated him as Bishop of Exeter. On the occasion of the confirmation of his election a section of the clergy opposed him because of his share in the famous "Essays and Reviews" He was appointed Bampton Lecturer '83, and was translated to London in '85. On the lamented death of Dr. Benson in Oct. '96 he was appointed to the Primacy. In '96 he married Beatrice, dau. of the late Rt. Hon W S. Lascelles. His lordship is the author of the opening essay, "Education of the World," in "Essays and Reviews," of "Sermons Preached at Rugby" (58-65), and of "The Relation between Science of Exeter. On the occasion of the confirmation reviews, of "Sermons Preached at Rugby" (58-65), and of "The Relation between Science and Religion, being the Bampton Lectures for '84." Hon. LL.D Camb '97. Lambeth Palace, S. E. Attenaum.

Canterbury, Henry Charles, 4th V (cr. 1835)
Surname Manners-Sutton B 1839, 1877
The first Visct was Speaker of the House of Commons Heir, Hon H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, S. L. C. White's

*Oarbery, John, 10th L (cr. 1715) Surname Evans-Freke I P B 1892, 5 1898 A minor Herr, Hon. Ralle Evans-Freke, bro Castle Surname

Herr, Hon. Ralle Exans-Frekt, hro Castle Freke, Co. Cork
Carew, Robert Shapland George Juhan, 1rd
L (cr. 1834) Surname Carew B 1860, st. 1881
D.L. Co Wexford, m. '98, Juha Mary, d late
Albert Lethbridge Herr, Hon G. P. J.
Carew, bro L. Castle Boro, Enniscorthy,
Woodstown, Waterford, 28, Belgrave Sq.,
London Brook's.

Carleton (see Shannon).

Oarlisle, George James, 9th E of (cr. 1661)
Surname Howard B. 1843, s. 1889. MP
for E Cumberland 79-85, trustee of Nat
Gallery. Herr, Visct. Morpeth, s. L.U.
Naworth (astle. Cailisle, Castle Howard,
York, 1, Palace Green, Kensington Brooks's

Carlisle, John Wareing, 60th Bp of (See founded 1132) Surname Bardsley B 1835 D. E. Trinity Coll, Dublin, where he graduated M.A., was ordained deacon 59 He was for some time Archdeacon of Warrington, and subsequently Archdeacon of Liverpool and Chaplain to the Bishop of Liver-pool. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Baylour's in that city in 70, and was elevated to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Sodor and Man in '87, and translated to the see of Carlisle in '91. Rose Castle, Carlisle.

Carnaron, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert. B. 1866, s. 1890. Elected Lord High Steward of Newbury '90. Heir, Hon. Aubrey N. H. M. Herbert, bro. 43, Portman Square, W.

C H S Butler, c Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.

Carrington, Charles Robert, 1st E (cr. 1895)
Surname Wynn-Carrington B. 1843, s as L Carrington 1868. G.C.M G.; P C; Joint Hered Lord Gt. Chamberlain; M.P. Wycombe 65-8. Capt Gent.-4Arms 81-5; Gov. N S Wales 85-90, Lord Chamberlain '92-5, Pres of the N Lindsey Liberal Association, Memb London C C '98, Chm of National Liberal Club Hen, Viset Wendover, s. L. Dawes Hill, High U veonbe, Gwydor Castle, North Wales, 50, Grosvenor Street, London Garysfort, William, 5th Earl of (cr. 1895) Sits as Lord Carysfort (1801) Surname Proby. B 1836, s 1872 K P, L L Co Wicklow. C. 10, Hinford Gardens, Pask Lane, Elton Hall, Petenbouogh, Glenart Costle, Arklow, Intland Carling, Tracellus'

Castlemaine, Albert Edward 5th L (cr. 1812) Surname Handcock B 1803, s 1892. M. 1895 I R P, late Licut 4th Royal Enniskillen Fus J P, D L West Meath, elected '98 a expresentative peer in place of the late Ld. Clarina Hen, Hon R A Handcock, bro. Movdrum Castle, Allone

"Castle-Stuart, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800) Surname Supart-Rebardson B 182-

Castle-Stuart, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800) Surname Stuart-Richardson B 1837, s. 187 I P Assumed by royal heence the additional name of Richardson Herr, Andrew John Stuart, c Stewartstown, Co. I vrone Stuart Hall,

Castletown, bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (C1 1809) Surname FitzPatrick B 1848, s. 1883; MP Pottarlington '80 83; formerly in 1st Life Guards, served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav; medal and clasp 2nd class become Law and Modern Life.

in Household Cav; medal and clasp and class honours Law and Modern Hist. Oxon. C. Granston Manon, Abhayleta, Poneraile Court, Ireland Bachelors, Travellers' Catheart, Alan Frederick, 3rd E and 12th Baron (1460) (cr. 1814) Surname Catheart. B. 1826, 5. 1859 L. D. Camb Volunteer decoration. Formerly in the Army Her, Lord Greenock, C. 31, Grosvenor Place, S. W. United Service, Carlton, Yorkshine.

*Cavan, Frederick Edward Gould, 9th E. of (cr. 1647) Surname Lambart B. 1839, 5. 1887. I. P., K. P., P.C., M. P. Somerset, E. D., 185-92; Vice-Chamberlain, Feb. to Aug. 186 Heir, Viset Kilcoursie, S. L. Wheathampstead, Heris. Herts

Cawdor, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E. (cr. 1817) Surname Campbell. B. 1847, s. 1898. Lieut. Col. and Hon. Col. 3rd Brig. Welsh Div. R.A., Chm. (* W. Ry. since '95]. L. Pembrokeshire, C. C. Carmarthenshire, Chm. Carmarthenshire Quar Sess.; M.P. Carmarthenshire '74-85, unsuccessfully contested Manchester '92, Wilts, Cricklade Div. '98, an Ecclesiastical Commissional 80. Herr, Visct. Emlyn, s. Stackpole Court, Pembroke; Golden Grove, Carmarthen, Cawdor Castle, Nairn, N.B. Cartion.

*Oharlemont, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Herr, James Edward Caulfeild, Cawdor, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E.

n. Drumcarne, Siewarislown, Co. Tyrone; Roxburgh Castle, Moy, 48, Hans Place, S.W. Guards, United Service, New Travellers. Ohaworth (see Meath). Ohelmaford, Frederic Augustus, 2nd L. (cr.

1858). Surname Thesiger B. 1827, s. 1878. A general. Was Com.-in-Chief in S. Africa. Herr, Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, s. C. Carlton, United Service.

United Service.

Chesham, Charles Compton William, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Sunname Cavendish. B 1850, s. 1882. Has served in several regiments. Herr, Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, s. L. Travullers'.

Chester, Francis. John, 33rd Bp. of. (See founded 1541). Surname layne. B. 1845. The see, anciently part of Lichfield, was made a separate diocese by Henry VIII in 1541. E. at Rugby and Wadham Coll. (Oxon. Gained a Double First in the Final Schools in '68, when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College. when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College Ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford. Subsequently Tutor of Keble College, and in '79 appointed Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter In '86 he was presented to the Vioarage of Leeda, which he held until his elevation to the episcopal bench, '88 His Lordship initiated during '92 an interesting discussion on public-house reform, and has since urged the solution of the temperance problem on constructive, instead of destructive, lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system

The Palace, Chester Alhenarum when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College Athenaum

Chesterfield, Edwyn Francis, 10th E of (cr. 1628) Surname Scudamore-Stanhope B 1854, 8 1887. Is also a baronet, P.C., called to Bar, Inner Temple, 80, 18 Capt 4th Batt the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantiy, Treas of Household Ang 92 to Mar 94; Capt Gent. 4-Arms Mar 94 to July 95 Hen, Commander Hon H.A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., bro. '55 Holme Lacv, Henford, 16, Pont Street, S.W. Tul, Travellers, Bachelors', Brook's

*Ohetwynd, Richard Walter, 7th V (ci. 1717) Surname Chetwynd B 1823, S 1879 I P Foimerly in the 14th Dragooi Guards. Hen, Hon R. W Chetwynd, S. Carllon

Cheylesmore, William Meriton, 2nd L (cr. 1887) Surname Eaton B. 1843, s. 1891. Heir, Hon H F. Eaton, Ino. C. 16, Prince's Gate, S.W. Travellers', St. James S. Bachelors', Carlton

Chichester, Ernest Roland, 72nd Bp of Surname Wilberforce B 1840. (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded in 681) Is the third son of the late Dr. Wilberforce, successively Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, and grandson of William Wilberforce, the emancipator. E William Wilberforce, the emancipator. E at Exeter Coll, Oxon, where he graduated in '64. Ordained deacon the same year by his father, and appointed curate of Cuddesdon, Oxon. Subsequently held the curacy of Lea, Lines, the rectory of Middleton Stoney, Oxon, '66-0, and the vicarage of Seaforth, Liverpool '73-8. Appointed Canon of Winchester '78; Sub-Almoner to the Queen '71-82, Bishop of Newcestle 82 and Chichester '75. L. The Palace, Chichester. Althenaum.

Ohichester, Walter John, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1838, s. 1886. M.P. Lewes '65-74; Chm. Q. Sessions E. Sussex; Chm. E. Sussex C. C. Heir, Hon. Rev. F. Pelham, bro. L. Stanmer, Lewes.

Cholmondelsy, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1838, s. 1884. Is Joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain. Herr, E. of Rocksavage, s. C. Carllon. Churchill, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis (ch. 1816).

Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1815). Surname Spencer. B 1864, s. 1886 Late a page of honour to the Queen, who stood sponsor to his lordship in '64, and to his infant son in '90; formerly in '64, and to his infant son in '90; formerly in the Coldstream Guards. 1st peer was youngest son' of 4th D. of Marlborough. A Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; a Lordin-Waiting Aug. '89-05, Conservative Whip in House of Lords. Heir, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, s. C. Cornbury Park, Charbhury, West Lawington, Deviars, Rolleston, Leicester, 6, Hirthest Ciescent, 5 W. Churston, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1858) Surname Yarde-Buller, B 1846, s 1871. Formerly in the Army, Heir, Hon. J. Yarde-Buller, s. C. Guards'

Guards

Guards'
Clanbrassil (see Roden).
Clanbrassil (see Roden).
Clancarty, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Sits as Visct Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Tiench B. 1868, s. 1891; E. Eton, m. 80, Isabel Maud Penrice, d. of J'G. Bilton, Esq., 1.P. and D L. Co. Galway; late Licut Shropshire Light Infantry Heir, Richard J Donough, Lord Kilconnel, s. C. Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.

Clanmorns, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1800) Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. IP, formerly in the Rifle Brigade. Herr, Hon A M. R. Bingham, s. C. Carlton.

Clanricarde, Hubert George, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825) Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning B. 1832, s. 1874. M P Galway 67-71, has been in the dip. service Ilcu, Mar of Sligo (to I), earldom). L Lavellers'.

Clanwilliam, Richard James, 4th E. of (cr. 1776). ianwilliam, Kichard James, 4th E. of (cr. 1776). Str. as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Mede B 1832, S. 1879 G.C.B, K.C.M.G. Entered R.N. 45, Rear-Adm. 76; Adm. 86; Adm. of the Fleet '95, a Lord of the Admiralty '74 80; a Commissioner Roy Patriotic Fund'88 Nav. Comm. in-Chief at Portsmouth '91-4. Hen, Lord Gillford, s. C. United Service.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776).
Surname Villicis. B 1846, s 1870. M.P.
Biecknock 60-70, Col. Herts Yeo, Cavalry;
L L Herts; J P Warwickshire; a Lord-inWaiting and A D C to the Queen Herr,
Lord Hyde, s. L.U. The Grove, Walford.

Colarina, Lionel Edward, 5th L. (cr. 18co). Surname Massey B 1837, s 1898. Lieut, 4th W York Milita '54; Ensign 82nd Regt. 55, Joined Scots Fusilier Guards '55, Lieut, Col. 66-70, when he retired. D.L. Co. Limerick Heir, Hon Eyre Nathaniel Massey,

Elin Park, Clarina, Co Limeriek, 4,

Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W. Junior Constitutional.

Clements (see Leitrim).

Citifon, Leopold George Frederick, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Sits as Lord Mendip (1794). Surname Agar-Ellis. B. 1829, s. 1895. Barrister Inner Temple '54; formerly Maj. Kilkenny Militia; M.P. Kilkenny 57-74; A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut, of Ireland. Heir, Lord Robartes, c. 19, Willon Street, S.W.

Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Hen. Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford B. 1851.

s. 1880. Lt.-Col. 5th (Haytor) Vol. Batt. Devon Regt. Hen, Hon. W. H. Clifford, bro. L.U. Brooks's

Clifton (see Darnley).

Clinton (see Darniey).

Olinton, Charles Henry Rolle, 20th L. (cr. 1299)

Surname Trefusis. B. 1834, s. 1866. M.P.
N. Devon '57-66; Under-Sec. India '67 8; Col.
N. Devon Yeo. Cav.; L.L. Devonshire '87,
Chty. Comr. '74-80; Chm. Devon C C. Heir,
Hon. C. J. Trefusis, s. C. Garllon.

Clonbrook, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon B. 1834, s. 1803 Attache at Berlin and Vienna 1856-60; 2nd Secretary 61, retired 62; was Priv. Sec to the Loid-Lieut. of Ireland 66-8, 74-6, L L Galway 92, I R.P. 95, P C Ireland 98 Heir, Hon Robert Edward Dillon, s. Clonbrook, Ahavenard

Robert Edward Dillon, s. (Ionbiole, Anastriagh, Co. Galicar)
Cloncurry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789)
Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname
Lawless B 1840, s 1860 D L. Co. Kildare.
Her, Hon E. Lawless, bio C. Carlton
Clonmell, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793)
Surname Scott B 1877, s. 1898 Herr, Hon.
Louis Guy Scott, un. Bishop's Court,
Sinffan, Co. Kildare, Eathorpe Hall,

Straffan, Co Kildarc, Eathorpe Hall, Leanington
Oobham, Charles George, 8th V (ci 1718) Surname Lyttelton B 1842, S 1876. Fellow of Eton Coll.; M P. East Worcestershire 68-74; Land Commr for England '819; Deputy-Chairman G W R. '90-91, appointed Railway Commissioner '91; member of the Agric Commi '93; Chm '96, sat as Ld Lyttelton '76-89, Hen. Hen | C Lyttelton, S L U. Hagley Hall, Stoubindge Brooks's.

Colohester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L (cr. 1817) Surname Abbot B 1842, 8 1867 Has been a Charity Commissioner, first peer was Speaker of the House of Commons C.

Coloridge, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L (cr. 1873) Surname Coloridge B 1851, s 1894 e s of 1st Lord, who was Lord Chief Justice of e's of 1st Lord, who was Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas '73-80, and Lord Chief Justice of England 80-94. £ Eton and Trin Coll, Oxon (M A '78), called to Bar, Middle Lemple, '77, chose the Western Circuit, Sec of the Roy. Common Corrupt Practices Chester '88, M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D, '85-04, was junior counsel to Post Office on Western Circuit; Q C '92, J P. Devon, took his seat in House of Lords 94. The Att Gen, on being consulted, gave it as his opinion that there was no legal obstacle to his practising at the Bar. notwithstanding his succession at the Bar, notwithstanding his succession to the peerage, and that there was no objection to such a course Elected Pres Trin. Coll, London, '97. Heir, Hon Geoffrey, Duke Coleridge, s. L. National Liberal, Devonshire.

Colville of Culross, Charles John, 11th L, 1st B. (cr. 1604). Sits as Lord Colville (1885). Surname Colville B, 1818, s. 1849. PC K.T. Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales '73; S.R.P. '51-85. Heir, Master of Colville, S. C. Cariton.

Combermere, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton B. 1887, S. 1898. A minor. Heir, Col. the Hon. Richerd Southwell G. Stapleton-Cotton, Col. March 2018, 1887, 1898. un. Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop

Congleton, Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1839, s. 1896. Formerly Col. 2nd Batt. the Buffs; Col. Comdg. 15th Regimental

District '84-5 and 18th District '88-92; Maj.-Gen. '93; served in the Crimea, and Zulu war '79; C.B.; has commanded Iniantry Brigade at Malta since '95. Heir, Hon. H. B. Fortescue Parnell, s. C. 28, Quien Street, W.; Rathleague, Quien S. Co. Army and Navy, United Service, Carlton

Connaught and Strathearn, H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, P. C., K. G., K. T., K. P., 18t. D. of (cr. 1874) B. 1850. Heir, Prince Arthur, e. Bay-hol Park, Surrey, Buckingham Palace, London. Army and Navy. (See Special biography)

(See special biography)

Connemara, Robert, 1st L (cr. 1887) Surname
Bourke B 1827 P.C., G.C.I.E. 3rd s. of 5th
E. of Mayo, m. 63, Lady Susan, d. late M. of Maye, m o3, Lady Susun, d late M of Dalhousic, talled to Bai, Inner Femp, 52; M P King's Lynn '08-87, Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '7,480 and '85-6, Gov of Madras '86 90. C Callon

*Conyers, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Convers in her own right (cr 1509) B. 1863 Elder of the two daughters and co-heresses of the 12th

own fight (c. 1500) B. 1803. Ender of the two daughters and co-heritsses of the 12th Barron Conyers deceased, m. 1880 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barrony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. Hen, Lord Worsley, s. Brocklesty Park, Lincolnshine, 17, Arlington Streel, 5. H.

Conyngham, Victor George Henry Francis, 5th M (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld Minster (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1883, s. 1897. A minor Hen, Lord Frederick Conygham, bro. Slam (astle, Irvland, Bifrons, Kenl.

Cork and Orrery, Richard Edmund St. Lawience, 5th F. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle B. 1829, s. 1856. P.C. K. P., I. L. Somerset, M. P. Frome '54-6; Master of Buckhounds '66, '68-74, '86-85; M. of Horse' 86, '94-5, Hon Col. N. Somersetshire Yeo, A. D. C. to Queen Hen, Viset Dungarvan, s. L. Marston House, Frome, 40, Charles Street, Mayfan Luif, Brooks's, Deconshire Devonshue

Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (ci. 1850) Surname Pepys B. 1874, 8. 1881. Hen, Hon E. D. Pepys, bro. Tandridge (out), near Godstone, Redhill

Hen, Hon E D Pepys, ho. Tandradge (ont), near Godstone, Richill Ottesloe, Thomas Fiancis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fiemantle. B 1830, 5, 1890. Called Bar, Inner Iemp, '55; D L, J P, Chm. C C Bucks; Dcp Chm Quar Sess Bucks; was M P Bucks '76-85. Hen, Hon. I. F. Fremantle, \$43, Laton Square, London, S W, Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks. Courtown, James George Henry, 5th E of (ci. 1762) Sits as Ld Saltersford (1794). Surname Stopford B 1823, s. 1858. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. Henry Visct. Stopford, S. C. Cailon. Coventry, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1607). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P C.; Capt. Gent. 4-Arms' 38-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86 92, re-app' '95, late Chm. Worcestershire Quar. Sess.; app. LL. Worcestershire '91. Henr, Visct. Deerhurst, s. C. Croome Courl, Worcester, 1, Balfour Place, Park Lane. Carllon.

Oowley, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. (cr. 1877). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895 Is Lieut Gloucestershire Yeo. Cav.; J P. Wilts Heir, Visct Dangan, s. Draycott House, Chippenham, 33, Lowndes Sq., S. W. Turl.

Oowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Cowper. B. 1834, s. 1856, 57

PC.; K.G.; L.L. Beds; Vicerov of Ireland 80-82; has been Capt. of Gent at-Arms; Chm. Herts C C.; Chm. Gresham University Commn. Hetr (None to Earldom). L. Travellers.

Travellers.

Oranbrook, Gathorne, 1st E. of (cr. 1892).

Surname Gathorne Hardy. B. 1814. P.C.;

G C S I.; M.P. Leominister '56-65, Oxford
Univ. '65-78, Pres. Poor Law Board '56-7;

Home Sec. '67-8; Sec for War '74-8, Sec.

for India '78-80, Pres Council '85-6, and
'86-92; cr. a V. '78. Heir, Lord Medway, s.

C. Carlton

C. Carlton

Graven, William George Robert, 4th E. of

(Cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B 1868, 8 1883,

m 1893, Cornelia, d of Bradley Martin, Esq.

of New York; Capt Berks Yeo Cav; D L.

Warwickshire. Heir, Viset Uffington, s.

Coombe Albey, Coventry, Ashdown Park,

Shrivenham, Hampstead Marshall, Newbury.

bury
Orawford, James Ludovic, 26th E of (cr. 1308)
Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay
B. 1847, s 1880 K I, M P Wigan '74-80,
author of sever al astronomical works, was in
Geographer Guaids: Col Comdg 1st V B. author of several astronomical works, was in Grenadier Guards; Col Comdg 1st V B. Manchester Regt. (V D), premier F. of Scotland. Heir, Lord Balcarres, M P, staugh Hall, Wigan, 2, Cavendish Square, W Carlton

Crawshaw, Ihomas, 1st L (cr. 1892). B 1825. Surname Brooks, s. of John Brooks, of Crawshaw Hall J.P. Lencestershire, J.P. and D. L. Lancashire, High Sheriff 84 Thin, Hon. W Brooks, s. Crawshaw, Rawtenstall, Lancs

Lanes
Orewe, Robert Offley Ashburton, 1st F of (c1 1895). Surname Crewe-Milnes B 1858, 8, as Lord Houghton 1885 P.C., Private See to E. Granville 83-4, a Lord-in-Waiting Feb to July '86; Viceroy of Ireland Aug 92 to July 95. L. Crew Hall, Crewe, Cheshine, Fryskin Hall, Fryy Bridge, Yorks, 23, Hill State, W Crofton, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L (cr 1797). Surname Clotton B 1834, 8 1869 I R P. Herr, Capt. Arthur E. L. Clotton, n. C. (allo) "Cromarks. Sibell Lihau. Countess of (cr 1861)

*Cromartie, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861) Surname Mackenzie. B 1878 e d late Earl of Cromartie, who was second son of Ann, Duchess of Sutherland, who was herress Ann, Duchess of Sutherland, who was nearest of the 3rd kail of Cromartic. The titles of the late karl were continued by letters patent, March 95, to Lady Sibell Mackenzie, who was thereby to be known as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess I arbat, Baroness Castlehaven, and Baroness Macleod, and to herheirs Heness, Lady Constance Mackenzie,

Sib.

Cromer, Evelyn, 1st L. (cr 1892) B 1841

Surname Baring. He is the son of the late Henry Baring Entered the R A. in '58, Captain '68, Major '75, retiried '79, private secretary to Lord Northbrook ('sovernor-General of India) '72-6, English Commissioner on Public Debt '76-9, Controller-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Evous since '82 Lord Cromer Minister of India 80-83; Consul-teneral and Minister in Egypt since '83. Lord Cromer possesses a more complete knowledge of Egypt than any living English official, and has justly earned the title of Maker of Modern Egypt. He was created a peer in May '92. He is first cousin to Lord Northbrook, and in '76 married Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98) The degree of

hon, D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford May '93. He is a G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. Heir, Hon. R. T. Baring, s. Gross, Richard Assheton, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6, Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6, Sec. for India '86-92, app. Lord Privy Scal '95. Heir, Richard Assheton Cross, g.s. C. Carlton, Athenaum.

Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. K.G., cousin to her Majesty, son of late King of Hanover. Heir, Prince George, s. Gmunden, Austria. hon, D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford

Gmunden, Austria,

*Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel, 1st L Ourson of Kedleston, Geoige Nathaniel, 1st L (ir 1898) Surname Curzon. B. 1859 e. r. of Rev. Alfred, 4th (and present) Baion Scarsdale, £ Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. 84 and M.A. 87), elected to a Fellowship at All Souis' Coll, Oxford, and was Pres of the Union Debating Society, J.P. and D.L. Derbyshire, Under-Sec. of State India '91-2, Under-Sec. Foreign Affains '95-8; Viceroy of India '98, when he was raised to the peerage, Gold Medallist Roy Geog. Soc., author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," and "Problems of the Far Last", m. April '95, Mary, e. d. Mr. L. Z. Leitel, of Washington. C. His acceptance of an Irish peerage does not debanim from re-election as a member of the him from re-election as a member of the House of Commons for a constituency in Great Britain at the conclusion of his term of office

Dalhousse, Aithur George Maule, 14th E of (r. 1633) Sits as Ld Ramsay (1875). Sur-name Ramsay B, 1878, s 1887 A minor. Hen, Hon Patrick W Maule Ramsay, bio.

Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B.

Darnley, Edward Henry Stuart, 7th E, of (1 1725) Sits as Ld Clifton (1608) Surname Bligh. B. 1851, S. 1896 Hered. High Steward of Gravesend Heir, Hon. Ivo Francis Walter Bligh, bro Cobham Hall, Gravesend. Dumpton Park, Rainsgate.

Dartmouth, William Heneage, 6th E of (critti) Surname Legge B 1851, s 1891. PC, M P. West Kent 78-85, Lewisham 85-91, Vice-Chamber lain of the Household June 85 to Feb '80, and Aug '86 to Aug '91, app L.L. Staffordshire '91; Prov Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93 Herr, Viset. Lewisham, S. C. Patshull, Wolverhampton, Carling Carlton.

Dartrey, Vesey, 2nd E of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson B 1842, s 1897. Formerly Capt. and Lieut -Col Coldstream Guards, m '82, and Leave Combwell. Herr, Capt Hon. E S. Dawson, R.N, bro Darfrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland, 10, Upper Belgrave Street, SW. Travellers'

Davey of Fernhurst, Horace, L. (cr 1894).
Surname Davey, B. 1833. P.C. 2nd s. of the late Peter Davey, Esq. E at Rugby and at Univ. Coll., Oxford; was placed Double First in Mods. and in Final school; was also senior mathematical scholar and Eldon law senior mainematical scholar and Edon law scholar Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '75, bencher '78; elected treas, of the hon society of that Inn '98; M.P. Christ-church '80-85, Stockton-on-Tees '88-92; Sol-Gen Feb. to Aug. '86; Lord Justice of Appeal '93-4, when he was appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with a life peerage. L. 86, Brook Street, Verdley Place, Fernhurst, Sussez.

*Decies, William Marcus De La Poer, 4th I (cr. 1812) Surname Horsley-Beresford.

Street, Verdley Place, Fernhurst, Sussez.

Dawnay (see Downe)

*de Blaquere, William, 6th L. (cr. 1800).

Surname de Blaquiere B. 1856, 8. 1889, I. P.
Descended from a noble French family. Heir,
Hon. J de Blaquiere, s. Brockworth Manor,
Gloucester, The Circus, Bath.

De Chifford, John Southwell, 25th L. (cr. 1229)

Surname Russell. B. 1884, s. 1894. A minor.

Heiresses, Hon. Maud C. and blon Katherine
Russell aught.

Russell, aunts

French, B 1855, S 1868 Hen, Hon A French, B 1855, S 1868 Hen, Hon A French, S C Carlton.

Delamere, Hugh, 3rd L (cr 1821). Surname Cholmondeley B 1870, S 1887. Hen, Capt Hugh, C Cholmondeley B 1870, S 1887. Hen, Capt

Cholmondeley B 1870, s 1887. Henr Capt Hugh C Cholmondeley, c 13, Carlton House Terrace, s II

De la Warr, Gilbert George Reginald, 8th E (cr. 1761) Surname Sackville B 1869, s 1896 m '91, Hon Muriel Agnes Brassey, d of the 1st Lord Brassey; D L and I I Sussex; Capt 2nd Chique Ports Artill Vol Herr, Lord Sackville, mi Buckhnist, Wilhylam, Sussex, Manor House, Beachillon-Sca, Sussex Canton.

De I'lale and Dudley Philip, 2rd L (cr. 1823)

Wilhyham, Sussey, Manor House, Beahilloon-Sea, Sussey, Carlon.

De I'Isle and Dudley, Philip, 3rd L (cr. 1835)
Surname Sidney, B. 1853, 1898 Lieut
Rifle Brigade 73, Capt 86, May 91, when he
retured Hen, Hon Algernen Sidney, bro
Penshurst Place, Tonbridge, Ingleby Manor,
Middlesbrough Carlton, Naval and Military
De Manley, William Ashley Webb, 3rd L (cr.
1838). Surname Ponsonby B. 1843, s. 1850
Foi merly Lieut Rifle Brigade Hen, Rev
the Hon Maurice Ponsonby, bro
De Montalt, Cornwallis, 1st E (cl. 1886) Surname Maude B. 1817, s. as. V. Hawarden
(I.P.). 1856 I.R.P. (elected 60), foi merly in
the Life Guards, L.L. Co. Tipperiary, a Loidin-Waiting '85, 6, created an F. of the U.K.
'86 Hen (to. Irish Viscounty) Lieut-Col
R. H. Maude, C. Carlton
De Ramsey, William Henry, 2nd L (cr. 1887)
Surname Fellowes B. 1848, S. 1887, e. s. of
the 1st Loid, J. Eton, in '77, Lady Rossamond
Jane, d. of 6th D. of Mailborough, Sub-Lieut1st Life Guards 67, It. '68, Capt. '72, 1etd.' 77,
M.P. Hunts '80-85, and for N. on Ramsey D.
'85-7, I.P. and D.L. Hinits, Custos Rotulorum Isle of Elv., a Lord in-Waiting '90-92
Hen, Hon Coulson Churchill, S. C. Ramsey
Abbey, Hinstingdon, Haveiland Hall, Norwith, 2, Groszenor Square, H. (arlton
De Ros, Dudley Charles, 24th L. (cr. 1264)
Surname Fitzgerald-de-Ros B. 1827, s. 1874
Is premier baion, a Lieut-Gen, a Lord-inWaiting '74-80, '85-6, and Aug. 86 to June '93

Heness, Hon. Mrs Anthony Dawson, d C

De Saumarez, James St Vincent, 4th L (cr 1831) Surname Saumarez B 1843, s 1891.
Was in the diplomatic service Heir, Hon
J. St. V. R Saumarez, s C Saumarez
Park, Guernsey, Shruhland Park, near
flownich, 43, Grosvenor Place. Mailborough,
St. James's

St James's

De Vesou, John Robert William, 4th V (cr
1776). Sits as Lord de Vesci (1884) Surname
Vesey B. 1844, s 1875 m '72, Lady Evelyn
Charteris, L.L. Queen's Co, formerly in
Coldstream Guards, Com. Off. Hon Art
Company. Heir, Yvo R. Vesey, n. (to Ir
title). L. Abbev Leix, Ireland, 78, Pall
Mall, S.W. Travellers', Brooks's, Guards'

(cr. 1812) Surname Horsley-Beresford. B. 1865, S. 1893. 1 P; D L. Northumberland. Hetr. Lieut. John Graham H. Horsley-Beresford, bro.

Berestord, bro.

Beabigh, Rudolph Robert Basıl Aloysius
Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622) Surname
Feilding B. 1859, s. 1892. Late Capt. R.A.;
A D C to Viceroy of Ireland '87, D.L.
Wai wick, app. a Lord-in-Waiting '07. Had
chaige of the Infant Life Protection Bill,

charge of the Infant Life Protection Bill, which became law in '07 Hirt, Visct, Feilding, S Carlion, Naval and Military.

Denman, Thomas, 3rd L. (ci. 1834) Surname Denman B. 1874, S 1894 Herr, Richard Douglas Denman, bro

Deramore, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname de Yarburgh-Bateson. B 1865, S. 1893, n 1st Peer D.L., J.P., Capt. Yorkshire Hussars Yeo Cav m '97, Lucy Catoline, d of the late Mr. W. H Fife, of Lee House, Northumberland Hen, G. N. de Yarburgh Bateson, bro (b '70) C. Heslington Hall, York, Belvoir Park, Belfast. (alton, Bathlor).

Derby, Frederick Arthur, 16th F. of (cr. 1485).

Callon, Sachelor's
Derby, Fiederick Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1485).
Surname Stanley B 1841, 5 1893 P.C., K.G.;
M.P. Preston '65-8, N. Laius '68-85, Blackpool D, '85-6, Lord of the Admiralty '68, Finan '54c War Office '74-7, Finan Sec. Treasury '78, Sec for War '78-80, Sec for Colonics '85-6, Pres Board of Trade July '86-8, Gov-Gen of Canada '88-93, L.L. Lancashite Hen, Lord Stanley, M.P., s. C. 33, 51 James's Square
Derwent, Harcourt, 1st L. (cr. 1881), Surname Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone B 1849, M.P., Scalboro' '69-80 Met., Hon F. H. Johnstone, S. L. Tracellers'
'Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E.

School og-60 Metr, 11011 M. Johnstone, S. L. Tracellers

**Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E. of (cr. 1793) Surname Cuffle B 1848, s. 1808 I P C B 18 Solicitor to the Treasury; Director of Public Prosecutions, and Queen's Proctor. Hirr, Hon O F S Cuffe, bio

Devon, Rev Henry Hugh, 15th E. of (cr. 1553).

Surname Courtenay B 1811, 5 1801. M.A. Merton Coll 1, Oxon 1, Rector of Powderham, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. Herr, Hon Charles Pepps Countenay, g. S. C. Powderham Rectory, near Exeter.

Devonshire, Spenich Compton, 8th D. of (cr. 1604) Surname Cavendish B 1833, 5 1891 P C 1, K G He 18 e S of the late Duke of Devonshire L at Tim Coll 1, Camb, where he graduated B A 54 Fhe Duke was long familiar to the world by the title of the Marquis of Hartington, which he bore previous Marquis of Hartington, which he bore previous to his succession to the dukedom. He was returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal in '57, and in '59 moved the vote of want of confidence which resulted in the defeat of Lord Derby. In March 63 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year Under-Secretary of State for War in Lord Russell's administration In Feb '66 he obtained Cabinet rank as Secretary for War. At the general election of '68 he was defeated in North Lancashire, but was returned for the Radnor Boroughs He was appointed Postmaster-General in Mr Gladstone's first administration, and retained that office till '71, when he succeeded Mr Chichester Fortescue as Chief Seoretary for Ireland. On the retirement of Mr. Gladstone after his defeat in '74, Lord Hartington was unani-mously chosen as leader of the Liberal Party

at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. In '79 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, which office he held till '91. At the general election of '80 he was elected M.P. for North-East Lancashire, and was M.P. for North-East Lancashire, and was sent for by the Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield. He de-clined, however, to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone. He became Secretary for India, but returned to the War Office in '82. At the general election in '85 he was returned by an enormous majority for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. When Mr Gladstone formulated his policy of Home Rule Lord Hartington disagreed with him, and became the recognised leader of the Liberal Unionist Recognising his commanding influence with the Unionists of both parties, Lord Salisbury first offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership, and after the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, again endeavoured to induce him to join his Cabinet. But, on the ground that he could best serve the Unionist cause without taking office, he declined both offers. Subsequent events only served to emphasise his antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's Home Ruel policy, and he has since assumed an attitude of close alliance with Lord Salisbury. He was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Laboui. April '91. The Duke, as he became at the end of '91, was "inaugurated" as Chancellor of Cambridge University in Jan. '94, and "installed" in June, in succession to his father. In August he was married privately, at Christ Church, Mayfai, to Louise, Duchessof Manchester, a daughter of the late Count von Alton of Hanover, and widow of the 7th Duke of Manchester, who died in '90. She was born in '32. During the same mouth his grace was invested with the Order of the Garter. He was appointed Lord President policy, and he has since assumed an attitude Garter. He was appointed Lord President of the Council in the Coalition Cabinet '05 Is of the Council in the Coartion Capitet of Stational and Imperial Defence such as was recommended by the famous "Hartington Commission" Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshie and Co. Waterford. Elected Mayor of Eastbourne Co. Waterford. Council M. D. '97. Hen, Victor Cavendish, M.P., n 78, Piccadilly, W

Digby, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th L. (c) 1620) Surname Digby B. 1846, S. 1859 Late Col. Coldstream Guards, M.P. Dorsetshire '70-85; J.P Dorset. Herr, Hon. E. K. Digby, s. C. Carlton

s. C. Carllon

*Dillon, Harold Arthur, P.S. A., Trustee British
Museum and Nat. Portrait Gallery, 17th V in
the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1022). Surname
Lee-Dillon. B., 1844, s., 1892. Late Lieut
Rifle Brigade and Major 4th Oxon. Lt. Inf.
Heir, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, s., (late Lt.
Rifle Brigade. Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon,
Loughglyn House Castlerea, Roscommon
Army and Navy, Alhenaum.

Donoaster, F. of (see Buccleuch & Queensberry).
Donogall. George Augustus Hamilton, 5th M

Donoaster, E. of (see Buccleuch & Queensberry).

Donogall, George Augustus Hamilton, 5th M
of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick
(1790). Surname Chichester B 1822, 8, 1889.

18 Clerk of the Peace for Co. Antrim.

Hetr, Lord H. Chichester, bro. Island
Magne, Belfast.

*Donoralle, Edward, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, 8, 1891. I.P. Son

late Rev. E. F. St. Leger, rector of Scotton, Lincolnshire. Heir, Hon. R. St. Leger, bro. C. or, Victoria Street, Westminster. Denoughmore, John Luke George, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1848, s. 1866.

Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1848, s. 1866. Was Assistant Com. for Eastern Roumelia '78-9. Hetr, Visct. Suirdale, s. C. Carllon. Dormer, John Baptist Joseph, 12th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1830, s. 1871. Served in the Blues—Grenadier Guards in Climea, and 74th Highlanders in India. Hen, R. J. Dormer, Esq., neph. L.U. Travellers', Prait's. Dourlas. L. (see Home).

Douglas, L. (see Home),
Downe, Hugh Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in
the peerage of Ireland Surname Dawnay.
B 1844, 5 1857 Late A.-D.-C. to the Duke
of Cambridge when Commander-in-Chief;
Stavand of the Losley Cult. Col. Steward of the Jockey Club; Col. on the staff commanding a Cav. Brigade, 10th Hussais, cr. Baron Dawnay in the peerage of the U. K. '97 Heir, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. (arllon,

C (ailton.

Downshire, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbuil, 6th M of (ci. 1789). Sits as L of Hillsborough (1772) Surname Hill. B. 1871, s 1874 Herr, E. of Hillsborough, s. C. Last Hampstead Park, Wokingham.

*Drogheda, Ponsonby William, 9th. E. of (cr. 1661) Surname Moore, 1.P B. 1846, s. 1892. J. P., D. L. Devon. Herr, Viscount Moore, s. Moore Abber, Co Kildare

Ducie, Henry John, 31d E of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1827, s. 1853. P. C., M. P. Stroud (2-2; has been Capt Yeo. of the Guard, 1s L. L. Gloucestershiie, app. (188) Loid Waiden of the Stannaries. Herr, Lord Moreton, s. L. Alhenarum

(86) Edit walden of the Stannaries. Herr, Lord Moreton, s. L. Alhenerum
Dudley, William Humble, 2nd E of (cr. 1860). Surname Wand B 1867, s. 1885, m. Rathel, d of Charles Gurney, Esq., 'or; Major Wortes Yeo Cav; app. ('88) High Steward of Kidderminster, is Par. Sec. Board of Craft Moreton Co. Dudley Moreton Moreton Co. Dudley Moreton Moreton Co.

of Frade, Mayor of Dudley '05-7 Heir, Viset Ednam, Willey Court, Stourport, Worcester, 7, Carlton Gardens

Dufferm and Ava, Frederick Temple, 1st M. of (cr. 1888) Surname Hamilton-Blackwood, B. 1856. P.C., K. P. & G.B. G.C.S. I., G.C.M. G., G. C.I. E., Vice-Admiral of Ulster. His lordship is a lineal descendant of Sheridan. He ship is a lineal descendant of Sheridan. He succeeded his father in '41. E at Christ Church, Oxford, was a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, and was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna in '55, British commissioner to Syria in relation to the massacre of Christians ('60); was Undern-Secretary of State for India Nov. '64 to Feb. '66, and Under-Secretary for War from the last date till June following; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Dec '68 to April '72; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada '72-8; Ambassador at St. Petersburg '72-8; Ambassador at St. Petersburg
'79-81, when he was appointed to Constan-tinople. Received from Oxford University tinople. Received from Oxford University the honorary degree of LL.D. June '79. He was subsequently sent on a special mission to Egypt; and in '84 succeeded Lord Ripon as Vicercy of India, resigned '88. Ambassador at Rome '88-91. The freedom of the City of London was conferred on his lordship in '89. He published in '90 a volume containing the able specches which he delivered while Vicercy of India. His book, entitled "High Latitudes," has also had great

popularity. He was in 'or installed as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, and re-ceived from Cambridge University (lune) the honorary degree of LLD. Was afterwards appointed Ambassador at Rome He was apappointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in Nov. '91, and held "Grand Court of Shepway according to the antient usage" in June '92, but resigned the office in '95. His lordship succeeded Lord Lytton as English Ambassador at Paris in '92, holding this high appointment until '96, when he retired from the diplomatic service. His lordship was accorded a hearty welcome in the north of Ireland in the autumn of the same year, and in November became an hon. member of the Ulster Reform Club. He married in '62 a daughter of the late Mr Aichibald R. Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, Down Lady Duffern has done a great work in connection with the done a great work in connection with the education of women as medical practitioners in India. She has published an interesting "Record of Three Years' Work" in respect of this movement, and a volume entitled "Our Viceregal Life in India "K!" Herr, Earl of Ava, S. L. Clandeboye, (o. Down Transchiefer). Travellers'.

Dunalley, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L (cr. 1800).

Dunalley, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L (cr. 1800).
Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1855. Formerly
Lieut Rifle Brig. elected and R. P. '91. Hen,
Hon. C. O'C. Prittie, S. C. United Service.

"Dunboyne, James Fitzwalter, 24th I. (cr. 1324). Surname Chifoid-Butler. B. 1839, s. 1881. J. P. and D. L. Moninouthshire. I. P. Heir, Hon R. St. J. F. Butler, bro. I. U. Greendale, Clyst. Sl. Mary, Lieter, Knoppogue Castle, Quin. (o. Clare.

Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1069). Surname Cochrane.
B. 1852, s. 1885. S. R. P. '86; Col. Comdg.
2nd Life Guards., served in Egypt. and Nile expeditions, C. B., C. V. O. Heir, Lord Cochrane, s. L. U. Gwyrolt Castle, Abergele, E. North Wales, 34, Pontman Square. Army and Navy, Brooks's, Travellers', New (Edinburgh).

ana Macy, (Edunburgh).

Dunleath, Henry Lyle, and L (cr. 1892) Surname Mulholland B 1884, 8 1895. Formerly Lieut. R E and Major 5th Batt Royal Irish Rifles; J P Co Down, and High Sheriff 34;

Rifles; J P Co Down, and High Sheriff '84; D L. and M.P. Londonderry Co, North Div, '85-95. Hen, Hon Andrew F. S Mulholland, s. C Ballywalter Park, Co Down Dunmore, Charles Adolphus, 7th E of (cr 1686) Sits as Ld Dunmore (1831) Surname Murray. B. 1841, s. 1845 A Lord-in-Waiting '74-80; formeily L L Stringshire. Hen, Visct, Fincastle, s. C. Carlton Dunning Core Rollo)

Dunning (see Rollo)

Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windha Thomas 4
4th E. of (cr. 1822) Sits as Ld Kenry (1866)
Surname Wyndham-Quin B 1, 5 1871 mi Surname Wyndnam-Guin 19 1, \$ 1871 mr K.P; formerly Life Guards, Under Sec Colonies '85-6, leapp July '86, resig Feb '87; isowner of the celebrated yacht Valkvire, with which he contested for the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick, Memb London CC '88 Herr, Capt W H. Wyndham-Quin, c. C. Carlton

*Dunandle and Clanconal, James Frederick, 4th L (cr 1845). Surname Daly B 1849, 8. 1894. I P.; was Assist Priv. Sec to Lord

Beaconsfield.

Dunsany, John William, 17th L. (cr. 1439)
Surname Plunkett. B. 1853, s. 1889 | I R P; is
sup-Lieut. Bristol Brig Royal Naval Art

Vol., M.P. Thornbury Div. of Gloucestershire 86-92 Elected I R.P. '93. Heir, Hon. E. J M Plunkett, s. C. Durham, Brooke Foss, 84th Bp. of. (See founded 635.) Surname Westcott. B 1825. E. at Cambridge, where his caleer was most dis-tinguished. He took his degree at the age of 23, and was bracketed Senior Classic, as well as 2nd Chancellor's Medallist, and 23rd Wrangas an unanositor's medalist, and 27d Wrang-ler Shottly after his election as a Fellow of Trinity Coll he became assistant master at Harrow, and remained in this position for nineteen years I wenty-five years ago he was appointed Reguis Professor of Divinity at Cambridge Assisted in the revision of the New Testament, and published, in collaboration with Dr Hort, a new edition of the Greek Testament Canon of Peterborough 69, and became Canon of Westminster fifteen years later He was Professonal Fellow of King's Coll, Cambridge, 82-90, and a Member of the Royal Ecclesiastical Courts Commission. His work on "The Canon" brought him a great reputation for scholarship, as did also his commentaries on the Gospel and Epistles of St John and on the Firstle to the Hebrews. Was appointed (March '90) to the bishopric of Durham His lordship intervened as arbitrator and peacemaker in the great strike of the Duiham coal miners, and showed great tact and skill in bringing about a settlement He and skill in bringing about a settlement. He has since taken a deep interest in the conditions under which the miners work and live. Hon DCL of Oxford '81, Hon, DD. of Edinburgh '84, Hon DD of Durham '90, Hon DD of Dublin '98 The Castle, Bishop Aucki ind Lolland's Tower, Lambetth.

Durham, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833).
Surname Lambion B 1855, s. 1879 LL.
Co Durham, formerly Coldstream Guards.

Hen, Hon F. W. Lambton, Inc. L. Turf, Guards'.

Guards'.

Dynevor, Arthur de Cardonnel 6th L. (cr. 1780).

Sunname Ricc B 1846, s 1878 Lt Carmarthenshire Artil Militia 70-71 Heir, Hon.

W F Rice, s C (allon

"Dysset, William John Manners, 9th E of (cr. 1643) Surname Tollemache. B 1859, s. 1878.

S P; L L of Rutlandshire Heires, Lady

A Scott, sis Backminister Park, Grantham.

Ebury, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L (cr. 1857).

Surname (grosvenor B 1844, s 1893 Retired Capt Life Gnards, M P Westminster 65-74, D L Northampton Heir, Hon Robert Victor Grosvenot, s. Moore Park, Rickmassworth, Grosvenoi, s. Moore Park, Rickmansworth,

Helb.
Edinburgh, HRH Alfred Ernest Albert, 1st
D of (cr 1866), reigning duke of Saxe
Coburg-Gotha since Aug '03 B 1844 KG.,
KT, KP, GCB, GC51, GCMG;
Admiral of the Fleet, second son of the
Queen Hen, Prince Alfred, s Clarence
House, St. James's. United Service. (See House, St. James' special biography)

Effingham, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (c) 1817) Sunname Howard, B 1866, s. 1898. D L Yorks Hen, Gordon F. H C Howard, C Tusmore House, Biccster. Travellers',

Bachelor s'

Egerton of Tatton, Wilbraham, 1st E. Surname Egerton cr 1807, Farl Egerton of Tatton in Co. Palatine of Chester and Visct. Salford in Co. Palatine of Lancaster. B 1832, s. (as and L) 1883. m. 18t, Mary Sarah, d. of E. Amherst, (d. '92)—2nd, in '94, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, M.P. N. Cheshire '58-68, Mid. Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesisstical Commr. for Eng. '80; Chm. of Royal Comm. on Education of Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, etc., '86; Chm. Manchester Ship Canal Co. '87-94; Kinght of St. John of Jerusalem; Chm. Queen Victoria Clergy Sustentation Fund Herr, Hon A. de T. Egerton, M.P., bro. C. Talton Park, Kinut-ford, 7, St. James's Square, S.W. (arthr). Carllon.

Eglintoun and Winton, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507) Sits as E. of Winton (1850) Surname Montgomeric. B 1848, s. 1892. L.L Ayrshire. Formerly Lieut Oren Guards Herr, L. Montgomerie, s. Eglinton Castle, Kilwinning, Ayrahue

Egmont, Augustis Arthur, 8th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762) Suname Perceval B. 1856, s. 1807 Heir, Charles John Perceval, Esq., bro. 26, St

Charles John Perceval, Esq., hro. 26, St. James's Place, St. W.

Eldon, John, 31d E of (cr. 1821) Surname Scott B 1845, 5 1854. First per was famous Ld Chan; is V-Chm. Doi set C. Hen, Visct Encombe, s. C. Carllon

Elgin and Kineardine, Victor Alexander. In and kinestaine, Victor Alexande; 18th. of (cr. 1634). Sits as Ld Eigin (1840). Surname Bluce B 1849, s 1863. PC, was Treas, of Household and First Comm of Works '86; L L of Fife, Gov.-Gen of India '13798. Heir, Loid Bruce, s L Broomhall, Dunfennine, 22, Laton Square, S II'. Brooks's, Travellers'.

*Elibank, Montoleu Fox, 10th L (c1 1043) Surname Oliphant-Murray B. 1840, s 1871 S.P., formerly commander R N.; served China 60, L L Peeblesshire. Hirr, Ilon A W C Oliphant-Murray, Master of Elibank, S. Naval and Military

Ellenborough, Charles Fowry Hamilton, 4th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Towny-Law B 1856. s. 1890. Hen, Ed Downes Law, c

Ellesmere, Francis Chailes Granville, and E. of (cr. 1840). Surname Egeiton B. 1847, 5 1862. Hon Col D of Lancaster's Own Yeo Cav Heyr, Viset Blackley, 5 C Bridge water House, Cleveland Square, 511 Travellers

Elphinstone, Sidney Herbert, 10th L (cr. 1509)
Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885) Surname
Elphinstone B 1869, s 1893 Heir, Hon
Mountstuart W Elphinstone, bro Carberry
Tower, Musselburgh, N B (arlton, Mailborough)

Ely, Alwyne, 59th Bp of (See founded 1100) Surname Compton B. 1825 App 1886 His lordship is brother to the late Marquis of torosan is notifier to the late marquis of Northampton E. Frin, Coll., Camb, graduating as 14th Wrangler '48, proceeded D D '79; ordained '50. Formerly his londship was rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonship, '54-79, Hon. Canon of Peterborough '56-79, Rural Dean of Preston and Archdeacon of Oakham '74, Dean of Worcester and High Almoner to her Majesty '79, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of Province of Canterbury '80, m Florence, d. of the late Rev. Robert Anderson. He still holds the

Kev. Kobert Anderson. He still noids the position of High Almoner to the Queen Palace, Ely, 37, Dover Street, W.

Ly, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 18 o). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1852, as 1889. Herr, Lord G. H. Loftus, bro C. 7, St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, S. IV

Ly, Gaston Phomas William, and L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. J.P. and

D.L. Limerick; was State Steward to Earl Cowper when Lord-Lieut, of Ireland, and Gent. Usher to Earl Spencer when Lord Lieut, of Ireland; m. '81, Frances Vincent, y. d. of the late John Power, Esq., of Gurteen, Co. Waterford. His sister married the present Count de Poher de la Poer of Gurteen, Co. Waterford, who claims to be Lord Power and Coroghmore in the Peerage of Ireland. Lord Emly's father filled a number of public offices, including that of Postmaster-General, and sat in Parliament '47-74. L. Tervoe, Co.

and sat in rariament 47-74. L. Tervoe, Co. Limerick. Athenorum.

Ennikillen, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789).
Sits as Ld Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole.
B. 1845, S. 1886. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85, formerly in the Rifle Brigade. Hen, Visct.
Cole. C. Carllon.

Sits as Lo Grinstead (1815) Surhame Cole. B 1845, 5 1886 M P Enniskillen 80-85, formerly in the Rifle Brigade. Hen, Visct. Cole, 5. C Callon

Erne, John Henry, 4th E of (cr. 1780). Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876) Surname Crichton. B 1839, 5 1865. K. P., M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh 80-85, a Lord of the Treasury '76-80, is L L. Fermanagh. Henr, Visct. Crichton, c C Carlton, White's.

Erroll, Charles Gore, 17th E. of (cr. 1452) Sits as Ld Kilmarnock (1831) Surname Hay. H 1825, s. 1891 Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69, Col. Commanding '91, 18 hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland, Assistant Adjon Gen for Cavalry, Hon LL D Aberdeen Univ Hin, L Kilmarnock, Slaines Castli, Abridenshine, 10, the shan Street, S. W.

Erskine, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1866). Surname Erskine B 1841, s. 1882. First per was Lord Chancellor Hen, Hon. M. Erskine, C Carlton, Navaland Military.

Eaher, Wilham Bahol, 18t V (cr. 1897). Surname Brett B 1815 P C., E at Westminster and at Casus Coll., Camb, M P for Helston '60-8, called to the Bar '46; Q C. '60, Soll-ten' 68, ludge 68-76, Lord Justice of Appea '70-63, Master of Rolls '81-07, was, '85, elevated to the pecrage under the title of Baron Esher, of Esher, in the co. of Surrey, cr. a Viscount '97, on his retirement from the Master ship of the Rolls, and granted an annuty for hife of £3750. There was a large and brilliant gathening in the Lord Chief Justice's (ourt in Nov. '97, when his Lord-ship took formal leave of his brother-judges and of the Bar Hen, Hon R B. Biett, s. C. Althenaum Athenaum

Essex, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (ci 1661) Suname Capell B. 1837, s. 1892. Lieut. Gren. Guards' 77-82, Capt Herts Yeo. Cav. Hen, Visct. Malden, v. Cashiobury Park, Herts.

Extrack (see Napiei)
Exeter, William I homas Brownlow, 5th M. of
(cr 1801). Surname Cecil B. 1876, S. 1898
Lieut 31d Batt Northants Regt., appointed
J P Kesteven '98, elected Chm of the Stamford Bd of Guardian '95, in succession to his father, which post has always been filled by a M of Exeter Appointed Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterboro' in succession

lorum of the Soke of Peterboro' in succession to his father '98 Hetr, Ean Francis Cecil, c. Burghley House, mar Stamford, 14, Ashley Gardins, S.W. xeter, Edward Henry, 62nd Bp. of. (See founded 1046.) Surname Bickersteth. B. 1825, App. 1885. The earlier prelates took the title of Bishops of Devonshire from the year 909. His lordship is the only son of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, rector of Watton, Herts. E. at Trin. Coll., Camb. Was Chancellor's

English Medallist three years in succession (44.6); graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., and 3rd class Classical Tripos, '47; M.A. 50; Hon D.D. '85; priest '49; vicai of Christ Church, Hampstead, '55'85, and rural dean of Highgate '78-85. Appointed Dean of Glouester '85, and in the same year consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter. Among his chief works are "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever—a Poem in Twelve Books" (66), "From Year to Year" (33), the "Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," a "Commentary on the New Testament," CC C '64; Judge Q B. Div. '75-90 Alheinaum. a "Commentary on the New Testament,"
"The Shadowed Home and the Light
Beyond," and "The Feast of Divine Love"

(26). The Palace, Exeter.

Exmouth, Edward Fleetwood lohn, 4th V (cr 1816) Surname Pellew. B 1861, 5 1856

Hen, Hon E A H Pellew, S. C. Cartlon

*Fairfax, John Contee, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax B in Virginia 1830, s. 1869 S.P.; 18 M D of New York City. Hen, Hon. A K. Fairfax, s. Northampton, Prince George (o, Maryland (Brightseat

Fairlie (see Glasgow).

Falkland, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V (cr 1620) Surname Cary. B 1845, s 1880 Flected S.R.P. 94, formerly Major Sussex Regt, ret. as Lieut -Col. '84, app ('91) to command 4th Batt Yorks Regt Herr, Hon L. P. Cary, . Carlton

Falmouth, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V (c1. 1720) Surname Roscawen. B 1847, 8 1889 C B, Major and Col and Batt Coldstream Guards, formerly A D C to Comm of Forces, Ireland, served with distinction in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped '84; J P Kent Heir, Hon E H. T. Boscawen, White's

Farnham, Somerset Henry, 10th L (ct. 1756). Surname Maxwell. B. 1849, s. 1896. I.R. P., Hon. Maj 4th batt. Irnsh Fusihers, late Lieut o8th Regt D.L. Cavan; m '75, Lady o8th Regt D.L Cavan; m '75, Lady Florence, d. Marquis of Headfort, has unsuccessfully contested Cavan and Fyrone,

successfully contested Cavan and Tyrone, elected '08 a representative peer in place of E of Caledon. Heir, Hon. Aithur Kenhs Maxwell, s Fainhain, Cavan Kildare Street, Carlton, Naval and Military.

Farquhar, Horace Brand, 1st L (ir 1898) Surname Farquhar. B. 1844, a s of Sir Walter Minto-Farquhar. A J P. and D L Middleess and London, Pres of the London Municipal Society, and formetly a Director of the British S Africa Co, res. '98, Mrm L CC '80-98; M.P. West Marylebone '95 08, cr a Baronet '92 7, Grossian Square, H'

Farrer. Thomas Henry, 1st L (cr 1803) Sur-

Parrer, Thomas Henry, 1st L (c1 1893) Surname Farrer. B 1819 L at Eton, and Ball Coll, Oxon (BA '41); 1s a Barrister, was formerly Permanent Sec to Board of Trade; Ald L.C. Herr, Hon T C. Farrer Abinge Hall, Dorking
Fermanagh (see Erne)
Fermor Edward Fitz-Edmind Burks, and 1

*Fermoy, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1854) Surname Roche B 1850, 8 1874. I.P. Heir, Hon. J B Roche, M.P., bro. L. Kildare Street Club

Petrers, Sewallis Edward, 10th E. Visct. Tamworth (and a Bart) (cr. 1711) Surname Shirley, B. 1847, s. 1850 m Oct '85, Lady Ina Maud, 4th d' 3rd E. of Bantry. Hev, W. K. Shirley, c. C. Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Lescestershire; Charlley Casile, Stafford. Carlton.

S of 5th Lord. I. P. Hell, Hon. Martin Firench,
Field, William Ventris, 1st L. (cr. 1890). Surname Field B. 1813. P.C., practised as sohector London '20-23; Bar, Inner Temp, '50;
Q C '64; Judge Q B. Div. '75-90 Alhenæum
Fife Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1880). Surname Duff B 1849. K.T.; P.C.;
M F Elgin '74-9, Capt Gent. at-Arms '80-83;
L.L. Figin '72; D of U.K. '80; formerly Vice-Pres. of the British South Africa Co., res '98, m Princess Louise of Wales, July 29th, '89, has two daughters, the elder heing Lady Alexandra, b '01. L.U. Duff House, Banff. Mar Lodge, Braemar, N.B., 15, Portman Square, II'
Fingall, Arthur lames Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld Fingall (1831). Surname Plunkett B 1850, s 1881. State Steward to E. Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland Hen, Hon O J H Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. (born June '96). Brooks'.
Figherwick (see Donegall).

(both June 30) Drows Fisherwise (see Donegall)
Fitzhardinge, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd
L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge B.
1810, S. 1806. MP Gloucester '62-5; D.L.
Gloucestershire and Sussex. Berkeley Castle, Glomestershire

Gloucester Sure
Fitzwilliam, William Thomas Spencer, 6th E.
(cr. 1740) Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam.
B 1815, 8 1827 K G, M P. Malton 37-43
and 46-7, Wicklow 47-57 Herr, Viset, Milton,
M P, g L U Trauelles S, Brook's
Foley, Henry Ihomas, 5th L (cr. 1776). Surname Foley B 1850, 8 1869 Herr, Hon.
F C Foley, Ino L. Audley Square, W.
Francelles S.

Fravellers

Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L.

Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. (17 1442) Surname Forbes B 1820, 8. 1868 S.R.P., 14 premier baron of Scotland. Herr, Hon A M Forbes, bro C Carlton. Forester, Cecil T Weld, 5th L (cr. 1821). Surname Forester. B. 1842, 8. 1894. m. Emma Georgina, d of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart, M P Wenlock '74-85; I.P. Salop and Kent; D L Salop, cletted Mayor of Wenlock '98. Herr, Hon George C B Weld Forester, S. C. H'illey Park, Broschy, Salop, Rose Bank, Bischington-on Sca, Thanet, 54, Scymour Street, Portland Square, W. Carllon.
Fortesoue, Hugh, 37d E. (cr. 1789). Surname

Street, Portland Square, W. Carllon.

Fortescue, Hugh, 3rd E. (cr. 1789). Surname
Fortescue, B 1818, s. 1861. Called to Lords
as Baron Fortescue '59; M.P. Plymouth
41-52; Marylebone '54-9; a Lord of the
Treasury 46-7; Sec. Poor Law Board 47-51.
Herr, Visct Ebrington, s. L.U. Cartle Hill,
N. Druon, 48, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Brooks's, Travellers'.
Foxford (see Limerick).
**Frankfort Rawmond Harvey, and V. (cr. 1876).

Frankfort, Raymond Harvey, 3rd V. (cr. 1816).
Surname De Montmorency, B. 1835, s. 1889,
I P.; entered the Army 'c4; served in Crimea,
India, Abyssinia, and Egypt; commanded
the Dublin district '95-7 Heir, Hon. R. H.
L.]. de Montmorency, Lieut. 21st Lancers, s. Carlton.

Gage, Henry Charles, 5th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. m. '94, Leila Georgina, d. of Rev

Frederick and the Hon. Adelaide Peel; D.L. Sussex. Heir, Hon. Henry Rainald Gage, s. C. Firle, Lewes, Sussex. Carlton, Bachelors'.

Gainsborough, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. J.P.; D.L.; served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. Heir, Visct. Campden, s. C. Carlton.

Carlion.

Galloway, Alan Plantagenet, 10th E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Ld. Stewart of Garlies (1706). Surname Stewart. B. 1835, s. 1873. K.T.; M.P. Wigtownshire '68-73; formerly in the Horse Guards. Hetr., Hon. R. H. Stewart, bro. C. Carlton

oro. C. Carton
Galway, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr.
1727). Sits as Lord Monckton (1887). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876
M.P. for North Nottinghamshire 72-85,
created a peer of the U K. '87; A.D C. to the
Queen '97. Herr, Hon G. V. MoncktonArundell, s. C. (arlton.

Gardner, Alan H., L. (ci. 1800) Surname Gardner, B. 18-, S. 1883. Peerage conferred for distinguished naval services.

*Garvagh, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818) Surname Canning. B 1852, 8 1871. I.P.; Lt. and Brig. R A (N. Irish Div.) Hetr., Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. Heir, 1

Carilion
Gerard, William Cansfield, 2nd L (ci. 1876)
Surname Gerard. B 1851, s. 1887 Was Lt.
Life Guards, ret. "76; hon. Major Lancs Yeo
Cav. Heir, Hon. F J Gerard, s. C (artion.
Gifford, Edric Fredent, 3rd L. (cr. 1824) Surname Gifford. B. 1849, s. 1872 V. C; served in
Ashantee and Zulu wars, Col Sec. Westein
Australia "80-83, Gibraltar "84-8, Leeward
Islands '88 Heir, Hon. E. B. Gifford, bro.
C Carilion. . Carlton.

C. Carlton.

Glasgow, David, 7th E. of (cr. 1703) in the peerage of Scotland Surname Boyle B, 1813, 8, 1890, Rt. Capt. R N; served in Russian and China wars; Gov of New Zealand 20-97; J.P. and D.L. Ayishire; cr Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K, '97. Heir, Visct. Kelburne, 8.

97. Heir, Visct. Relburne, 8.

Glensek, Algernon, 1st L. (c) 1895). Surname
Borthwick. B. 1830. Is proprietor of the
Morning Post, Vice-Grand-Master of the
Primrose League, President of the Newspaper Press Fund, F.J.I., J.P. Middlesex;
Knighted '80, created a Baronet '87, M.P.
S. Kensington '85-95, Heir, Hon, O. A.
Borthwick, S. C. 139, Pucadilly, W. Carllon,
St. James's.

St. James's.
Gloucester, Charles John, 31st Bp. of. Surname Ellicott. B. 1819. £. at St. John's Coll, Camb, where he graduated with distinction '41, Fellow of St. John's '44. Rector of Pilton '48; resigned his benefice to prosecute his critical studies at Cambridge '54. Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King's Coll. Lond., '58; Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Camb. '59, Dean of Exeter '61. Elevated to the episcopal bench in '63. Chairman of the company of Revisers of the New Testament, Bishop Ellicott holds high rank as a commentator, and has published commen-St. James's. ment, Bishop Efficott holds high rank as a commentaries on the Galatians and other Pauline Epistles, Hulsean Lecture '60, "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord," Addresses on "The Being of God," "Salutary and Fundamental Doctrine," and "Sacred Study." His lordship held the see of Bristol conjointly with that of Gloucester from his

jointly with that of Gloucester from his consecration in '63—these sees having been united in '36—until '97, when, the sees being separated, he remained Bp. of Gloucester. C. Palace, Gloucester. Athenaum.

Gordon (see Aberdeen).

Gormanston, Jenico William Joseph, 14th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1837, s. 1876. Was in the Army; Gov. of Leeward Islands '85-7; Gov. of British Guiana '87-93, when he was app. Governor of Tasmania. Heir, Hon. J. E. Preston, s. C. Government House, Hobart Town. Carllon.

'Gort, Standish Prendergast, 4th V. (cr. 1816. Surname Vereker. B. 1819, s. 1865. IP; hon Col. Limerick City Artillery. Heir, Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, s. L.U. 1, Portman Squarr, W. Union.

Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th L.

Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th L. of (cr. 1866) Sits as Ld Worlingham (1835). Suiname Acheson B 1841, s. 1864 K.P.; L. of Armagh Hen, Visct Acheson, s. L. Travellers

Gough, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough B. 1840, 6 1895. Is Sec. Embassy, Berlin, formerly so served at Washington. Hen, Hon Hugh W Gough, s. Longheuta (astle, Galway, British Embassy, Berlin. St James's, Travellers'

Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of ration, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675) Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K G., C B, a General r.t., an Extra Equerry to the Queen, J.P. and C C Northants, J.P. Bucks, and Suffolk. Heir, F. of Euston, s. 1. Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire, Luston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers.

Graham (see Montrose)

Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick rranard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th F. of (cr. 1684) Sits as Baron Granard (1866). Is also Viset. Gianard and Baion Clanehugh (1.P.), and a Nova Scotia Bart Surname Forbes B 1874, s 1889. A Lieut. 3rd Batt Gordon Highlanders, A D.C. to the Lord-Lieut. of Incland; I.P., D.L. Co. Longford. Heir, Hon R. G. Forbes, bro (born 1877). Castle I orbes, Co. Longford Bachelors.

Granby, Henry John Brinsley, M of (cr. 1703) Surname Manners B 1852 Was principal Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Leicestershire, Melton Div, '88-95, has been Capt, 3rd Batt Leicestershire Regt. (Militia); Hon. Col. 1st Vol. Batt Leicestershire Regt, J.P. Leicestershire, is e.s. and hen to the Duke of Rutland, and was in '96 summoned to the House of Pecis in his father's barony of Manners of Haddon (1679). Heir, Lord Roos of Belvoir, s. 16, Arlington Street, Pucaduly.

Grantley, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L (cr. 1782) Surname Norton. B 1855, s 1877. First peer was Speaker House of Commons. Heir, Hon Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. Grantley Hall and Markenfield Hall, Ripon, Yorks, 2, Buckingham Palae Gardens, S. W. Carlton

dens, S.W. Carlion
Granville, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833).
Surname Leveson-Gower B. 1872, s. 1891.
Attache in H.M. Diplomatic Service Jan '96; 3rd Sec. Jan. '96; son of the eminent statesman who so long led the Liberal Party in the House of Lords; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '95. Heir, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, bro Kensington Palace, W.

*Graves, Clarence Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1794)
Surname Graves, B. 1847, s. 1870. I.P.;
formerly R.N. Heer, H. C. P. Graves, Esq.,
c. C. Carlton.

Gray, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the
peerage of Scotland B. 1841. Surname
Smith-Gray. m. '63, James Maclaren Stuart
Smith, and succeeded the 14th E. of Moray
in the barony '95; assumed with her husband by reyal licence in '97 the additional
name of Gray to follow that of Smith. Heir,
Hon. J Maclaren Stuart Smith-Gray, s
Brownswood. Linuscortey, Co. Wexford, Brownswood, Enniscortey, Co. Wexford, 14, Boltons, S W

14, Bollons, S II'
Greville, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd L (cr. 1869). Sui name Greville B. 1841, s. 1883
M.P. Westmeath '65, 74, Groom-in-Waiting to
the Queen '68-73, a Lord of the Freasury' 73-4,
formerly Capt. 1st Life Guards. Heir, Ilon.
R H F Greville, M.P., s. L. Clanhugh,
Mullingar. 8, Upper Belgrawe. Sheet, S.II'.
Brooks's, Kildaie Strict, Tuif, Devonshire.

Brooks's, Kildare' Strict, Turf, Devonshre Grey, Albeit Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806), Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85, a Director British South African Company and Administrator, is nephew of the Earl Grey who was born 1802 and died '94, and who, in course of a long political career, was Under-Sec. Colonies, Under Home Sec, Sec for War, Sec for Colonies, and was in the House of Commons 19 years. The second Earl (the present Earl's grandfather) was Prime Minister '30-34 Heir, Visct. Howick, s. Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland. Lesbury, Northumberland.

Grey de Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324) Surname Clifton B 1858, s 1887. e late Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, who died Dec. '87, and in whose favour her Majesty was pleased in '85 to terminate the abeyance into which the baiony had fallen on the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings and 22nd Baron Grey de Ruthyn Heir, Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, bro. Warton Hall, Lytham, Carlton

Grimthorpe, Edmund, 1st L (cr. 1886) Surname Beckett B 1816 QC, was leader of Pail, bar as Mr E. B. Denison, subsequently as Sir E. Beckett, is Chancellor of York Heir, E W Beckett, M P, n C 33, Quien Anne Street, W Athenaum.

Grinstead (see Enniskillen)

Guildford, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr 1752) Suiname Noith, B 1876, 9 1885 Heir, Dudley John North, c Waldershare Park, Dover, Glemham Hall, Wukham Market, Suffolk.

•Guillamore, Hardrees Standish, 5th V. (ci 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877 I.P.; formerly R A, J.P. and D L. Co Limerick. Heir, Hon F. S. O'Grady, bro Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, Co. Limeruk

Gwydyr, Peter Robert, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1810, s. 1870 Sec to the Lord Gt. Chamberlan 177-0. Heir, Hon. W. M. Burrell, s. L. U. Stoke Park, Ipswich.

Haddington, George, 11th E. of (cr 1619) Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B 1827, 8, 1870. S.R.P.; formerly in the Guards, Sa. 1870. S.R.P.; formerly in the Guards, L.L. of Haddingtonshire, Vice-Lieut. Conference, J.P. Cheshire, Hon. Col Lothians Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the Queen for Yeo. Cav.; a. Heir, Lord Binning, s. C. Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. Carllon Haldon, Lawrence Hesketh, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1846, s. 1883. The first peer will be remembered in the House of

peer will be remembered in the riouse of Commons as Sir Lawrence Palk. Heir, Hon. L. W. Palk, s. C. Turf.

Rahburton, Arthur Lawrence, 1st L. (cr. 1868).

Suiname Haliburton. B. 1832, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, being a younger son of Mr. Justice Haliburton. Served on the British

Justice Halburton. Served on the British Commissaria staff in the Crimean campaign, and afterwards in Canada and London; transferred to the C.S. 70, Assist Und. Sec. for War '88, permanent Und Sec '95 97; G.C.B' '97. Hitr, none 57, Loundes Square, S.W. St James, Alhenaum.

Halfax, Charles Lindley, 2nd V (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. of English Church Union, Eccles. Com. '86. The first Viscount filled numerous important offices, including those of Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sec of State for India. Herr, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, S. Alhenaum, Brooks's.

Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898).

F I. Wood, Allienaum, Brooks's.

Ralabury, Hardunge Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898).

Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C. M P. Launceston '77-85, 50l -Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, July '86 to Aug '02, and since June '95.

After graduating at Merton Coll., Oxford, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple '50, becoming Q C '65. He practised first on the South Wales and Chester Circuit. He was energed in most of the celebrated trails was engaged in most of the celebrated trials of his time, including the Overend, Gurney, and the lichboine cases. Created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to to the Woolsack Halsbury on his elevation to to the woolsage in '85, and Viscount Inverton and Earl of Halsbury '08 In June '91 his lordship received the hon, degree of D.C L. from Oxford University Hen, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, Emismore Garden, S. W. (auton. 'Hambleden, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Surname Smith Widow of late Rt. Hon, William of the Woolsage of the William of the Woolsage of the William of the Woolsage of the Woolsa

W. H Smith, who at his decease was First Lord of Treas., Leader of House of Com-mons, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This peerage was conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. Hen, Hon W F D. Smith, M.P., s. 23,

Belgiave Square, London.

Hamilton and Brandon, Alfred, 13th D of (cr. amilton and Branon, Alfred, 13th D of Cr.
1643). Sits as D of Brandon (1711) Surname
Douglas-Hamilton B 1862, s. 1895. Is
premier peer of Scotland, and hered Keeper
of Holyrood Palace; has been Lieut, R N.
Herr, Percy S D Hamilton, c Hamilton
Palace, Lanarkshire, Kinnear House, Linlithgowshire , 23, Princes Gate.

Hamilton of Dalzell, John Glencairn Carter,

Hamilton of Dalzell, John Glencairn Carter, 1st L (cr. 1886) Surname Hamilton B. 1829. M.P. Halkirk 57-9. S. Lanarkshire '68-74 and '86-85, a Lord-in-Waiting '92-4. Heir, Hon. Gavin George Hamilton, s. L. Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B., 54, Eaton Place, S.W. Hampden, Henry Robert, 2nd V. (cr. 1884). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre, a title dating from 1907. B. 1841, s. 1892. M.P. Herts '65-73; Stroud '74 and '86-85; Stroud Div. '85-6; Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance '83-5; I.P. Herts and Sussex; app. Gov. N.S. Wales '95. The first Viscount was Speaker of the House of Commons '72-84. Heir, Hon. of the House of Commons 72-84. Herr, Hon. T. W. Brand, s. The Hoo, Herts.

Hampton, Herbert Perrott Murray, 3rd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1848, s. 1893. Called Bar, Inner Temple, '76. Herr, Hon.

Herbert Stuart Pakington, s. Park, Droitwich; Waresley Court, Kiddermınster.

minster.

"Harberton, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791).

Surname Pomerov. B. 1836, s. 1862. I P. Heir, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. 108, fromwell Road, S.W. United University.

Hardinge, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846).

Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Leut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Batt Rifle Briggede, and late Capt. Rifle Brig ; served in the Nile Exped. (85) with Camel Corps, receiving medal with two clasps. Heir, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge, s. South Park, Penshuist, Kent.

S. Solun Park, Persults, Aent.

Bardwicke, Albert Edward, 6th E. of (cr. 1754)

Surname Yorke, B. 1867. s. 1867. Formerly
Capt. 3rd Batt. (D of Edinburgh's) Wilts
Regt.; was hon attache to Embassy at
Vienna'86-91; D.L. and J.P. Cambs; Memb
L.C.C. Heir, Capt Hon. John Manners Yorke, un.

Hare (see Listowel).

Harewood, Henry Linck, 5th E. of (cr. 1812)
Surname Lascelles, B. 1846, s. 1892 Hon
Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav., formerly
Capt. Gren, Guards; J. P. Yorks West Riding,
A.D.C. to the Queen '97 Herr, Visct Lascelles, s. Harewood House, Hanover Square

celles, s Harewood House, Hanover Square |
Marleoh, William Richaid, 2nd L. (cr. 1876) |
Surname Ormsby-Gore B 1819, s 1876, M.P. Sligo '41-52, Co. Leitlim '88-76, L.L. Carlton |
Marrington, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742) |
Surname Stanhope B 1844, s 1881 |
Maj. Cheshire Yeo, Cav. Hen, Hon F. W. W. Stanhope, Bro. C. Carlton |
Marris, George Robert Canning, 4th I. (cr. 1815) |
Surname Harris B 1851, s 1872 E at Eton and Christ Ch. Oxford Although we'll known for his success as a oricketer, and as Captain of the Kent County Club, it was not till '85 that Lord Harris came into public till '85 that Lord Harris came into public notice as a statesman He held the office of Under-Sec. for India '85-6, and in Lord Salisunder-sec. for and a 85-6, and in Loid Salisbury's second Government was Under Sec for War '86-9, Gov of Bombay '90-95, G C I F, and a Lord in-Waiting and G C S I '95 Hen. Hon. George St Vincent Harris, C Belmont, Faversham, Kent, 6, Oxford Square, II' (arllon. Square, 11'

Harrowby, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E of arrowby, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E of (cr. 1809). Suriname Ryder B. 1821, \$1882 P.C. M.P. Lichfield 'co q, Liveipool '68 82, Vice-Pres Council' 72-8, Pres Board of Frade '78-80; Lord Frivy Seal' 85-6. Chm Staffs C.C. Hen, Hon H D Ryder, bno. C Sandon Hall, Staffordshire. Carllon, Traveller's, Alliesacum.

Hastings, George Manners, 11th L (cr. 1264) Surname Astley, B. 1857, s. 18-5 Hen, Hon. A. E. D. Astley, s. C Carlton.

Hon. A. F. D. Asticy, s. C. Catton.

Hatherton. Edward George Percy, 3rd L (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B 1842, s. 1888
C.M. G.; was Hon. Commsur in Lunacy '00-8; C.C. Staffs, and Chm. Quarter Sessions, formerly Maj. and Lieut.-Col. Gren. Guards; and Col. Sec. and Mil. Sec. to Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne, Govs.-Gen. of Canada. Heir, Hon E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. Teddeslry, Penkridge, Stafford, 55, Warwick Square, S.W. Travellers'.

Eawke, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860. s. 1887. Late Capt. and

name Hawke, B, 1860, s. 1887. Late Capt. and

Hon. Mai, and Batt, of Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt.); Captain of Yorks County cricket team. Heir, Lieut, Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., bro C Wighill Park, Tadcaster. Carlton, Bachelors', Tyric, Yorkshire.

Rawkesbury, Cecil George Savile, 1st L. (cr. 1893; orig. cr. 1786). Surname Foljambe. B. 1846. m., 1st, '69, Louisa Blanche, e. d. of Fredk John and Lady Fanny Howard (died '71), 2nd, '77, Susan Louisa, e. d. of Wm Henry Fredk, and Lady Emily A. Cavendish. E. Eton. Is a retired Lieut. R.N.; served in New Zealand war '63-4; D.L. Notts and E. Riding: L.P. for these counties and else. Riding; I.P. for these counties and elsewhere, M.P. Notts, ('80-85, Mansfield D. '85-92, a Loid-in-Waiting to H.M. the Queen April '04 to luly '95; seconded Address '94. Hin, Hon. Arthur Foljambe, s. L. Kukhan Abby, York, 2, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Brooks's.

Hay (see Kinnoull)

Hay (see Kinnoul)
Headfort, Geoffrey, 4th M of (cr. 1800). Sits as I.d. Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylour. B 1878, S. 1894. A minor Heir, Edward Henry H. Taylour, c. C. Headfort House, Kells, Co. Meath., 32, II'ulton Place, S. W.

Headley, Charles Mark, 4th L. (cr 1797). Surname Allanson-Winn B. 1845, S. 1877. I R P (elected '83) Herr, R. G Allanson-Winn, Esq. c. Carllon

Winn, Esq t. C. Caillon

Heneage, Edward, 1st I. (cr 1896). Surname

Heneage B 1840 P.C., M.P. Lincoln 65-8,
Giimsby 80-02, '03-5, entered 1st Life Guards
'57, retiled '03, Chan of Duchy of Lancastei
and Vice-Pres. of the Com. of Council on
Agriculture 86, J.P. and D.L. Lincolnshire;
High Steward of Giimsby. Heir, Capt. the
Hon. George Heneage, s. L.U. 42, Prince's

Hon George Hencage, s. L.U 42, Prince's Gardon, S. Il'
Henley, Anthony Henley, 3rd L (cr. 1709) Sits as Ld Northington (1885) Surname Henley, B. 1825, s. 1841 M.P. Northampton 59, 74. H.n., Hon F. Henley, s. L.U. Walford Court, Rugby, Brooks's, Turf.

Henniker, John Major, 5th L (cr. 1800) Sits as

Henniker, John Major, 5th L (cr. 1800) Sits as Ld Haitismere (1866) Surname Henniker-Major B 1842, \$ 1870 M.P F. Suffolk '66-70, a Lord-in-Waiting 77, '85-6, '86-92, and for a short time in '05, Chm. Qr Sess, E. Suffolk 'C.C. Gov of the Isle of Man '96 Hen, Hon A E J Henniker-Major, s. C. Cariton, Il'hite's, Travellers. 'Hereford, John, 94th Bp of. Surname Percival B 1834 Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4200) E Queen's Coll, Oxon, Jun. Math Univ Sch '55, double 1st cl. Mod, '56, B A. (double 1st cl.) '88, M A '61, Hon. I.I. D of Univ of St. Andrews '70, D D '05, was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, b) Hp of Oxford, formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll, Oxford, Head Master of Clifton Coll '62-78; Exam Chapl to Bp of Exeter '69-82; Preb of Exeter '71-82, Select Preacher at Oxford '82, Exam Chapl to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres of Trinity Coll, Oxford, '78-87, Canon of Bristol '82-7, Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '86-95 The Palace, Hereford Hareford, Robert, 16th V (cr. 1849) Surname Deversity B.

Hereford, Robert, 16th V (cr. 1549) Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s 1855. Is premier Vis-count of England Heir, Hon.R.C. Devereux,

s. C. Carlion.

Herries, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1489).

Sits as Lord Herries (1884). Surname Constable-Maxwell. B. 1837, a. 1876, L.L. E.

Riding, Yorks, and Kirkcudbrightshire. Heiress, Hon. G. M. Constable-Maxwell, d. Athenœum.

L. Athenæum.

Herschell, Fairer, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1837. P.C. E. Univ. Coll, London, and at the Univ. of Bonn; called to the Bar'6o, and became Q.C. '22, Bencher of Lincoln's Inn the same year; Recorder of Carlisle '73, represented Durham City in the Liberal interest '74-85; Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's ministry ('807, and received the honour of knighthood. In '86 was raised to the peerage: and became Lord Chanoellor. to the peerage, and became Lord Chancellor. to the peerage, and became Lord Unancellor. On the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works he was appointed Chairman and is one of the Commissioners appointed to adjust differences between the States and to adjust differences between the States and Canada. He again became Lord Chancellor in Mr Gladstone's '92 Administration, holding office until it resigned (June '95). Oxford Univ. conferred the degree of D C L. on him in '86, and Cambridge Univ. LL D. June '93; G C.B '93, app Capt of Deal Castle '90, Chancellor of the Univ. of London '93 Heir, Hon R. F. Herschell, s. L. Adhenaum.

Hertford, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of (cr 1793). Surname Seymour B 1843, s 1884. P.C., M P. Co. Antilm '69-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80, was in the Guaids; Compt of the Household '79-80. Hin, E of Yarmeuth, s. C Carlin

C Carlton

Heytesbury, William Frederick, 3rd L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-a Court. B 1862, 5

1828). Surname Holmes-a Court. B 1862, 8 1891, m Nov '87, Margaret Anna, d of late J. Nixon Harman, Esq. Heir (to the title), Hon. L Holmes-a Court, hio Heyteshury, Bath, Westover, Isle of Wight New Club Hill, Rowland Richard, 4th V (cr 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill B 1863, 8 1895. E Eton m. '90, Annie, d of William Irwin, Esq. Formerly Capt 3rd Batt Royal Warwickshire Regt., Patron of the living of Broughton V, Salop. Heir. Hon F W Clegg-Hill, bro. Hawkstone Park, Shicasbury
Hillingdon, Chailes William, 2nd L (cr 1886)
Surname Mills. B, 1855, 8 1898 Is a partner in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, & Co. M.P Kent, Sevenoaks D. 85-91, D L. and I P Kent, I reas of the Gold Standard Defence Asson. Hen, Hon Charles Thomas Mills, & Camilford House, Park Lane, W Hillsborough, E of (see Downshire)

Hillsborough, E of (see Downshire)

Rindlip, Charles, 3rd L (cr. 1886) Surname

Allsopp B 1877, s. 1897 Leut. 4rd Batt

Worcestershire Regt. Hetr, Hon W H

Worcestershife Regi. Helf, Holl W It Allsopp, un.
Robhouse, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Hobhouse. B. 1819 P.C., barrister 15, Q C '62, Chailty Comm '66, Comm of Endowed Sch '69, Legal Mem. of Gov-Gen of India's Coun '72-7, Mem Jud Com. of P.C. since '81, Mem. Lond Sch. Bd. '82-4, Ald. Lond C C. '89-92; an Appellate Judge in House of Lords '87. L. 15, Bruton Street, W. Allwageme. Athenœum.

W. Aineneum.

Rolm Patrok, Hans Wellesley, 2nd L (cr 1897)

Surname Hamilton. B 1880, 5, 1898; a minor

Is maternally descended from the great Duke
of Wellington. Abbotstown House, Castleknock, co Dublin.

Home, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875) Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s 1881 L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. Heir, Ld. Dunglass, s. C. Carlton.

Hood, Francis Wheler, 4th V. (cr. 1796).
Surname Hood. B. 1886, s. 1846. Formerly
Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards. Heir, Hon.
G. A. Hood, s. C. Travellers'.
Hood of Avalon. Arthur W. Acland, 1st L.
(cr. 1892). Surname Hood. B. 1824; s. of
Sir Alexander Hood. Entered R.N. '37;
served on coast of Syria '40; in naval brigade
at siege of Sebastopol, and in command of
the Acorn in China War; director of Naval
Ordnance '69-74, a Lord of the Admiralty
'77-9, '85-6, and '86 9; commanded Channel
Squadron '79-81 Wootlon House, Glastonbury, 19, Queen's Gate Place, S W.

Hopetoun, John Adiian Louis, 7th E. of (cr.
1703). Sits as Ld. Hopetoui (1809). Surname
Hope. B. 1860, s. 1873, P.C., a Lord-inWaiting '85-6, and July '86 to Aug. '89, Lord
High Commissioner to Gen. Assem. Ch. of
Scotland '87, Gov. of Victoria '89-95, app.
Paymaster-Gen. '95. Heir, Ld. Hope, s. C.
Carlton.

Carlton.

Carlion.

*Hotham, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham, B. 1838, s. 1872. I P; formerly R.N., and served in the Crimea Heir, Hon. Rev J H Hotham, c. C. Carlion.

Hothfield, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Lufton. B 1844. L L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb to July '86. Was for fifteen years at the head of the Liberal party in Westmorland, but in '04 severed his conin Westmorland, but in '94 severed his connection with it on account of what he r-> garded as the most iniquitous budget of the garded as the most iniquitous budget of the ministry, coupled with their mode of conducting the business of the country; Mayor of Appleby, '95-6 Heir, Ilon J. S. R. Futton, s Broom's S. Howard de Walden, Frederick George, 7th L. (cr. 1597) Surname Ellis B 1830, s. 1868 Formerly in the dip ser, and subsequently in the Army Heir, Hon. F. E. Ellis, s. C.

(arlion

Karlton

Howard of Glossop, Fiantis Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B. 1859, S. 1883. Hetr, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. Winte's.

Howe, Richard William Penn, 3rd E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon-Howe. B. 1822, S. 1836, Mil. Sec. to Com. 1n Chief India '54, 15 a general; Col. 2nd Life Guards, served in Kaffir War; L.L. of Leicestershire '88. Hetr, Visct. Curzon, M. P., C. Tur/
Howth, William Ulick Iristram, 4th E. of (cr. 1767). Sits as Ld. Howth (1881). Surname St. Lawrence. B. 1847, S. 1874. K.P., M.P. Galway '68-74, formerly in the Army, State Steward to Viceroy of Ireland '55-8 and '59-66. L. Travellers'.

1. Travellers'

Steward to viceroy of rienand 55°s and 59°s.

1. Travellers'

Huntungdon, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E of (cr 1549). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s 1885 Maj 3rd Batt. Leinster Reg. (Royal Canadans), m Maud, 2nd d. of Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P., June 11th, '92. Hetr, Hon O. W. Hastings, bro. C. Sharawogue, Kings Co. 10, Grosvenor Street, W. Pratl's, Carlton, Kildare Street, Nimrod. *Huntungfaled, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck B 1842, s 1897. Retired Lieut Col Scots Guards; I.P. Heir, Hon. W. A. Vanneck, bro. Bachelors'.

Huntly, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1851). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C., 18 premier M. of Scotland; has been a Lord-in-Waiting; Capt. Gent. 24-Arms '8t; elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, in '93, and again in '96; C.C. for

- Hunts and Aberdeenshire. Heir, Lord Esme Stuart Gordon, bro. L.U. Aboyne Casile, N.B.; Orton Longueville, Peterborough. Devonshire.

Hutchinson (see Donoughmore)

Hylton, Hedworth Hylton, 2nd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B 1829, s. 1876. M.P. Wells '55-68; was in charge of the Light Cav. at Balaclava. Hesr, Hon. H. G H. Jolliffe, M P. Carlion.

s. C. Carllon.

Iddesleigh, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887.
e. s. of late earl, to whom he was private sec. '07-8 and '74-7; Comm., Deputy-Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92 Heir, Visct. St Cyres, s. Pynes, Ezeler, 23, Manchester Square, London, W. Atherman norum.

norum.

Inchester, Henry Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1756)
Surname Fox-Strangways B 1847, s. 1865, P.C.; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '74; L.L. Dorsetshire. Heir, Lord Stavordale, s. C. Melhury, Dorchester, Abbutshury, Dorchester, Holland House, Kensington, W. Turf.
Inchiquin, Edward Donough, 14th L (cr. 1536)
Surname O'Brien B. 1839, s. 1872. I R P (elected '73); K P.; L.L. Co. Clare. Heir, Hon. L. W O'Brien, s. C. Carllon.
Innes (see Roxburghe).
Inverloyde, John, 1st L (cr. 1897). Surname
Burns. B. 1829. Head of the Cunard Co, and first to recommend to the Government the adaptation of merchant ships for war

and first to recommend to the Government the adaptation of merchant ships for war purposes. Hon Lieut. R.N. Reserve, D.L. and J.P. Renfiew, Lanark, and co. of city of Glasgow. Heir, Hon George A. Burns, s. Castle Wennys, Hinnys Bay, Rinfrewshre, 1, Park Gardins, Glasgow. Travellers', Western Club, Glasgow, and R.Y. Squadron, Cowes.

Iveagh, Edward Cecil, 1st L (cr. 1801) Surname Iveagh, Edward Cecil, 1st L (cr. 1801) Surname Guinness. B 1847. 2rd S 51r Benjamin Lee Guinness, and bro of 1st L Ardilaun; D L. Dublin city, sheriff '76; cr. a bart. on occasion of visit of Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. K P Hen, Hon. Rupert E Cecil Guinness, s. C. 5, Grosvenor Place, S.M. James of Hereford, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1805) Surname James. B Hereford 1828 E. Cheltenham Coll. Lecture 18 Prizeman at

Cheltenham Coll, Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple, 50-51; called to Bar, Middle Temple, 52; nominated to the ancient office of "postman" of Court of Exchequer '67: lemple, 52; nominated to the ancient office of "postman" of Court of Exchequer '67; appointed QC '69, M.P. Taunton '69-85, Bury, Lanc., '85-95, was Solicitor-General '73, and Attorney-General '73-4 and '80-85. During the latter period he introduced and carried through Parliament the Corrupt Practices (Parliamentary Elections) Act. Sir. Hanry Langer as he then was refused to ton Practices (Parliamentary Elections) Act. Sir-Henry James, as he then was, refused to join Mr. Gladstone's '86 Administration, though offered the Lord Chancellorship, because of the views which he held upon the Home Rule question. Was subsequently one of the active leaders of the Liberal Unionist party. He was one of the counsel for the Times in the action of O'Donnell v. Walter, and as one of the leading counsel for that organ in the Parcell Commission delivered an able address, which formed quite a retro-spect of the history of Ireland. He took a prominent part in the discussion of the Home prominent part in the discussion of the Home Rule Bill during the '93 session, and succeeded in getting several of his amendments adopted. Was one of the Chairmen of Standing Committees. On the formation

of Lord Salisbury's coalition Cabinet ('95) he was offered, and accepted, the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a peerage. Is a P.C. and LL.D.; appointed ('96) a member of the Judicial Committee of the P.C. 41, Cadogan Square, S. W. Brooks's. Jersey, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697) Surname Villiers. B 1845, S. 1859. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; E. at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; L.J. and C.C., Oxon; Alderman M.C.C.; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7, and afterwards Paymaster - General '80-00:

and afterwards l'aymaster - General '89-90; Governor-General of New South Wales '90-93; is Chm of the Light Railway Commissioners. Heir, Visct. Villiers, s. C. Middleton Park, Bicester.

Bicciter.

Keane, John Manley Arbuthnot, 3rd L. (cr. 1839) Surname Keane B. 1816, s. 1882.
Formerly in the Aimy. C. Carlion.

Kelvin, William, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Thomson. B. at Belfast 1824. £. at Glasgow Univ. and Cambridge, where he graduated ('4s) as second wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. App. Prof of Natural Philosophy in the Univ. of Glasgow '46. His jubilee as Professor was celebrated in '96, when he received the hon. degree of LL D. Editor of the Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal' 46. in which he contributed valuable Journal '46, in which he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of elecsubmarne telegraphy that Lord Kelvin's labours in electrical science are best known. His electrical measuring instruments are largely used in electrical engineering, and his compass and sounding machine have been found most useful by navigators. He has also made important additions to the sciences of electricity and magnetism. His mathematical insight is seen to the greatest matical insignt is seen to the greatest advantage in his investigation of the nature of heat. Pres of the British Association '71. Kinghted in '66 Created Grand Officier of the Légion d'Honneur in '89, is also a knight of the order "Pour le Merite" of Germany, a commander of the order of Prince Leopold of the order "Pour le Merite of Germany, a commander of the order of Prince Leopold of Belgium, and a foreign associate of the French Academy. He is joint author with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "Natural Philosophy." Was President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. LL D, D C L, I.R S, P.R.S E., D.L. of Glasgow; G C V O Hon Col of the Corps of Electrical Engineers now forming. Netherhall, Largs, Ayrshive, The University, Glasgow. Altenæum, Reform, Whitehall, R. Y. Squadron, Savile.

Kenlis (see Headfort).

Kenmare, Valentine Augustus, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1850) Surname Browne. B. 1825, s. 1872. P.C.; K.P.; M.P. Co Kerry '8-71; Compt. of the Household '56-8; Vice-Chamberlain '80-85; L.L. Co. Kerry. Heir, Visct. Castlerosse, s. L. Brooke's.

Kentry (see Dunraven).

Kenry (see Dunraven).

Kenry (see Dunraven).

Kensington, William, 2nd L (cr. 1886, Peerage
U.K.), 5th L. (Peerage of Ireland). Surname
Edwardes B. 1868, s. 1896. Lieut. 2nd Life
Guards; D.L. Pembrokeshire. Heir, Lieut.
the Hon Hugh Edwardes, bro.
Kenyon, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname
Kenyon. B. 1864, s. 1869. First peer was a
distinguished judge. Heir, Hon. G. T.
Kenyon, un. C. Carlton.

Ker (see Lothian).
Kesteven, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868).
Is a baronet (cr. 1640). Surname Trollope.
B. 1851, S. 1874. Hetr. Hon. R. C. Trollope,
bro. C. Casewick, Stamford. Arthur's,
Windham, Junior Carllon.

Milmaine, Francis William, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Browne. B. 1843, s. 1875. D.L. Cardiganshire; elected an I.R.P. '90. Heir, Hon. J. E. D. Browne, s. C. Carlion.

Kilmarnock (see Erroll).

Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B 1842, s. 1880. K.P.; I.R.P., M.P. for Newry 72-4; Lt. Col Shrop-shire Yeo Cav. Hest, Visct. Newry, s. C. Carlton.

Carllon.

Kimberley, John, 1st E. of (cr. 1866), Surname Wodehouse. B. 1826 P.C; K.G., D.C. L.; s. as Baron Wodehouse '46, Envoy to St. Petersburg '56-8, Under Foreign Sec. '52-6 and '59-61, Viceroy of Ireland '64-6, Lord Privy Seal '68-70; Sec for Colonies '70-74 and '80-82, Sec for India '82-5, Feb to July '86, Sec. for India and Lord Pies of the Council from Aug. '92 to Mar. '94, when he was appointed Foreign Sec, retaining this latter office until the resignation of the Rosebery Administration June '95. Chim of Grand bery Administration June '95, Chm of Grand Com. '89-90 His Lordship was leader of the Liberal peers during Mr. Gladstone's last Liberal peers during Mr. Gladstone's last administration, and, following the resignation of Lord Rosebery ('96), was (Jan '97) unanimously chosen to again fill the position Heir, Lord Wodchouse, s. L. Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk, 35, Lowindes Square. Brook's, Alhenamin, Travellers'. 'Kingsale, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1181). Surname Di Courcy. B 1855, s. 1895 I. P.; premier baron of Ireland, and is descended from John 1st E. of Ulster, who invaded the province 1187, enjoys the hete-

invaded the province 1187, enjoys the here-

invaded the province 1187, enjoys the hete-ditary privile go of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. Hen. Hon. M. W. R. De Courcy, Solokoton, Saltash, Connwall, 24, South Eaton Pluce, 5 W. "Kingston, Henry Edwyn, 9th E of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison B. 1874, 8 1896 m Ethel Lisette, youngest d of Sir Andrew Marelay Walker. Lieut 5th Batt Connaught Rangers Hen, Visct. Kingsborough, 8 Kitronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon. Carlton, Wellington

Wellington

*Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601) (In the Peerage of Scotland) Surname Morgan-**Rinioss, Mary, 8th Haroness (cr. 1601) (In the Peerage of Scotland) Surname Morgan-Grenville B. 1852, s. 1889 d of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; m. '84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, Esq. Heir, Hon R. G G Morgan-Grenville, s. Rinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L (cr. 1682). Surname Kinnaird. B 1847, s. 1887. D.L. and J P. Perthshrie, Kent, and Loudon M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb. Heir, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird (Master of Kinnaird), s. L. U. Rossie Priory, Inchine, Perthshire, 10, St. James's Square, S. W. Athenæum, Brooks's. Kinnear, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Kinnear. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scotch) 1856; Q.C. '81; appointed Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81; and a Lord of Session '82, with the designation of Lord Kinnear. 2, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

Kinnoull, Archibald Fitzrov George, 12th E. of (cr. 1833). Sits as Ld. Hay (1711). Surname Hay. B. 1855, s. 1897. Formerly Lieut. in the Black Water and afterwards Col. Egyp-

tian Gendarmerie; served with distinction under Baker Pasha in the campaign on the Red Sea. Heir, Visct. Dupplin, s. Dupplin and Balhousic Casiles, Perthshire, 36, Victoria Street, S. W.

Nictoria Street, S.W.

Kintors, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E.

of (cr. 1617). Sits as Ld. Kintore (1838).

Surname Ketth-Falconer. B 1852, s. 1880.

P.C.; G.C.M. G.; Lt.-Col. and Col. Commdg.

3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting

85-6, and again in '95; Captain Yeo. Guard

July '86-9, Gov of S. Australia '89-95. Heir,

Lord Falconer, s. C. Keith Hall, Inversite,

N.B.; S. Portman Street, W. United Service, Mariborough, St. James's, Carlton.

Ktohener of Khattoum Houxing Harbert ast L.

vice, Mariborough, St. James s, Caruon.

Kitchener of Khartoum, Horatio Herbert, 1st L.
(cr 1898) Surname Kitchener. He is the
eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. H.
Kitchener, and was b. in 1850. Educated at
the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he
joined the Royal Engineers, and was employed for some time in and after '74 on the
l'alestine and Cyprus Surveys. He served,
having volunteered, as a major of cavalry in l'aiestuie and Cyprus Surveys. He served, having volunteered, as a major of cavalry in the Egyptian Aimy in '82, with the Nile Expedition in '84, and became Governor of Suskin '86. For his bravery in the action of Handub in 88, when he led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna, he was made A.D.C. to the Queen, and in the subsequent fighting he was mentioned in despatches and fighting he was mentioned in despatches and made a CB From '88 till '92 he held the rank of Adj Gen, in the Egyptian Army, and in the latter year was appointed Sirdar. After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C B, and subsequently organised the final irresistible advance against the Khalifa, which resulted in his utter defeat at Omduiman in Sept '98 For this he was Omdulman in Sept 198 For this ne was awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspall, in the County of Suffolk On his return to England he was given an enthusiastic reception, and he was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour.

London and a sword of honour.

Knutsford, Henry Thurstan, 1st V. (cr. 1895);
1st B cr 1888 Sunname Holland. B. 1825;
e s late Sir H. Holland, Bart., Phys.-in-Ord.
to the Queen, P.C., E Harrow and Trin.
Coll, Camb.; called Bar, Inner Temp, 49,
bencher 81, legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70;
Assist Under Sec State Colonies '70-74;
M.P. Midhuist 74-85, Hampstead 85-8; Finan.
Sec Treas. '85, Vice-Pres Council '85-6 and
'86-7, Col Sec. of State Jan. '87 to Aug.
'92., J.P. County of London and Surrey;
G.C.M.G., and Knight of lustice of the
Order of St John of Jerusalem; appointed
a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery
'96. Heir, Hon. Sydney George Holland, s.
C. Pinewood, Willey, Surrey, 75, Eaton
Square, S.W. Square, S W.

Square, S. W.. Lamington, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B 1860, 5 1890. K.C.M. G.; M. P. North St. Pancras '86-90; app. Gov. of Queensland '95. Heir, Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane W. Cochrane-Baillie, s. C. Carlton.

Lanesborough, John Vansittart Danvers, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1830, 8 1866. I R.P., ret. Capt. R. N; L. L. Co. Cavan. Heir, Lord Newtown-Butler, s. C. Carlton,

Langford, Hercules Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.;

formerly in the Grenadier Guards. Heir, Hon J. H. W. Rowley, s. C. Carllon. Lanadowne, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M of (cr. 1784). Surname FitzMaurice. B. 1845, s 1866. K.G.; P.C. He is the c. s. of the 4th 1866. K.G.; P.C. He is the e. s. of the 4th Marquis by the late Hon. Emily Jane, d. of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, was Under-Secretary for War April '72 to Feb. '74. Under-Secretary India Office May to Aug '80, and Governor-General of Canada '83-8, Governor-General of India from '88 till Dec '93, app. a Frustee of the National Gallery '94, app Sec of State for War July '95, L. Wilts. Her, E. of Keriy, S. L. Truvellers'. athom, George Edward. and E. of (cr. 1880)

Kerly, S. L. Trawellers'.

Lattom, George Edward, and E of (cr. 1880)
Surname Bootle-Wilbraham B 1864; ed at
Eton, formerly Major Royal Horse Guards,
Capt. Lancashire Hussars Yeo Cav., s ('98)
his father, who was Lord Chamberlain '85-6,
July '86 to Aug. '92, and '95 to '98, and died
Nov. 20th, '98 Herr, Hon. Edward William,
S. Lathom House, Ormskirk, 43, Seymous
Street, W. Mailborough, Tinf
Lauderdale, Frederick Henry, 13th E of (cr.
1624) Surname Maitland. B 184c, s 1884
Formerly in Army, elected S.R P '89, L L
Berwickshire '90 Heir, Visct. Maitland, S.
Thulestane Castle, Lauder, Co. Berwick.
Carlton

Lawrence, John Hamilton, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879. s. of the famous Gov. Gen. of India, app. a. Lord-in-Waiting '95. Hert, Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s. L. Brook.

Leoonfield, Henry, 2nd L (cr 1859) Surname Wyndham. B 1830, 8 1869 M P. West Sussex '54-69; formerly in the Life Guards, Vice-Chm. W Sussex C C. Hen, Lieut the Hon G. C. H. Wyndham, s. C Carlton

Leeds, George Godolphin, roth D of (cr 1604)
Surname Osborne. H 1862, S. 1896 M P
for Brixton ID. 187-96; Assist. Sec. to Colonial
Sec '87-8; Treas. of H M Household '95-6,
late Lieut. Yorks Hussar Yeo. Cav., Memb
L. C. Og. Descended from Sir E. Osborne,
Lord Mayor of London in 1582 Hen,
Lieut Lord Francis Osborne, R N, bro, C.
11, Grosvenor Crescent, S.IV. Traveller.

Lenoester, Thomas William, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1822, 5 1842. K.G.; Keeper of Privy Seal to Prince of Wales; L.L. Norfolk. Hetr, Visct Coke,

Leigh, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1824, S. 1850. P.C., 18 L.L. of Warwickshire. Herr, Hon. F. D. Leigh,

of Walwigshire. Herr, Flott. F. D. Lein, s. L. Brooks's.

Leinster, Maurice, 6th D. of (cr. 1766) Sits as V Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald.

B. 1887, s. 1893. Is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. A minor. Herr-pres., Ld. Desmond, bro. Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

Leitrim, Charles, 5th E of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; will sit in the House of Lords as Baren Clements (1831) when of age. B. 1879, s. 1892. Herr, Hon. F. P. Clements, bro.

Leven and Melville, Ronald Ruthven, 11th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Lesite-Melville. B. 1835, s. 1889. S.R.P.; a partner in the banking firm of Melville, Evans, & Co.; app. a Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland '98. Heir, Lord Balgonie, s. Carlton, Travellers'.

Lichfield, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded c56.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891. He is the 54h s. of the late Earl of Dartmouth. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon. Graduated E. Eton and christ Ch., Oxon. Graduate BA '61, and proceeded to M. In '64, when he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lichfeld, and licensed to the curacy of Handsworth. Receiving priest's orders in '65, he came to St. Mary's, Brysnston Square, in '66, where he remained as curate till '67, when he was appoined vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham. Hon. Canno of Rochester is 'ar Sydenham Hon. Canon of Rochester in '77.
Two years later he became vicar of Lewisham; appointed rural dean of Greenwich 80, and subsequently of Lewisham, on its formation into a separate deanery 86 Succeeded Dr. Maclagan as Bishop of Luchfield in June '91.

Maclagan as Bishop of Lionness in June The Lalace, Lichfield Lachfield, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Anson B 1856, s. 1892. D.L. and J P Staffordshire. Heir, Visct. Anson, s. Shingborough Hall, Stafford.

*Lifford, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Hewitt B 1837, s. 1887, I.P., J.P. Timora, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781).
Surname Hewitt B 1837, s. 1887, I.P., J.P.
Co Donegal. Hen, Hon A. R. Hewitt, bro.
C. Austin House, Broadway, Wores
Liford, John, 5th L (cr. 1797) Surname Powys.
B 1863, s. 1896 Capt. 3rd Batt. Northampton
Regt (Militia) Hen, Hon. T. A Powys, s.
Liford Hall, Northamptonshire
Limerick. William Henry Edmond de Vere

Limerick, William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B 1863, 8. 1806 Late Lieut. Rifle Brigade. Henr, Visct

Glentworth, s Lincoln, Edward, 88th Bp. of. (See founded about 800) Surname King B 1829, app. 1885 The see was known formerly as Lindisse, then Leucester, then Dorchester, when in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln. His lordship is the son of the late Ven. Archdeacon King. E. Oriel Coll., Oxon., where he graduated B A. '51, M A. '55, and D.D. '73; ordained deacon '54, and priest '55, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Lincoln April 25th, '85 Dr King was formerly curate of Wheatley, Oxfordshire ('54-8), chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College '58, being made Principal '63. Ten years later he became Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. He is an enthusiastic High Churchman, and is known as an author by his sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons' ('78), Meditations on the Last Seven Words' ('76). In '88 proceedings were instituted against him by the Church Association (q, v) for alleged illegal ritualistic. isse, then Leicester, then Dorchester, when Association $(q \ v)$ for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and after long delay the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment in favour of the Bishop on every point (Aug 2nd, '92). Old Palace, Lincoln. Athenaum.

"Lindsay, David Clark, 11th E. of (cr. 1633).
Surname Lindsay. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.;
J P Fifeshire. Heir, Viscount Garnock, s.
Lindsay, Montague Peregrine, 11th E. of (cr. 1626). Surname Bertie. B. 1815, s. 1877.
Formerly in the Guards. Heir, Lord Bertie, s. C. Carlion.
Lingen, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Lingen. B. 1819. M.A.
Scholar of Trin., and Fellow Ball. Coll, Oxford; called to Bar, Linc. Inn, '47, hon. Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford; hon. D.C.L.; was Sec. to Committee of Council on Educ,

'49-69; Perm. Sec. to Treas. '69 85; K.C.B.
'78; Ald. L.C.C. '88-93. L.U. 13, Wetherby Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.

*Lisburne, Arthur Henry George, 6th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1862, s. 1888. I.P. D.L. Cardiganshire, Sheriff '89. Heir, Lord Vaughan, s. C. Carlton.

*Lisle, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P. Seived in New Zealand militia during the Maori war of '64-5. Heir. Hon. Horace George

Maori war of '64-5. Heir, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, s. C. Kenturk, Co. Cork.

Lysaght, s. C. Kenturk, Co. Took.

Lister, Joseph, 1st L. (cr. 1837). Surname
Lister. B. 1827. so it lie late Joseph J.
Lister, of Upton, Essex Is President of
the Royal Society, Surgeon Extraordinary
to the Queen; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical
Surgery in King's College, and Chm of the
lns. of Preventive Medicine; B A and M B.
Lond; F R C.S. E and F R.C.S. Edin.; Hon
LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, Camb, Montreal, and
Toronto, D C L. Oxon, and M D. Dublin.
Has also had conferred upon hum many
foreign distinctions. 12, Park Crescent, Pontland Place, W. land Place, W

Listowel, William, 3rd E of (ci. 1822). Sits as 1.d. Hare (1800). Surname Hare. B. 183; Ld. Hare (1809). Sun ame Hare. B. 1845, s. 1856. KP, formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma, a Lord inseverely 80 Hen, Visct Ennismore, s. L. Kingston House, Prince's Gate, 5 W. Brooks s.

Liverpool, John Charles, 1st Bp of (See founded 1880) Surname Ryle B 1816. He is the e of the late Mr | Ryle, M P, of Macclesfield, E. Fton and Chi 1st Ch. Oxford, graduating (36) Craven Scholar and first-class Classics, rector of Helmingham 44-61, vicar of Stradbroke '61-80, app first Dean of Salisbury and then Bishop of Liverpool by Lord Bacconfield '86. Author of "Christing" Lord Beaconsfield '80 Author of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Ycars Ago," "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 7 vols, and other works. Alhenaum.

Llandaff, Henry, 1st V (cr. 1895) Surname Matthews. B 1826. PC, s Hon Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon, E partly on the Continent and partly in England Having graduated B A at the Univ of Paris he studied at Univ. Coll, London, and sub-sequently graduated B A, with honours in classics and mathematics, and LLB at the London Univ., where he obtained the Univ Law Scholarship of £50 a year for three years In the same year he was appointed a Fellow of Univ Coll, the only other Fellow of the year being Bagehot the economist in '45, when he was only eighteen, Mr. Matthews was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and in '50 he was called to the Bar, and commenced practice, in '52. Sixteen years later he took silk, was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. and was returned to the House of Commons as Independent Conservative member for Dungarvan. From '72-6 he acted as Examiner in Common From '72-6 he acted as Examiner in Common Law to the Council of Legal Education Was M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74. In '85 he unsuccessfully contested North Birmingham as a Conservative. In July '86 he contested East Birmingham, and by the fusion of the Liberal Unionists with the Conservatives was returned, and continued to represent the division until his elevation to the peerage. When Lord Salisbury formed his second Administration after the general

election of '86 Mr. Matthews was appointed Home Secretary, and held that office until the Conservative reverse of '92. He was while practising connected with several causes crlibres, notably the Borghese case, the Slade case, Lyon v. Home (the spiritualits), Reg. v. Boulton and Paik, the Epping Forest case, the Tichborne case, Armstrong case, and the Crawford divorce case. Lord Llandaff was in '97 appointed Chm. of the Roy. Comm on the London Water Supply. 6, Carlton Gardens, S.W.

6, Carlon Gardens, S.W.
Llandaff, Richard, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded in the sixth century.) Surname Lewis.
B. 1821. His lordship is the s. of John Lewsi, Esq., of Henllan, Narbeth, Pembroke, and was E. at Blomsgrove School, and Worcester Coll, Oxford, graduated D D by diploma '83, in which year he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Llandaff. His lordship was formerly rector of Lampeter Velfry '51-83; Prebendary of Caertarchell and of Mydim in St. David's Cathedial '67-75; Archdeacon of St. David's, and chaplain to the Bisliop of St. David's Allendard and the Chaplain to the Bisliop of St. David's Allendard and the Bisliop of St. Dav

The Palue, Llandaff, Henllan, Narbeth, Pembrokeshive Athananim.
Llangattock, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892) B. 1837 Surname Rolls J P. and D.L. Monmouthshire (High Sheriff '75); late Capt. Roy. Glouces Hussais; Hon. Col. 1st Monmouthshire Vol. Art., M.P. Monmouthshire '80-85, elected Mayor of Monmouth' '96-7, reclected '97 Herr. Hon J M. Rolls, s. C. The Hendre, Monmouth. South Lodge, Rulland Gate, S. H. Carllon, Arthur's.
Loch, Henry Brougham, G.C.B., G.C.M.C., P.C., D.C.L. 1st L. (cr. 1805). Sulhame Loch. B. D.C.L., 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1827. Served 2 years as Midshipman in the Navy. 1827 Served 2 years as Midshipman in the Navy, left and entered the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, served in the Sutlej campaign, was 2nd in Command Shinner's Hoise, A.D.C. to Loid Gough (commander in-chief), served in Bulgaria '54, was secretary to the Earl of Elgin's special mission to China '57, and again in '60, brought home Ireaty of Yedds '58; was taken prisoner during the war with China, and subjected to mich cuelty harves. China, and subjected to much ciuelty, bearer of the ratified I reaty of I icin-tsin 'oo, was private secretary to Sir George Grey (Home Secretary), and appointed Governor of the Iale of Man '63, where he effected many public improvements and legislative reforms, including the reconstitution of the House of Keys He was subsequently appointed Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests Appointed Governor of Victoria '84-0, where he made himself very popular. He was appointed (April '89) to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as Gov of Cape Colony and of S Africa During the Matabele War, and difficulties with the Iransvaal, which he successfully settled, Sir Henry Loch, as High Commissioner in South Africa, was conspicuously before the public. Was created a borough.

Loftus (see Ely).
Londesborough,
E. of (cr. 87). Surname Denison. B. 1834.

M.P. Beverley '37-59, Scarboro' '59-60; succ. as and L. '60. Herr, Visct. Raincliffe, s. C. Travellers'.

London, Mandell, rooth Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is \$10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Creighton. B. 1843, app. 1896. He was ordained priest in '73, and received the living of Embleton two years later. He was appointed Rural Dean of Almwick in '70, and Hon. Canon in Newcastle diocese'82. After five years' occupancy of a canon's stall at Worcester he was transferred early in '91 to the Windsor Chapter He was early in 'or to the Windsor Chapter He was nominated as Bp. of Peterborough in '71, and translated to London in '96. As author of the "History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation," and numerous other historical works, including one on "Queen Elizabeth," published in '66, and as the founder and first editor of the English Historical Review, Dr. Creighton has attained Itisorical Review, Dr. Creignton has attained considerable literary eminence. He became Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge in '24. He is P.C., D.D. (Oxford and Cambridge), LL.D. (Glasgow), D.C.L. (Durham), D. Litt. (Dublin) and Ll. D. (Harvard University, U.S.A.), app. '08 at trustee of the Nat. Portrait Callery. Fulham Palace, London, S.W. Athenæum.

Vander, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B, 1852. S. 1884. P.C.; K.G.; M P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Board '95-8, A D.C to the Queen '97. Lord London-derry's attitude towards certain piovisiors of the Ministerial Workmen's Compensation Ball brought him into prominence during Bill brought him into prominence during the session of '97. The and peer was the minister long known as Visct. Castlereagh. Hor, Visct Castlereagh, S. C. Cartton.

Longford, Tl omas, 5th E. of (cr. 1785) Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. Herr Hon. E. M. Pakenham, bro. C. 24, Bruton Street, W.

Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Border Reg. and Cumberland Royal Artillery; Major Westmorland and Cumberland Yeo. Cav.; J.P. Cumberland, Westmorland, and Kutland Entertained the westmortain, and withing Entertained in German Empeior at Lowther in Aug. 95; Mayor of Whitehaven 95-6. Heir, Hon. L. E. Lowther, For. C. Lowther Castle, Pennith, Whishawen Castle, Cumberland; Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rulland, 14 and 15, Carlin House Terrace, S.W. Carlin, Tury

Carllon House Terrace, S.W. Carllon, Tury
Lothian, Schomberg Henry, 9th M. of (cr. 1701).
Sits as Ld, Ker (1821) Surname Kerr. B.
1833, s. 1870. K.T., P.C.; LL.D.; Lord
Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland, and Capt. Gen.
Royal Seotish Archers; Col. 3rd Batt.
Lothian Regt.; Pres. Royal Geog. and
Antiquarian Societies of Scotland; Sec. for
Scotland and Vice-Pres. Scotch Ed. Dept.
March '37-92; President of Art Union of
London '93. Heir, Lord Jedburgh, s. C.
Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, N.B.; 39, Grosyenor Square, W. Carllon.

Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. D.L. Ayrshire. Heir, Hon. P. F. Rawdon-Hastings, bro. C. Carlion.

*Houth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541) Surname Plunkett B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P., late Lt. 3rd Batt. Wilts. Regt. Herr, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth. Lovaine (see Percy).

Lovat, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. 1540). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser, B. 1871, 9. 1887. Herr, Hon. H. J. Fraser, bro. L Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness.

Lovelace, Ralph Gordon Noel, 2nd E. of (cr. 1838) Surname Milbanke. e. s. and her of first Earl by his first wife, the only do if the celebrated Lord Byron. B. 1839, s. to the Barony of Wentworth 1862, on the death of his grandmother, and sat under that title, though with the courtesy title of Visct. Ockham, until he succeeded to the earldom '02. Hen (to earldom), Hon. Lionel F. Noel, bro. Hen pres. (to Barony of Wentworth), Hon. Ada Mary, d L. Wentworth House, Chelsea. Athenaum.

Lovell and Holland (see Egmont).

Lucan, George, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1838. Served in the Rifle Brig and Coldstream Guards, retiring as I.t.-Col '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught, Knight of Legion of Honour and Medidic; was A D C. to his late father in the Crimea, and was present at Alma and Balaclava, M.P. for Mayo '6574, J.P. Cos. Middlesex and Mayo, elected an I.R.P. '89. K.P. '88 Hetr. Lord Bingham, s. C. Laltham House, Stames, Casilebar, Iteland. Carlton, Turf.

Ludlow, Henry Chailes, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Lopes B. 1828. Called to the Bar (Inn Temp) '52. M.P. Launceston '68-74, Frome '74-6. Was appointed Recorder of Exeter '67, which office he held until '76, when he was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas A Lord Justice of Appeal since '85 97, and Chm. of the Wilts Quarter Sessions since '66. Elevated to the persage Sessions since '96. Elevated to the peerage on the occasion of H M. Jubilee and his retirement from the Court of Appeal, and granted an annuity for life of £3500 P.C. Heir, Hon. Henry Ludlow Lopes, s. & Cromwell Place, S. Kensington, S.W., Heywood, Westbury, Wills. Carlton and Albergary. Athenarum.

Lurgan, William, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Brownlow. B. 1858, s 1882. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. Heir, Hon. J. R. Brownlow, bro. L. Carlton.

Lyttelbon (see Cohham).
Lyttelbon (see Cohham).
Lytton, Victon Alexander George Robert, 2nd
E. of (cr. 188). Surname Bulwer-Lytton.
B. 1876, s. 1891. Has lordship's father, who
s. as 2nd Lord '73, was Minister to
Portugal, Viceroy of India '768-, Ambassador to Paris '87-02. The first lord was the
celebrated author. Heir, Hon. Neville
Bulwer-Lytton, bro. Knebworth, Heris.

Lyveden, FitzPatrick Henry, and L. (cr. 1859).
Surname Vernon. B. 1824, s. 1826. Has been in the diplomatic service. Heir, Hon. Robert Percy Vernon, n. C. Farming Woods, Thrapsione; 4, Belgrave Place, S. W.

Macclesfield, George Loveden William Henry, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, s. 1896. A minor. Hetr, Hon. Cecil T.

Parker, un.
*Maodonald, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. (cr.
1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874
L.P. Hetr, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. Carlton.

*Macdonald of Earnsoliffe, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minuster of Canada, at whose decease this peerage was conferred

at wnose decease this peerage was conferred in recognition of his public services.

Macnaghten, Edward, L. (cr. 1887) Surname Macnaghten, B. 1830. P.C., B.A. Camb. 52, M.A. 59, and Fell Trin., Line Inn 57; Q.C. 80; Bencher 83; M.P. Co. Antrim 80 81, N. Antrim 85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary 87, C. Carlton

Magheramorne, James Douglas, 2nd L (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1861, s. 1890. Capt 1st Life Guards, was ADC.

1890. Capt 1st Life Guards, was A D C. to Lord Aberdeen when Viceroy of Ireland. Heir, Hon. Dudley Stuait M'Garel-Hogg, bro. C. Magheramorne, Co. Antrin, 36, Lowndes Street, S W.

Malcolm of Potalloch, John Wingfield, 1st L (cr. 1896) Surname Malcolm B. 1833 E Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon, M P Boston 60-74 and 7-3. Arry Jeshire '86-2. C B Volunteer

Cr. 1890. Surname Matchin R. 1833 E Eton and Christ Ch. Oxon, M P Boston '60-74 and '74-3, Argyleshire' 86-92, C B; Volunteer Decot atton; formerly Col. 5th Batt Aigyll and Sutherland Highlanders C. Poltalloch, Lochgilphead, Queen Anne's Manssons, St James S Park, S IV

Malmesbury, Edward James, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris, B. 1842, s. 1889
Formerly Maj 2nd Batt, Roy Irish Rifles retired Hon. Lt.-Col. 82, J.P. Dorset and Hants; D L Hants Hen, Visct Fitzilarris, s, C. Heron Court, Christchurch Caillon.

Manchester, James, 3rd Bp. of (See tounded 1847.) Surname Moorhouse, B. 1886, app. 1886. E. St. John's Coll, Camb, graduated BA, Sen. Opt, '53, M.A. '60, D D june dig. '76; was ordained deacon '53, and priest '54, Ely; consecrated Lord Bishop of Melbourne '76, and was translated to Manchester' 86. For. Fly; consecrated Lord Bishop of Melbourne '76, and was translated to Manchester '86. Formelly curate of St. Neots '23-5, She'ffield '55-9, Hornsey '50 61, perpetual curate of St. John, Fitzroy Square, '01-7, vicar of Paddington and rural dean '67-76, Warburtonian Lecturer '74; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, and prebendary of Caddington Major in St. Paul's Cathedral '74-6 Hulsean Lecturer ("Our Lord lessus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom") '65. Other books written by his lordship are "Nature and Revelation," "Jacob," "The Expectation of the Christ," "Christ and His Surroundings," "Dangers of the Apostolic Age." "The Feaching of Christ," "Church Work, its Means and Methods," and "The Roman Claim to Supremacy" ('94-2). Bishop's Courl, Manchester macy" ('94-5). Bishop's Court, Manchester Athenaum

Amenicaum

Banchester, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of
(cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s.
1892. Heir, Lord Charles Montagu, un.
Kimbollon Caylle.

Ainboilon Casile.

Anners, John Ihomas, ard L (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. Formerly in the Guards. Heir, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. Carilon.

Mansfield, William David, 5th E. of (cr. 1792). Surname Murray, B. 1860, s. 1898. J.P. Perth and Dumfries; Capt. 3rd Batt.

Grenadier Guards; retired '94. Is hered. Keeper of the Palace of Scone. The first Earl was the celebrated judge. C. Carlton.

Earl was the celebrated judge. C. Carlion.

Manvers, Sydney William Herbert, 3rd E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepont. B. 1825, s. 1800.

M.P. South Notts '52-60. Hen, Visct. Newark,
M.P., S. C. Carlion.

Mar, John Fiancis Erskine, 74th E. (cr. anle
1404) Surname Goodeve-Eiskine. B. 1836,
s. 1866. S.R.P., present holder's title confirmed by Act '85. Heir, Lord Garioch, s. C.
Summington Rive, Bournemouth. Carlion.

Mar and Kelhe, Walter John Francis, 12th
and 14th E of (cr. 1565). Surname Erskine.
B. 1865, s. 1888 S.R.P.; late Lieut. Scots
Guards, L.L. Co. Clackmannan since '98.
Heir, Lord Erskine, s. Alloa House,
Clackmannanshire Clackmannanshne

Marlborough, Charles Richard John, 9th D. of (cr. 1702) Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s 1892 m 95 Consuelo, d. of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York 1s Chancellor of the Primrose League. The first Duke was the celebrated military commander.

the Primrose League. The first Duke was the celebrated military commander. Herr, M of Blandlord, s. (b '97).

Masham, Samuel, 1st L (ci. 1891). Surname Cunlifie-Lister B. 1815. Is one of the largest landowners in Yorks, contested unsuccessfully N W Riding Yorks '80, and Skipton D. Yorks '85. Herr, Hon. Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, s. C. Swinton, Masham, Yorks.

Massereene, Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th V. (cr. 1660). Sits as Ld. Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington B. 1842, s. 1863. Is also Visct. Ferrard, I. P., cr. 1797, and Baron "Lough Neigh" I he ist t. Oriel was last Speaker of Irish House of Commons. Herr, Hon. O. 1. C. W. M. Skeffington, s. C. Antrim. Castli, Antimi, Oriel Temple, Co. Louth. Carlton, New, Tawellers', Kildare Street, Dublin, Royal St. George's Yacht, Kingston, and Ulster, Belfast

Massy, John Homas William, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Massy. B. 1875, s. 1874. LR P. Hen, Hon H. S. J. Massy, S. C. Carlton.

Mayo, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke, B. 1851, s. 1872.

(cr. 1785) Surname Bourke. B 1851, s. 1872. Formerly in Gren Guards Histather, when

Formerly in Gren Guards Histather, when Gov-Gen of India, was assassinated in 1872; an IR P since of Heir, Capt. the Hon. M.A. Bourke, R.N., Ino. C. Carlton. Meath, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1027). Sits as Ld. Chawoith (1831) Surname Brabazon. B 1841, 5 1887 H.M. Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum County and City of Dublin; P.C., D.L.; Hon Col. 5th Batt. R.D. Fusiliers. Long known in public life, before succeeding to title, as Ld. Brabazon, Ald. London C. Heir, Lord Ardee, s. C. Kiliuddery, Biay, Incland, Ardee Cottage, Ottershaw, Cherlsey, 84, Lancaster Gale, W. Travellers, Bachelors', Riddare Street, Dublin. Meldrum (see Huntly) Meldrum (see Huntly)

Melville, Henry, 5th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas, B 1835, s. 1886. Hetr, Hon. C. Saunders Dundas, bro. Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh.

Mendip (see Clifden).

Mendyth (see Athlumney).

Methuen, Paul Sanford, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. K.C.V.O., C.B.; C.M.C., Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; became Maj-Gen. '90, Lieut.-Gen. '08; went on special service to Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Maj. Home Dist. '74; commandant at headquarters in Egyptian expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '82-4; commanded Bechuanaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Inspecting-General commanding the Home District, '92. Hetr, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. Guard's, Traveller's.

**Mexbrough, John Charles Geoige, 4th E of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B 1810, S. 1860. I.P.; M.P. Gatton '31-2, Pointefract '35-7, '41-7 Hetr, Visct. Pollington, s. C. Traveller's.

**Middleton Dighy Wentworth Banard oth T. Middleton Dighy Wentworth Banard oth T.

wellers'.

Middeton, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L.

(cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, 4.

1877. Formerly Capt. Scots Guards Hen,

Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, bro. C. (aillon.

Midleton, William, 8th V (cr. 1717). Sits

as Ld. Brodrick (1706) Surname Brodrick.

B. 1830, s. 1870. High Steward of Kingstonon-Thames, M. P. Mid Surrey '68-70; formerly

Press. of the National Protestant Church Union, L.L. Surrey. Hen, Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s. C. Carlton, Alhenæum.

*Milltown, John, 8th E. of (cr. 1763) B 18--, 8, 1801. L.P. s. 1891.

Minster (sec Conyngham).

Minto, Gilbert John, 4th E of (cr 1813) Surname Elliot, Murray-Kynynmound-Elliot. B. 1845, 8. 1891. Formerly in Scots Guards, attached to Turkish army on the Danube, Russo-Furkish war '77; served in Afghanistan (Kurrum Valley) '79, accompanied Gen Sir F. Roberts (Lord Roberts) as priv. 4ec to S. Africa '81, served in Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov. Gen. of Canada '83-6, Chief of Staff in campaign in N.W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '98, Brig.-Gen. Commanding Scottish Border Brig. D.L. Roxburgh. Heir, Visct. Melgund, s. Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards',

**Molesworth, the Rev. Samuel, 8th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth, B. 1829, S. 1875; I.P. Heir, G. B. Molesworth, s. 33, Park Lane, W.

Monok, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1800). Baron (P I.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1849, S. 1804. J.P. Cos. Dublin and Wicklow, D.L. Co Wicklow, E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford (B.A., S. C.L., "1), late Capt. Coldstream Guar ds. Heir, Hon C. H. S. Monck, s. C. Charleville Ennisherry, Co Wicklow, 78. Belgrave Road, S.W. Carlton, Travellers', Kildars Street.

Relgrave Road, S.W. Cartton, Travetters, Rudare Street.

Monekton (see Galway).

Monoreif, Henry James, 2nd B. (ci. 1873)

Surname Moncreiff. B 1840, s. 1895 Sheriff Renfrew and Bute '81-8; Judge Supreme Courts Scotland since '88; D.L. Kintossshire. L.U. Hety-pres, Hon. and Rev. R. C. Moncreiff, bro. Tulltehole Castle, Kintoss; 15, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh. Brooks's. Alhenaum, New (Edinburgh. Brooks's. Alhenaum, New (Edinburgh. Brooks's. Surname Dodson. B. 1859, s. 1897. E Eton and New Coll., Oxford, formerly in the Diplomatic Service, J.P. and C.C. E. Sussex. The 1st Lord was an M.P. for 27 years, filling in course of that period the offices, among others, of Pres. of the Local Govt. Board and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex, 12, Park Lane, W. Makswell, Robert, and L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1845, s. 1886. E. Eton and Camb. (1st class Law Tripos '66); Inner Temple

'69; has been Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice; Memb. L.C.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '92-5, Under-Sec. of State for War Jan. to June '95. Herr, Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, s. L. 7, Chelsea Embankment.

to June '95. Heir, Hon. K. A. Hardcasue Collier, s. L. 7, Chelsea Embankment. Brooks s, Altenaum.

Monson, Debonnaire John, 8th Baron (cr. 1728).

Surname Monson. B 1830, s. his brother Visct Oxenbridge 18,8. C.V.O. '96, served in the Indian Muthny, Capt 5211d and 96th Regts, J P Kent, Seijcant-at-Arms to H.M. household, Freas and late Equery to the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Cotha Hen, Hon. Assenting D. I. Monson, s. Aimy and Nazy, Augustus D. J. Monson, s. Army and Navy, Marlborough

Montagu of Beauleu, Henry John, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu B 1832. M P Selkirkshire '61-8, S. Hampshire '68 84; 2nd s. of 5th D. of Buceleuch and Queensberry, app Official Verderer of the New Forest 90 Hon. J W E. D. Scott-Montagu, M P., s. C. Carlton.

Montagu, M.P., s. C. Cartton.

Montagle (see Sligo)

Montagle (see Sligo)

Montagle of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring-Rice. B 1849, s. 1850 gs. of the first Ld, the well-known minister Hon. S. E. Spring-Rice, s. L.U.

Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limenck, 21, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, S.W. Athenœuni,

Minneam, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874 K.T.; Lt.-Col Comdt 3rd Batt. Aigyll and Sutherland Highlanders, L. L. Sterlingshire, app. Lord Clerk Register for Scotland 90, A.D.C. to the Queen. 97. Hen, M. of Graham, s. C. Callon. Carlton.

Moore (see Drogheda).

Torte Queen 97. Heir, M. of Graham, s. C. Carlton.

Moore (see Drogheda).

Moray, Edmund Archibald, 15th E of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld Stuart of Castle Stuart (1790). Surnaine Stuart-Gray B 1840, s. 1895, called to Bar, Inner Temp., 67. Heir, Francis | Stuart-Gray, bro Gray House, Forgarshire, Dannaway Castle, Moraysh, Donibristle, Fife, Doune Lodge, Perthshire, Castle Stuart, Invenies-shire.

Morley, Albert Edmund, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surnaine Parker B 1843, s. 1864 P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '88-74. Under-Sec. for War '8-85; First Com of Works Feb. to April '86; Vice-Chm. Devon C.C., has been Chm of Committees, and Dep-Speaker of House of Lords since '80 Heir, Viset. Boringdon, s. L. Saltram Plympton, Devon, 31, Princes Gaidens, 5 W Travellers.

Morris B. 1827. P.C. Irel '66, Eng. '84; E. Trin. Coll, Dublin; Gold Medallist '47; called to Irish Bar, Dublin, '40, O. C. 63, Bencher King's Inn '66, Lincoln's Inn '90; Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland, High Sheriff of Galway '50; Recorder of Galway '57-65, M.P. for Galway '65-7, a Commr. on Nat. Educ. in Ireland, and a Senator of the Royal University; Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Baronet '85; created a life-peer ('89) on his appointment as a Lord of Appeal. Spiddal, Co. Galway. Attanæum, Carlton.

Morton, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 183). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, a. 84

1884. J.P. Kent, Carnarvon, and Flint. Hetr, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. Carlion. Mount Cashell, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th F. of (cr. 1781). Surname Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. E. Eton and Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. E. Eton and St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A. '54); called Mont. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. Carlion.

*Mount Osahell, Edward George Augustus
Harcourt, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). Surname
Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. E. Eton and
St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A. '54); called
Bar Lincoln's Inn '54. Is son of the Rev
Hon E. G Moore, Canon of Windsor, third
son of the 2nd Farl. Beryl, Wells, Somerset
United University, Carlion

Conted University, Carllon

(cr. 1789) Surname Edgcumbe B, 1832, s
1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord
Chamberlain '79 80; app. Lord Steward of
the Household July '86 to Aug '92, 15 L.L.
Cornwall, Chm. Cornwall C C; appointed
Vice-Adm. of the Co. of Cornwall '97, was
Chm of Electrical Communication with
Lighthouses Commin Heir, Visct. Valletort, s. C. Carlton

*Mountgarret, Henry Edmund, 13th V. (cr. 1550) Surname Butler, B. 1816, s. 1846, l.P., D.L. and J.P. Co. Kilkenny. Hevi, Hon H. E. Butler, s. C. Cariton.

Hon H. F. Butler, s. C. Cartton.

*Mountmorres, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th
V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorehey
B. 1872, s. 1880 E. Radley and Balliol
Colleges, Oxford (Scholar and Fyhbittonei
of both). Represents Mile End Division on
Lond County Council I P. Hair, Hon.
Francis R. De Montmorency, un 160, Oakley
Sirrel, Chelsea, S. W. Junior Carllon,
Authors' New.

Sirret, Chelsea, 5 W. Junior Carlton, Authors', New.

Mount-Stephen, George, 1st L (cr 1891) Surname Stephen. B. 1829 Emigrated ('50) to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. Canada, and became merchant in Montreal In '78 he was chosen president of the Bank of Montreal Having become interested in railways in Minnesota, U.S., he was chosen first president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in '21 In '87, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, he and Sir Donald Smith gave £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal, and in '97 they gave an additional £200,000 for its permanent endowment Was created baronet in '86 for his public services in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, 16, 51 James's Street, Buckingham (rale, Brocket Hall,

Hatheld.

Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, Charles Botolph loseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1295), and 21st L. Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton B 1867, 8 1803. Formerly Lieut 3rd Batt E. Yorks (Militia) Regt; D L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks, m. July 26th, '93, Mary, only child of the late Thomas A Constable, Esq., Manor House, Otley, Yorks Issue a., Winifred Mary, b. Aug. 21st, '94, and a s, William Marmaduke, b Aug. 31st, '95 (Heu).

Allerton Park, Knaresborough.

Muneaster, Josslyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1783). Surname Pennington. B 1834, s. 1862. M P. for W. Cumberland 72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D) '85, '86-92. L. L. Cumberland. Heir, Hon. A. J. Pennington, bro C. Caillon

Inington, fro C. Caillon

Munster, William George, and E of (cr. 1831).

Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1824, *. 1842 Has served in Scots Fusil, and 1st Life Guards. First E, was son of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan, Herr, Lord Tewkesbury, s. C.

Travellers'.

Linevick Carlion, St. George's vacut.

Napier, Francis, 10th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld.

Ettrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1819, s.
1834. P.C., K.T.; Gov. Madras '66-72, and
Acting Vicerov pro lem on death of Lord
Mayo, has been Minister in U.S.A., Netherlands, Ambassador in Russia and at Berlin.

Hen, William, Master of Napier, s. L.

Thintestane, Schirkshue, N.B. Athenaum.

Napier of Magdala, Robert William, and L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890, (cr. 1808). Surname napier. B. 1045, 8. 1090, Lt -Col retnied; R.Sc.; served in Abyssinia. Heir, Lt -Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. 9, Lowinger Square, S W. Cartlon.

Nelson, Horatio, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson B 1821, S. 1815, Is a g.n. of the celebrated Admiral Heir, Visct. Traialgar,

C Carllon

*Newborough, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776) Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. l.P. Heir, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. L.

*Newburgh, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis Guistiniani, 6th E. of (cr. 1660) Surname Bandini. B 1818, s. 1877. S.P., is Prince Gustiniani Bandini in the Roman States Hen, Visct. Kynnaird, s

Nowcastle, Fdgar, 2nd Bp. of. (See created 1882) Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1896. E. New Coll, Oxford, 1st clavs Mods. '65, 3rd class Ltt. Hum '67, BA. '68, M.A. '70, D1) '95, Hon DD. (Durham) '96 He was ordained deaton' 68, priest '69, and was curate of Taynton, Oxon, '68-9, of Witney '69-71, and of St James's, Bermondsey, '71-2. In '72 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, and was his Commisary '70-88, made Hon Canon of Winchester '84. The work for which he is best known was doine at Portsea, of which he was made was done at Portsea, of which he was made vicar '78, and which he held till lan. '96, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newcastle. In vien '78, and which he held till Jan. '96, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newcastle. In '76 he was made Examining Chaplain to the Bp of Winchester; in '90 Chaplain to the Bp of Winchester; in '90 Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Chaplain '87-90, and in '93 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth He is the author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. Bennell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyme.

Newcastle, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th 10 of (cr. 1756) Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, 1879 Herr, Lord H Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, bio C. Carlton.

Newlands, William Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Hozier, E.q., of Newlands, Lanarkshire Vice-Lieut, J.P., and D.L. for Canarkshire Vice-Lieut, J.P., and D.L. for Canarkshire, Convener of the Commrs. of Supply for that county, and J.P. and D.L. for county and city of Glasgow; formerly Lieut. Roy. Scots Greys. Herr, Hon James Hozier, M.P., s. Mauldshie Casile, Carluke, Lanark; 16, Grossvenor Place, S.W.

16, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Newton, Wilham John, 1st L. (cr. 1892). 18-8. Surname Legh, Formerly M.P. S. Lancashre and E. Cheshire. Heir, Hon, T. W. Legh, M.P., s. C. Lyme Park, Disley,

Cheshire.

*Norbury, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. J.P. Heir, Hon. H. R. Toler, c. Carlton Park, Market Harborough.

Carlton Park, Market Harborough.

Norfolk, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname
Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, R. 1860 K.c.
P.C.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered.
Earl Marshal of England; has been a member
of the L.C., Mayor of Sheffield '95-7,
app. Postmaster-Gen. July '95. Herr, E. of
Arundel and Suricy, s. C. Carlton.

Normanby, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, ormany, the Kev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. J.P. and D.L. for N Yorks; was vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91. Heir, George Phipps, n. Mulgrave Castle, Lythe, Whithy, Yorks, The Cloisters, Windsor Castle. Castle.

Normanton, Sidney James, 4th E of (cr. 1806) Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar B. 1865, s. 1897, D.L. for O Southampton Heir, Hon. F. W. A. Agar, bio. Somerley, Ringwood, Hants; 22, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Bachelors', St. James's.

Morthampton, William George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean Compton B 1851, S. 1897. Was for several years in the Dip. Service, and was attached to the mission of the late Marquis, attached to the mission of the late Marquis, his father, to Spain in '81 to invest the Ring with the Order of the Gatter; Priv Sec to Earl Cowpei when Vicerov of Ireland '8-2; M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. '85-6, and for the Barnsley Div. from '85 until he succ to the peerage, J.P. and D.L. Warwick-hire, for several years member of the L.C.C., and in '88 returned for the Northampton' C.C. Hetr., E. Compton, s. St. James's, Travellers', Backelies.

Hetr. E. Compton, s. C., J. Bachelors'.

Morthbourne, Walter Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1884)
Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893 M. P.
Gateshead 74-93; J.P. and D.L. Kent. Hen.
Hon, W. J. James, s. L. 6, Whitchall Gardens, S. W.

Gardens, S. W.

Morthbrook, Fhomas George, 1st F. of (ct. 1876)

Surname Baring. B. 1826 P.C., G.C.S.1,
D.C.L.; L.L.D., F.R.S.; s. ac. 2nd L. 66,
M.P. Falmouth '57, 66; Ld. Admiralty '57-8;
Under-Sec. India '59-64, Under Home Sec. '64-6, Under-Sec. War '60-92, Gov.-Gen India '72-6; First Ld. Admiralty '86-85; app. L.l.
Hants '90. Heir, Viset. Baring, S. L.U.
4, Hamilton Place, W., Stratton, Micheldwer Station, 'Hants. Travellers', Brooks's, Athenaum. Athenaum

"Morthesk, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647)
Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.P.,
Capt. 3rd Batt. Gloucestershire Regt., A D.C.
to the Gov. of Victoria. Heir, Capt. the Hon.
D. G. Carnegie, bro. Ethic Castle, Arbroath,

Northington (see Henley).

North of Kirtling, William Henry John, 11th
L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884
K.M.; late Lt. 1st Life Guards; Maj. Q.O.
Oxford Hussars. Heir, Hon. W. F. J. North,

C. Carlton.

s. C. Cartton.

Morthumberland, Algernon George, 6th D of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1810, s. 1867.

P.C.; K.G.; M.P. Beeralston '31-2, North Northumberland '52-65; a Lord of the Admiralty '58; Vice-Frees. of Board of Trade '59; Lord Privy Seal '78-80, is L.L. of Northumberland. Hear, E. Percy, s. (peei). C.

Alnwick Castle; 2, Grosvenor Place. United

Norton, Charles Bowyer, 1st L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1814. P.C.; M.P. North Staffordshire '41-78; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. Council '58-9; Under-Sec. Colonies '66-8, Pres Board of Tiade '74-8. Heir, Hon. C. L. Adderley, s. C. Carlton.

Norwich, John, 80th Bp. of. Surname Sheepshanks. B. 1834, app. 1893. E. at Christ's Coll, Camb, of which he was a scholar. He was ordained to the Leeds parish church '57. was ordaned to the Leeds pairs Chem West-minster, in British Columbia; vicar of Bilton, Yorks, 68 73; and afterwards of St. Margaret's, Anfield, near Liverpool; perpetual curate till Maich '93, when he was appointed Bishop. Palace, Norwich.

O'Hagan, Thomas Towneley, 2nd L. (cr. 1870).
Suiname O'Hagan. B. 1878, s. 1885. The first
Lord was Lord Chan of Iteland. Lieut 2nd
Batt. Grenader Guards. A minor Heer,
Hon M Towneley O'Hagan, bro. Towneley,

Burnley Guards'.

Neull, Edward, 2nd L (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B 1839, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80 Heir, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C.

'03-80 Herr, Hon. A. F. B. O'Rein, S. C. Carllon.
Onalow, William Hillier, 4th E. of (ci. 1801)
Surname Onslow. B 1853, s. 1870 Elected
High Steward of Guiddord '75, Lord-inWaiting '80 and '86-7, Under-Sec. Colomies '87, Pailiamentary Sec Boaid Trade '88;
Gov. New Zealand '88-92, Under-Sec. India
since '95, Ald L. C. C. '95, Vice-Pres. of the
Roy Colonial Inst '98. Herr, Visct. Cranley,
s. C. Carlton.
Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey Dominick
American Sec. 1870 Sur-

Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Fiederick, and L (cr. 1836) Surname Brown-Guthrie, B. 1819, s. 1800. IR P. (electical '69). Herr, Hon G. H. Browne-Guthrie, S. Carilton.
Orford, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 18-6). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1895. H. s. been in R. N.; Lapt W. Norfolk Mil C. Heir, Claic Horatio Walpole, bro. Wollerton Park and Mannington Hall, Avisham, Norfolk, 36, British Steet, W. Carilton.
*Orkney Edward Wilson. 18. E. 66 (27. 16.6).

**Orkney, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1606).

Sumanne Fitzmaunce. B 1867, s. 1889. S.P.;

Major and Batt, Oxford-hine Light Infantry,

J P. Bucks, m. '2s, Constance Macdonald,

y d of the late David Gilchrist Hen, Hon

A Fitzmaunce, bro. C Glanmore, Templemore, Wing Lodge, Wing, Bucks. Pratts,

Carllon, U Inte's, Kildare St., Dublin.

Ormsthwate, Althur, and L. (cs. 2008. S.)

Ormathwaite, Aithur, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1827, s. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80; formerly in Life Guards; I.L. Radnorshire; Chm. Radnorshire; C. Heir, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, Carlton

ormonde, James Edward William Theobald, 31d M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Ld. Oimonde (1821) Suiname Butler. B. 1844, c. 1854. K.P.; is Vice-Adm. of Leinster, and heied. Chief Butler of Ireland, formerly Capt. Life Guards; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. Heur, Lord J. Butler, bro. C. Carlton.

Overtoun, John Campbell, 181 L. (cr. 1893). Surname White. B 1843. E. at Glasgow Univ., M.A. 64. Convener of Co. Dumbarton. L. Overtoun, Dumbartonshire.

Oxenfoord (see Stair).

Oxford, William, 32nd Bp of. Surname Stubbs xford, William, 32nd Bp of. Surname Stubbs B. 1825. £. at Ripon Grammar School and Christ Church, Oxon, where he graduated 1st class Lit. Hum. and 3rd class Math. 18; became a Fellow of Trinity College, and proceeded M.A. 18, 1). D. by decree of Convocation 19; is also Ll. D. Edinburgh, Cambridge, Dublin, and Heidelberg; D.C.L. Oxon Ordained deacon 18, and priest 50. Regus Professor of Modern History at Oxford 66, and has held various other appointments of importance at the University. Author of many has held various other appointments of importance at the University. Author of many learned works, amongst which are "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I, "and "The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development" Formerly his lordship was vicar of Navestock, Essex (50-67), Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History '65-6, Select Preacher '70, Examiner in the School of Theology '71-2, and of Modern History '73-6, and '81; rector of Cholderton, Wilts, '75-9, Canon of St. Paul's '79-84 Consecrated Bishop of Chester April 25th, '84, and translated to Oxford in '89 A foreign kinght of the Prussian order pour limerite' '97. Cuddesdon Palace, Wheatley, Oxon. Alliengrum Athenaum

eel, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V (cr. 1895)
Surname Peel, B 1829 v s late Rt Hon
Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, E
Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon, of which
college he is the Visitor, graduated M.A.,
Hon DCL, '87, P.C. Entered Parliament as M P for Warwick '65; continued to
represent it until '85, from which date
until '95 he represented Warwick and Leamington, was a Liberal until the Home Peel, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V until 95 he represented Warwick and Leamington, was a Liberal until the Home Rule split, when he became Unionist Has held the following official appointments Parl. Sec to Poor Law Board 68-71, Parl Sec. to Board of Trade 71-3, Patronage Sec. to Treasury 73-4, Under-Sec. for Home Department 80 He is D L. and J.P. for Wai wickshire and Bedfordshire, and in 98 was elected an Alderman and appointed Vice-Chm of the Beds CC He was appointed Speaker during Mi. Gladstone's second Administration on the iethrement of Sir Henry Brand, late Viscount ment of Sir Henry Brand, late Viscount Hampden, in 84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which gained him universal respect and admiration. His retirement in April '95 was a most impressive scene. The thanks of the House for his distinguished services in the Chair were voted to him with enthusiastic unanimity, in compliance with an address from the House ther Majesty conferred upon him the dignity of a Viscounty, and he was afterwards granted by statute a pension of \$\mathcal{L}_{4000} for life in consideration of his eminent services Was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket July '95; app. ('96) Chm. of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws. Hetr, Hon. William Robert Welleslev Peel, s. The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. United University.

Pembroke and Montgomery, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1551). Surname Herbert. B 1853, s. 1895. P.C., G.C.V.O.; 14 hered. visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford, and High Steward of Wilton; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '95; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a

Lord of the Treas. '85-92; was one of the Jun. Conservative Whips, and for several years Chm. of the Kitchen Com. House of Commons. Hev., Ld. Herbert, s. C. Wilton House, Salisbury. Carlon.

Penrhyn, George Sholto Gordon, and L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1836, s. 1886. Is owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-83. Hev., Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas Pennant, M.P., s. C. Carlon.

Penzance, James Plaisted, 1st L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wilde B. 1816. P.C., a Baron of the Court of Exchequer '66-63; Judge of Probate and Divorce Court '63-72; is Dean of Arches and Chancelloi of York. L. Eashing Pask. Godalining Brook's

Arches and Chancelloi of York. L. Lasning Park. Godalining Brooks's

Percy, Henry George, E. (cr. 1784). Sits as Ld. Lovaine Surname Percy. B. 1846. c.s. D. of Northumberland P. C., E. Oxford; m. 68, Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; late Col. and Batt. Northumberland Fusil, and of 2nd ard Bati Northumberland Fusil, and of 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Art. Vol., M.P. N. Northumberland (68-85, Treasurer of Household '74-5, called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lovaine '87. Heir, L. Warkworth, M.P., s. C. Alnwick Casile, Northumberland, 28, Giosvenor Syguare, W. *Perth and Melfort, George, 14th E. of (cr. 1605). Suiname Drummond Boin 1807, s. 1840. S.P., formerly Capt oard Highlanders; is Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lussan in France. Herr to the Eaildom of Petth, Visct. France. Herr to the Earldom of Petth, Visct. Strathallan; to the Earldom of Melfort and the French Honours, his d. Lady Marie Louise Susan Edith Grace C. The Collage,

Louise Susan Edith Grace C. The Cottage, Kew, Survey, Scotti-II.

Peterborough, Edward, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541) Surname Glyn B. 1843, app. 1896. y of the 1st Loud Wolveston, and uncle to the present peer. E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll Oxon, BA. '67, ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71, vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5, hon, chaplain to the Queen '81-4, when he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to 1H M, vicar of Kensington '18-96 m '82, Ladw Mary Campbell, d. of the Duke of Argyll. Consecrated to the see of Peterborough' of The Palace, Peterborough.

Peterborough '07 The Palace, Peterborough.

Petre, Bernard Henry Philip, 14th L. (cr. 1603).

Surname Petre B 1858, 8. 1893. Late Lieut.

18t Lincolnshire Regt. Herr, Hon. Philip B.

Petre, bro. 94, Piccaddly.

Pirbright, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname De

Worms B 1840 E King's College, London,

of which he was elected a Fellow '63; called

Bar, Inner Temple, '63, Parl. Sec. Brd. of

Frade '856 and '86-8; Und -Sec. for Colomes

'88 92; was Pres Internat. Conf. on sugar

bounties, and H M. Plenipotentiary '87-8;

P C.; F.R. S; M.P. Greenwich '80-85, Liver
pool, East Toxteth, '85 95, appointed '98, by

If M, one of the addnt. commrs. for the Paris

Exhibition of 1900. C. Carlion. Exhibition of 1900. C. Carllon.

Exhibition of 1900. C. Carllon.
Playfair, George James, and L. (cr. 1892). Surname Playfair B. 1849, s. 1808. Lieut.-Col. R.A. The 1st L was a distinguished chemist and politician, and filled several offices in Liberal administrations. Heir, Lyon G. H. Lvon Playfair, s. C. Finitay House, Aberdeemshire. Naval and Military.
Plunket, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s. 1897. Formerly in H.M. Diplomatic Service; m. Lady Victoria,

d. of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava. The late Lord was Archbishop of Dublin. Heir, Hon. and Rev. B. J. Plunket, bro. C. Old Connaught House, Bray: 13, Ovington Connaught House, Bray; 13, Ovington Square, S.W. Carlton.

Poltimore, Augustus Frederick George War-

Poltimore, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, and L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bampfylde. B. 1837, s. 1858. P.C., Treas. of the Household 72-4. Heir, Hon. C. R. G. W. Rampfylde, s. C. Poltimore Park, Exeter, Court Hall, Novilk Molton, N. Devon; 127, Sloane Street, S. W. Carlton, Marlborough Polwarth, Walter Hugh, 6th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1838, s. 1869. S. R. P.; L. L. Selkirkshire. Heir, Master of Polwarth, s. C. Harden, Roxburghshire, Merton House, St. Boswell's, N.B.
Ponsonby (see Bessborough)
Portarington, Lionel George Henry Seymour.

Portarlington, Lionel George Henry Seymour,

Portarington, Lionel George Henry Seymour, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer, B. 1858, s. 1892 I.R.P. since '96, Capt. Dorsetshire Yeo. Cav. Herr. Visct. Carlow, s. Portland, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentinck. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C., G.C.V.O, formerly in Coldstream Guards; late Col. Hon. Artillery Com.: reapo. Master of the

formerly in Coldstream Guards; late Col. Hon. Artillery Com.; reapp Master of the Horse 86-02, 705, L.L. Caithness-shire 80, L.L. Notts '98, m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Vorke, Heir, M. of Titchfield, s. C.

Portman, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V (ci. 1873) Surname Portman, B. 1820, s. 1888 M.P. Shaftesbury '52-7, and Dorset-hire '57-85; D.L. and J.P. Somerset and Dorset, Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Doiset C.C. Heir, Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s. L.U. Bryanslow, Blandfond, Dorset. 22.

Dolset C.C. Heir, Hon, E. W. B. Portman, s. L. U. Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset, 22, Portman Square, W.

Portmouth, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743) Surname Wallop, B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Builey, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-8s, S. Molton D. '85-01; L. Ballol Coll., Oxon; M. A. '79; J.P. Hants and Devon, Ald. Hants C. C.; D.L. Hants and Co. Wex, ford. Heir, Hon. J. F. Wallop, bro. L.U. Brooks.

Poulett, William Henry, 6th E (cr. 1706). Surname Poulett B 1827, s 1864. Formerly in the Army. Herr, Visct Hinton, s. C. Army

and Navy.

and Naty.

Powersourt, Mervyn Edward, 7th V. (cr. 1743)

Surname Wingfield B. 1846, s. 1844. I R P
(elected '65); ci. Baion Powerscourt in
peerage of the United Kingdom '85, K P.,
P.C. (Ireland); formerly in 1st Life Guards;
Pres. Royal Dublin Soc.; Chm. Bd Dublin

Marian Company Compa Pres. Royal Dublin Soc.; Chm. Bd Dublin Hospitals; Pres. Art Union Ireland; Chm. Bd. of Guardians, Rathdown Union; a Gov Nat. Gall., Ireland; D.L. Co. Wicklow, J.P. Publin and Wicklow. Heis, Hon. M. R. Wingfield, s. L.U. Powerscourf, Emissery, Co. Wicklow, Iteland; 51, Postland Plate, W. Marthborough, Asidace Street

Powis, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1854)
Surname Heibert. B. 1862, s. 1891 m '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox, d. of late Lord Conyers; is directly descended from the famous Lord Clive; L.L. Shropshire. Heis, Visct. Clive, s. C. Carlton.

*Queenaberry, John Sholto, 8th M. of (cr 1682). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1858. S.P., formeily a S.R.P., but failed to secure relection in '80. Heir, Lord Douglas, s. C. Turf.

*Badage, William, 5th F. of (cr. 1765). Surname Pleydell-Bouverie. B. 1841, s. 1889. P.C.;

Pleydell-Bouverie. B. 1841, s. 1889. P.C.;

M.P. S. Wilts '74-85, Enfield D. '85-9; Treas, of the Household '85 6 and '86-9; Prov. Grand Master of Mark Masons for Wiltshire. Hetr, Visct. Folkestone, M.P., s. C. Carlton. 'Radatook, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave, B. 1833, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon; formerly Lieut.-Col. West Middlerex R.V. Hetr, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. Mayfield, Southampton.

Ragian, George Itzkov Hepry. 3rd L. (cr. 1280).

Mayleid, Southampton.

Raglan, Georgt ItzRoy Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1852) Surname Somerset. B 1857, s. 1884.

Formerly Capt Gren. Guards, now Capt. Roy. Lng Milit. The first peer was the Field Marshal who died in the Crimea. Herr, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. C. Carlton.

F. R. Somerset, s. C. Cartton.

Ramsay (see Dalhousie)

Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of (cr. 1831)

Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox B. 1856, s. 1875. A Lord-in-Waiting '95-7, when he was app. Gov. of New Zealand Hen, Visct. Northland, s. C. Northland House, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, The Lodge, East Burnham. Carlton, Bachtlors', Travellers', R.Y.S. (Cowes), Ulster (Belfast).

Rathronnell, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868).

Surnam McLintock-Bunbury B. 1848, s. 1879.

Rathfonnell, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868).
Surnamc McClintock-Bunbury B. 1848, s. 1879.
Formerly in the Aimy, elected an I.R. P. 86; app. L.L. Co. Carlow '90. Hen, Hon. W. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. Carlon.
Rathmore, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895).
Sin name Flunket B. 1848. Called Irish.
Bar '12; Q.C. '68, Law Adviser Irish Govt.' (8, %ol-Gen Ireland '75-7, Paymaster-Gen. 80, First Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92, M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95, P.C., Ll. D., 15 a. Direc L. & N.W. Ry. C. The Oaks, Wimbledon Carlton
Ravensworth, Henry George, 2nd E. of (cr.

bledon (arlton
Ravensworth, Henry George, 2nd E. of (cr.
1874) Surname Liddell, B 1821, 9, 1878.
M l' S Northumberland 52-78 Herr, Hon.
A C Liddell, hro. C. Carlton.
Rayleigh, John William, 3rd L. (cr. 1821)
Surname Strutt. B 1842, 8, 1873 E. at
Trin Coll, Camb, R.A., Senior Wrangler
and 1st Smith's l'rizeman 65, Sc D Camb.
and Dublin, Hon D C L Oxford, and McGill
Univ. Montreal, formerly Professor of Exberumental Physics at Cambridge. Succeeded Univ. Monireal, formerly Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. Succeeded Professor Tyndall in the professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution. L.L. Essex. Was formerly one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. Scientific adviser to the Frinty House. Author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics. Joint discoverer of Argon. Heir, Hon. R. J. Strutt, S. C. Terling Place, William, Essex. Allianaum. Athenaum.

Athonoum.

Réay, Donald James, 11th L (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881) Surname Mackay. B. 1830, s 1876. G.C.S. I., G.C.I.E., Chief of Clan Mackay, Ld. Rector of St. Andrews '84-6; Cov. of Bombay '85-90, L.L. Roxburghshire '02, Under-Sec. for India '94-5. President University College, London, and Royal Asiatic Society; elected Chm. London Sch. Bd. '98. Heir, Baron Æ. Mackay, c (to Sc. barony). L. Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire, N.B., Ophemert, Netherlands; 6, Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers', Athenæum, St. James's, New (Edinburgh).

Bendel, Stuart, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel, B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. E. at Éton and Oriel Coll., Oxon;

called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised, director of the firm of Armstrong, Mitchell, & Co., J.P. Montgomeryshre, for which county he was M.P. '80-94, was Pres, of the Weish Nat. Council. L. Halchlands, Caulding County of the Council. Guildford, 1, Carlton Gardens. Athenaum, Brooks's.

Brooks's.

**Rendlesham. Frederick William Brook, 5th
L. (cr. 18.6). Surname Theiliusson. B. 1840,
s. 1852 I.P. M.P. for E. Suffolk' 74-85. Hetr,
Hon F. A.C. Theiliusson, s. **Calton

Reveletoke, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname

Baring B. 1803, s. 1897. Is a direction of the
Bank of England, a partner in the well-known
City bouse of Repure Bros. 2nd Co. Het.

Bank of England, a partner in the well-known City house of Baring Bros and Co. Hen, Hon Cecil Baring, bio L.U. Mimbland, Plymouth, Divon Trandlers', Brooks's.

Ribblosdale, Fhomas, 4th I. (cr. 1797) Surname Lister. B .854, s .1876 I'C., Capt Rifle Brigade, a Lord-in-Waiting '8-85, Master of Buckhounds Aug '92 to July '95, chief L. Whip House of Loids '98 Hin, Hon T Lister, s L. Grisherne Park, Yorks, 18, Manchester Square, IV. Brooks's

Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry, 6th D. of (cr. 1675) Surname Gordon-Lennox.

sommond and Gordon, Charles Henry, 6th D. of (cr. 1675) Surname Gordon-Lunnox. B. 1818, s 1860 P C, K C, M P W. Sussex '41-60, formerly Roy Horse Guards, L L. of Banffshire, Pres of Poor Law Board '59, Pres. Board of Trade '67-8 and '85, Pres of the Council '74-80, Sec for Scotland '85-6, Chm. W Sussex C C. Hetr, E. of March, S. C. Carlton. C. Carlton.

C. Carllon.

Ripon, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M of (cr 1871) Surname Robinson. B 1827. P.C., K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.P. Hull'52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9, succ as Ł. de Grey and Ripon'59. Under-5ec, for War (and a short time for India) '59-63, Sec for War '63-66, Sec of State for India '86, Pres of Coun. '68-73, Gov Gen. of India '86-84, First Lord of the Admiralty Feb to July'86, Col. Sec '92-5, Mayor of Ripon '95, L.L. North Riding. Heir, E. de Grey, S. L. Studley Royal, Ripon. 9, Chelsca Embankment, S. W. Altheneium.

Ripon William Boyd, 2rd Rip. of (See founded)

ment, S. W. Athenaum.

Bron, William Boyd, 3rd Bp. of (See founded 1836). Surname Carpenter. B 1841, app. 1884. E. at Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Optime '64, vicar of St. lames's, Holloway, '70, Christ Church, Paddington, and Hon Chaplain to the Queen '79; Canon of Windsoi '82, Bishop of Ripon '84, Hulsean Lecturer in '79, Bampton Lecturer in '87, when he selected the subject of 'The Permanent Elements of Religion,' and this was published in '89. Lecturer in Pastoral Theology, Cambridge, '94. His lordship has also written "A Commentary on the Book Ineology, Cambridge, '94 His lordship has also written "A Commentary on the Book of Revelation," "The Burning Bush," and "The Son of Man among the Sons of Men" (sermons), "Twilhght Dreams," "Truth in Tales," "Narcissus," "Book of Household Prayers," "Heart Healing," "Lectures on Preaching," and "Thoughts on Reunion" Is a D.D. and Hon, D.C.L. (Oxon, '89). Dr. Carrante has seared courte resputive for Is a D.D. and Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon. '89). Dr. Carpenter has earned quite a reputation for the literary grace of his utterances. He spoke in the House of Lords against the Home Rule Bill Sept. '93, and also on the Factory Act, Parish Councils Bill, and the Benefices Bill. The Palace, Ripon, 71, Carlisle Place, S.W. Athenaum.

Bobartes, Thomas Charles, and L. (cr. 1869). Surname Agar-Robartes. B, 1844, s, 1882.

M.P. East Cornwall '80-82. Herr, Hon. T. C.

M.P. East Cornwall '80-82. Heir, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. Althenarum.

Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, Frederick Sleigh, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E at Eton and Addiscombe. Appointed Lieut, in the Bengal Aitillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major '60; served with distinction in the Indian Mutny, and received the Viotoria Oross. Took part in the Abyssnian war ('68) as Assistant Ouarterma-ter-General, and obtained the ant Quartermaster-General, and obtained the brevet rank of Lieut -Colonel In '72 he was made C.B. for his services in the Looshai Expeditionally Force He became Quartermaster-General in India in 75, with the local rank of Major-General, and in the Afghan war of 78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and, surmounting the difficulties of the Peiwar Pass, gained a builliant victory at Charasiah and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Marwand, he rapidly performed the march from Cabul to Candahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, which has earned him undying fame, and utterly defeated the Pre-tender. He was created a baronet in '81, and given the distinctions of G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he was despatched to take command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian army'85 and was created a Peer in Jan. '92 In April '93 he left India for England, having resigned his command He was given a brilliant reception here. Hon LL D Dublin '80; Hon. D C L. Oxon '81 Cambridge University made him an hon LL D in June, and he was made a G C S I in May '93, D L Fdin '93, applied Marshal and Com in-Chief of Forces in Ireland in '95, P C. '95, K.P. '97 Hen, Hon. Fredk, H S Roberts, Lieut, King's Royal Rifle Corps, s Royal Hospital, Dublin, Althenaum, Marlbonough, United Service. his command He was given a brilliant

*Roohester, Edward Stuart, 100th Bp. of. (See founded 604.) Surname Talbot. B 1844, consecrated 1895 Is the second s. of the late Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C. E. at Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxioid, where he took ist cl. in Fin. Class Sch. '65, and 1st cl. in the Sch of Law and Mod Hist. '66, and was elected senor student in the same year.' was elected senior student in the same year; obtained the Ellerton prize essay on the "Influence of Christianity on Slavery" '69; became first Warden Keble Coll '70, in which year he m. the Hon. Lavinia Lyttelton, third d of the late Lord Lyttelton; the Exam. Final Class Honours School; app. vicar of Leeds '88. Has been Select Preacher at Oxford, Chaplain to the late Archbp, of Canterbury '83-9, and hon. Chaplain to the Queen'90. Was hon. Canon of Ripon'91, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary '94. Dr. Talbot was one of the twelve contributors to "Lux Mundi." Bishop's House, Kennington, S.E. norum.

*Boden, William Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). IP. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Comdr. Royal Navy. Heir, Lt.-Col. R. J. O. Jocelyn, bro.

Rodney, George Brydges Harley Dennett, 7th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Rodney. B. 1857, s. 1864. Formerly Capt. Life Guards. The

s. 1864. Formerly Capt. Life Guards. The first peer was the celebrated Admiral. Heir, Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, s. C. Carlton.

Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1851). Sits as Lord Dunning (1869). Surname Rollo.

B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly a S.R.P. Heir. William, Master of Rollo, s. L. Duncrub Castle, Dunning, N.B. Athenœum.

Romilly, John Gaspard Le Marchant, 3rd, L. (cr. 1865) Surname Romilly, B. 1866, s. 1891. Lieut. Coldetream Guards. First peer was Master of Rolls.

Master of Rolls.

Lieut. Coldetream Guards. First peer was Master of Rolls.

Romney, Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1841, s. 1874. Pres. Marine Society; a Lord-in-Waiting '89-92. Herr, Visct. Marsham, s. C. Caillon.

Rookwood, Henry John, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1826. Surname Selwin-libbetson; only s. late Sir J. T. Ibbetson Selwin, Hart, but assumed name of Ibbetson in addition to that of Selwin '67 PC; M.P. S. Essex '68-8, W. Essex '68-85, Epping Div. '85-92; Under Home Sec. '74-8, Fin Sec to the Treas' '78-80. Herr, none. C. Down Hall, Hailow, 62, Prince's Gate, W. Carlton.

Rosobery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1703) P.C., K.G., K.T. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828). Surname Primrosec. B. 1847, s. 1868. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford; m. '78, Hannah, d. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. She died in Nov.'90. Lord Rosebery succeeded his grandfather in '18, appended a commissioner to neour surface.

Rothschild, M.P. She died in Nov. '90. Lord Rosebery succeeded his grandfather in '68, appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72, Under-Sterctary of State, Home Office, '81-3, elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh '80, was Lord Privy Seal, and First Commissioner of Works '92, On the Congregate to provide the Clad-'85. On the accession to power of Mr Glad-stone in the beginning of '86, Lord Rosebery attained the distinguished post of Secretary for Foreign Affairs lie held the portfolio for only six months, until the fall of Mr. Gladonly six months, until the fail of mi. Graci-stone's Government in June, but he estab-lished a very high reputation even in that ahort period Lord Rosebery cast in his for-tunes fully with Mr. Gladstone, and entirely agreed with his Home Rule policy. Though a peer, he moved ('84) for a select committee to inquire into the best means of improving the efficiency of the House of Peers. Mr. olladstone some years ago forecast his future, and publicly spoke of him as destined to play a great part in the history of the country. He is a strong advocate of Imperial Federation (q v), and takes a great in-terest in movements for the improvement of the social condition of the masses generously presented a magnificent swimthe East End of London Elected, with Sire Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Sunname Rothschild. B. 1840 M.P. Ayies-bonath appointed Chairman of that body, the state appointed Chairman of the state appointed the state app over whose deliberations he presided with great success. But, owing to his many public duties, he had to resign in June 20 His lordship abstained to a great extent from his usual political and social labours during or, owing to the lamented death of Lady Rosebery. His monograph on William Pitt the Younger was issued in November. In Jan. '92 he again became the Chairman of the London County Council, and held the position for some months, till the approach of the general election compelled him to resign it. When Mr. Gladstone succeeded

to power Lord Rosebery became Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in October he was made a Knight of the Garter. On the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in March '04 the Queen offered the post of Prime Kinister to Lord Rosebery, and he carried on the government with no little success till July '95. He then urged upon his supporters that the general election should be fought upon the question of the predominance of the House of Lords. During '96 his attitude upon the Armenian Question differed from that of Mr. Gladstone, and finally he decided upon resigning the leadership of the party in order to leave himself an absolutely free hand upon this question. His view was that Great Britain should not be hurried into an intervention in the Armenian Question, which would lead to the risk of a European war. In '93 Lord Rosebery, from his place in the House of Peers, pand a noble and eloquent tribute to the life and public services of Mr. Gladstone, and later on spoke in the country in support of the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation. Lord Rosebery

on the Fashoda situation. Lord Rosebery leeps an excellent racing stud, and both in 04 and '95 he won the Derby. Heir, Lord Dalmeny, s. L. Menimore, Leighton Bussaid, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Brook's. Rosmead, Heicules Aithur Temple, and L. (cr. 1800). Surname Robinson B 1866, s. 1897. Capt. ard Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers. Min. Hon. Edith L. Hancock, d 4th Ld. Castlemaine. Min., Hon Heicules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. Carlton, Army and Navy, Made Park Carlton, Army and Navy,

Hyde Park.

Hyde Park.

Rosse, Lawrence, 4th E of (cr. 1806). Surname
Paisons. B. 1840, 8 1867. K.P; F.R.S. and
D.C.L. Oxon; L.L.D. Dub.; I.R.P. (elected
'08), Chan. Dub. Univ.; Pres Roy Dub. Soc.
Maich '87-92, Pres. Roy Dub Academy; L.L.
King's Co. The 3rd Earl was F.R.S. and
Chan. Univ of Dub Heir, Lord Oxmantown,
s. C. Burr Castle, Parsonstown. Atherwarms. Carlling.

S. C. Burr Castle, Parsonstown. Athenarum, Carlton
Rosslyn, James Francis Harry, 5th E of (ci.
1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1800,
S. 1800, L. at Fton and Oxford Univ.; J. P.
and D. L. Co. Fife Hen., Lord Loughborough, S. Dyvart, Frfeshne.
Rossmore, Derrick Wainer William, 5th L. (cr.
1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Suruname Westerna B. 1813, S. 1874, L. L. Co.
Monaghan Formerly in the Army. Hen,
Hon William Westerna, S. C. Carlton.

*Rothes, Norman Evelyn, 18th E. of (ci. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. Surname Leslie. B. 1877, S. 1893. Heness, Lady Eleanor M.

financial house, L.L. Buckinghamshire since by, was Chm. Old Age Pensions Committee. Herr, Hon. L. W. Rothschild, s. L. Brooks's.

Rowton, Montagu William, 1st L. (cr. 1880).
Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1838. Was private sec. to the late Lord Beaconsheld, and accompanied him to Berlin as acting sec. of

accompanied nim to bernin as acting sec. of Embassy. C. Carlion.

Roxburghe, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707).

Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker.

B. 1876, s. 1892. Heir, Lord Alastair Robert Iunes-Ker, bro. Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.

Russell, Francis John Stanley, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. g.s. of Farl Russell, the well known statesman, whom he succeeded. Herr, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, bro. Amberley Cottage, Maidenkead. National Liberal, Reform, Whitchall, Royal Societies.

Russell of Killowen, Charles, L. (cr. 1894).
G.C.M.G., Ll.D., and D.L. Surrey. Surname Russell. B. 1833. E. at Tinn. Coll., Dublin. P.C. Commenced his cateer in the gallery of the House of Commons as a Parliamentary leader-writer. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '59; appointed Q.C. and elected Bencher of Lincoln's Inn '72. M.P. for Dundalk '80-85, Hackney, S.D., '85-94. Attorney-General in the Gladstone Administration of '86, when he received the honour of knighthood, and again in '92. As a sound lawyer, acute closs-examiner, and persuasive advocate, Sir Charles Russell was without a rivel at the English bar. He increased his reputation in '89 by his masterly of a total the Parnell Commission, where he appeared, with Mr. Asquith, Q.C., M.P., as counsel for Mr. Parnell. When he assumed office in '92 he gave up the old privilege, which had generally been made good use of before, of keeping his private practice. He was one of the English counsel in the Behring Sea Arbitration case ('93). On the decease of Lord Bowen he was appointed ('94) a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (with a hie pecrage), and in July of the same year was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England in succession to Lord Coleininge. Hon L.D. of Cambridge Nov. '97. Tadworth Court, Survey, 86, Harley Street, W. Athenerum, Reform, Turf, National Liberal.

*Ruthven, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651).

Surname Hore-Ruthven. B. 1838, s. 1864.

S.P.; formerly Capt. Rifle Brigade, served in Crimea and Indian Mutny. Hen, Hon W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, Lieut. Scots Guards, S. C. Harperstoon, Taghmon, Co. Westfood, Barnetarth, Hamilton, Scotland. (arlton.

Rutland, John James Robert, 7th D of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners B, 1818, S, 1888 K.G., G C B., M.P. Newark' 41-7, Colchester '50-57, N. Leicestershile '57 85, Melton Div '85 8, First Com. Works, with seat in Cabinet, '54, '58 9, and '60-8; Postmaster-General '74 80 and '85-6; Chanc. of Duchy '86 92, D C L. Oxon '70, L LD Camb '62, Hon. Col Leicestershire Militia, High Steward of Cambridge Hen, M of Granby (peer), S C. Belvon Castle, Grantham, Longshaa Lodge, Sheffield, St. Many's Tweer, Binanh, N.B., 3, Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

NW

Sackville, Lionel, 2nd L (cr. 1876) Surname

Sackville-West. B 1817, s. 1888 Was assist, precis writer to the 4th E of Aberdeen, ent dip. service '47, Sec. of Embassy '67, in the absence of the Ambassador was Min. Plen. at Pairs '71-2, Min. to Argentine Repub '72-8, Madrid '78 81, Washington '81-8; G.C.M.G. '88. Heir, Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, Lio. C. Knoll Park Services & Kent.

88. Hettr. non. W. E. Sackvinie-West, Go. C. Knoll Park. Seconnaks, Kenl.

8t. Albans, John Wogan, 2nd Bp. of (See founded 1877.) Surname Festing. B. 1837, app. 1890 E. Wells Theological Coll. and Trin Coll., Camb., graduating B.A. '60 and M,A. '63. He was ordained deacon in '60

and priest in '61. He was curate at Christ Church, Westminster, '60-72; vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, '72; vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street, '72; Rural Dean of St. Pancras '87; Prebendary of St. Paul's '88; and in May '90 was appointed to the bishoprio, on the resignation of the late Dr. Claughton. 21, Endsleyh Sheet, London, W.C.

21, Endsleyn Street, London, W.C.

8t. Albans, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beaucleik. B. 1870, S. 1838. Lieut. Notts, Yeo. Cav., late Lieut. 3rd Batt. Roy. Scots; is hered. Grand Falconer and hered. Registrat to the Court of Chancery. The 1st Duke was son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynne. Heir, Lieut. Loid Osborne de Veie Beauclerk, bro. Bestwood Large, Arnold, Nottingham, 13, Crossenor Criscent, S.W.

St Asaph, Alfred George, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. His lordship is the youngest prelate on the bench. E. Jesus Coll., Oxon, graduating '74, and was ordained deacon in the same year Curate of Llandingat and second master of Llandovery College, '74-5; head master of the same college '75-85; vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85, elevated to the episcopal bench in '80. The Palace, St. Asaph, Fintship Allface Allfacerum

8t Germans, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of (cr 1515) Surname Eliot B 1833, 8, 1881- Formerly P N, and a clerk in Foreign Office. Hen, Loid Eliot, S L U Port Eliot, St. Germans, Commall, 13, Grossenor Gardens, London, W Tracellers

8t John of Bletso, Beauchamp Moubray, 16th
L. (ci. 1558) Surname St. John B. 1844, s.
1887 Formerly in the Aimy, 15 the older
branch of the same family as the celebrated
Viset Bohingbroke, D.L. and J.P. Bedford and
Hereford, Chim. Quar. Sess. Bedfordshire,
Hen. Hon Henry B. O. St. John, s. C.
Melchbourne Park, Bedford. Junior Carllon.

8t Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L. (cr. 1852). Sunname Sugden B 1847, s. 1855. The 1st Lord was the celebrated lawyer and judge. Hen, Hon, H. F. Sugden, bro. C.

St. Levan, John, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1820. e.s. late Sir E. Aubyn. Bart.; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '52); m. Lady Elizabeth, 2nd d. 4th M. Townshend; 1st D.L. and J.P. Cornwall; Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry

M.P. W. Cornwall '58-85, and for W. or St. Ives D. '85-7. Hevr, Major the Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, s. L.U. St. Michael's

Townshend St. Aubyn, s. L.U. St. Michaels Mount, Marazion, Cornwall.

8t. Owald, Rowland, and L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in Soudan Campaign '85 (medal and clasp); J P. W. Riding of Yorks. Heir, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks, 11, Grosvenor Gardens, S. W.

8t. Vincent, Carnegie Paiker, 5th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jeivis. B. 1855, s. 1885. Formerly in the Army. The 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis. Heir, Capt. the Hon. R. C. Jervis, bro. C. Norton Disney, Newark.

8alisbury, John, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded 1042) Surname Wordsworth. B. 1844, of the late Bishop of Lincoln, and g.n. of the poet Wordsworth. E. at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll, Oxon, graduating in '65. Ordained deacon in '67 and priest in '69 His clerical life until he was ordained Bishop His clerical life until he was ordained Bishop His clerical life until he was ordained Bishop His cierical life until he was ordained Bishop was passed in academical and cathedral ap-pointments. He was Fellow and College Tutor of Brasenose, Proctor, Crinfield Lec-turer, Select Preacher, Bampton Lecturer, Examiner for Classical Moderations and in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father, In '83 he was appointed Canon of Rochester and Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture, and Bishop of Salisbury'85 Dr. Wordsworth is a moderate High Churchman, and has written several theological and classical works, the best theological and classical works, the best known of which are "Fragments and Speci-mens of Early Latin," the Bampton Lectures for 'si, and his critical edition of the Vulgate New Testament (in partnership with the Rev H. J. White), of which the first volume, con-taining the Gospels, was published in '94 His Visitation Addresses on the Holy Com-munion reached a second edition in '92 His "Considuation on Public Worship and on munion reached a second edition in 92 ris
"Consideration on Public Worship and on
the Ministry of Penitence," addressed to the
clergy, with a "Pastoral Letter to the Laity
of the Diocese" ('98), has been recently much
read and commented on. Made a voyage round the world in '04-5, spending two months in New Zealand in Jan and Feb '98 he executed a commission from the Archbishop to visit the Patriarchs and Chief Presbyters of the East, and Alexandria, Nicosia (Cyprus), Damascus, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, and to present the resolutions of the Lambeth

and to present the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference of 'op on Union among Christians. He consecrated the Anglican Church of St. George at Jerusalem '98. Palace, Salisbury, Lollards' Tower, S. E. Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot, 3rd M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Gasco, ne-Cecil. B. 1830, s. 1868. E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and—as Lord Robert Cecil—was elected for the family borough of Stamford in '53. K. G., P.C. He received a place in Lord Derby's ministry of '66 as Seoretary of State for India ministry of '66 as Secretary of State for India ('66-p), under the title of Lord Cranboine, which he assumed on the death of his elder brother. Owing to certain divergencies of opinion on the question of the extension of the franchise, to which he was opposed, Lord Cranborne separated himself for a time from his political associates; but on taking his place in the House of Lords at his father's death, in '67, as Lord Salisbury, he returned to his old party associations, and

soon took rank as the foremost debater of the Upper House. In '64 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He gradually assumed a high position of authority gradually assumed a nign position of authority on Indian and foreign affairs; and when Mr. Disrael: resumed office as Premier in '74, Lord Salisbury became Secretary for India ('74-8). He was despatched to Constantinople in '76 to take part in the Conference which was expected to settle the matters in dispute between Russia and Turkey. The Conference failed to attain this result, and of San Stefano Lord Salisbury accompanied Lord Beat onsfield to the Berlin Congress He was Secretary for Foreign Affairs '78-80. Upon Lord Beaconsfield's death, in '80, Lord Salisbury became the recognised leader of the Conservative party, and when the Gladetone Ministry resigned office in June '85 Lord Salisbury became Premier as well as Secretary for Foreign Affairs The new Administration, however, did not last long. The general election in November of the same year did not result favourably to the Government, and immediately after Lord Salisbury resigned. Mr Gladstone succeeded, but he too signed. Mr Gladstone succeeded, but it even had a short lease of power, and was defeated on the second reading of the Home Rulk Bill June 8th, '86. The general election which took place in the following month brought Lord Salsbury again into power, and his tenure of office during the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign will be memorable in his lordship's family for the honour which her Majesty paid him by going in person to visit him at Hatfield In May '88 he intro-duced a Bill into the House of Lords for the reform of that Assembly and the creation of life piers. He was presented with the free-dom of the city of Glasgow May 20th, '91, and in July he had the honour of entertaining the German Emperor at Hatheld, which was also visited by the Prince of Naples. Though the result of the general election in oz was adverse to his Government he remained in office till he was defeated in the Commons, when he gave way to Mr. Gladstone Lord Salisbury was an occasional contributor in his younger days to the Quarterly Review, but he now seeks relaxation from the cares of office in scientific rather than in literary pursuits, experimental physics being his favourite study. He spends much of his time in his laboratory at Hatfield, and has greatly interested himself in the application of electricity to practical purposes on his estates. On the resignation of Lord Rosebery, in June '95, Lord Salisbury formed his third Administration, which is a coalition ministry, in which places were found for a number of Liberal Unionists (see MINISTRY). Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports of D L. Kent. He was occupied throughout of by the conduct of our relations with America in regard to the Venezuelan Boundary dispute, and by affairs in Armenia, and in '97 events in Ciete, and afterwards in Greece, found ample occupation for him, apart from other foreign affairs. His conduct of the negotiations in regard to the China question (98) exposed him to criticism even from his own eide, but in the firm stand he made on the Fashoda question he received the support of both great political parties. Herr, Visct, Cranborne, M.P., s. C. Carlion,

Saltersford (see Courtown). Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L.

Saltoua, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraver. B. 1851, S. 1886. Formerly Maj. and Lieut-Col. Grenadier Guards; elected a S.R.P. '90. Heir, Hon. A. A Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. Carlion Sandhurst, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871) Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, S. 1876. Formerly in Coldstream Guards: a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Under-Sec. for War Feb. to July '86, and Aug. '92 to lan '95, when heaves app Gov of Bombay. Heir, Hon. J. W Mansfield, bro L. Brooks's Carlton

Sandwich, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Montagu B 1839, 5 1884. M.P. Huntingdon 76-84; late Col 1884. M.P. Huntingdon 76-84; late Coren. Guards, is Col. commanding 5th King's Royal Rifles; Chm Hunts C.C., app. L.L. Hunts '91, Mayor of Huntingdon '96-7; re-elected for '97 8 Heir, Capt the Hon V. A. Montagu, K. N., bro. C. Hunchington.

Hon' V A Montagu, Ř N, bro. C. Hinchin-brooke. Hunts, Hooke Court, Dorset Travellers, Carlton

Sandya, Augustus Frederick Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Sandys B, 1840, s. 1853

Formerly in Life Guards. Hen, Hon. M. W. G. Sandys, bro. L. 5t laines's

Savile, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1888). Surname Savile-Lumley. B 1854, s. his uncle, the first lord and a distinguished diplomatist, under special remainder 1856. Has himself served in the Diplomatic Service and in the Foreign Office: Mai Notts Yen. Cav. 47. Bryanston

Office; Maj Notts Yeo. Cav. 47, Bryanslon Square, W

Saye and Sele, John Fiennes, 14th L. (cr. 1447, 1603) Surname Twisleton Wykehamishre Hussars, 1 P. C C., and D I. Oxon Heir, Capt. the Hon. Geoffrey Cecil T. W. Sunbury House, Reading Fiennes, s. Brooks's.

Boarbrough, Alfred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E of (cr. 1690) Surname Lumley. B 1857, s 1884 Formerly in the Army, L L. W. Kiding of Yorks Heir, Hon. O V Lumley, bro. C. Carlton

Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761) Surname Curzon B 1831, s 1856 Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire Heir, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, s. C. Carlton.

Seafield, James, 11th E of (c1. 1701). Sits as Ld Strathspey (1884) Surname Ogilvie-Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. Hetr, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, bro.

Seaton, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L (cr. 1839) Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s 1888). J P Devon. Heir, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, bro.

Setton, Charles William Hylton, 5th E of (cr. 1771). Sits as Ld. Setton (1831) Surname Molyneux. B. 1867, s. 1897. Lieut Lancs Hussars Yeo Cav., formerly attache to the Embassy at Paris. Heir, Hon. Osbert Cecil

Embassy at Paris. Hell, fron. Osbert Ceci. Molyneux, bro
Belborne, William Waldegrave, 2nd E. of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1812). Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1805. m. Lady Maud Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; Maj 3rd Hampshire Regt., I.P. Hampshire; M.P. Petersfield D. '85-92, W. Edinburgh' '92-2; Under-Sec. for the Colonies since July '95 L.U Heir, Visct. Wolmer, s. Blackmoor, Liss, Hants. Republic Brooks's

*Sampill, William, 15th L. (cr. 1489). Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1836. s. 1814. S.P.; for-merly Lieut. Coldstream Guards. Heir, Hon

J. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s. C. Carlton.

J. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s. C. Carlion.

Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of (ci. 1672).

Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1880.
Capit. 10th Roy. Hussars; A D.C. to Gov. of Victoria, D L. Co. Antrim; g.s. of the eminent philanthropist. Hett, Rt. Hon. L.

Ashlev, un. C. St. Giles's House, Cranborne, Dorset. Bachelors', Marlborough, Carlion.

Shand. Alexander Burns, 1st L. (cr. 1892).

R. 1828. Surname Shand; s late Alexander Shand, of Abetdeen P. C.; LL D Glasgow; D C L Oxon, Sheriff of Kincardineshire '62, and of Haddington and Berwick' 69; Judge of Coult of Session '72-92, Hon Hencher Gray's Inn '02. Chm. of Coal Conciliation Board '94, 32, Bruanston Square, U.

Shannon, Richard Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1756).

Sits as L Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle.

B. 1800, s. 1890. Late of the Rifle Brigade. Hin, Hom H G. Boyle, hov. C. Carlion.

Sheffield, Henry North, 31d E. of (cr. 1816).

Sits as Ld Sheffield (180.) Surname Holroyd. B. 1832, s. 1876 M.P. E. Sussex' 57-65, formerly in dip, service Heu, Lord Stanley, of Alderley (to Iv. barony), c. C. Carlion.

Sherard, Castel, 10th L. (cr. 1627) Surname Sherard B. 1840. s. 1881 [P., retired

*Sherard, Castel, 18th L. (cr. 1627) Surname Sherard B 1849, \$ 1886 I.P., retired Condr. R.N. Hav., Philip H. Sherard, bro.

Comdr R N Hen, Philip H. Sherard, bro. C Glatton, Peterborough.

Sherborne, Edward Lenox, 4th L (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883 m '94, Emily Theresa, d. of the late Baron de Stern. Heir. Hon and Rev. F. G Dutton, bro. Sherborne House, Northleach, R S. O., 9, St James's Square Travellers', White's, Turf. Shrewsbury and Talbot, Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784) Surname Talbot. B 1860, s. 1877 Hered Lord High Steward of Ireland Hen, Visct Ingestre, s. C. (willow).

Carlton.

Callon.

Shute (see Barrington)

Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1825).

Surname Addington B 1824, B. 1864. M.P. Devizes '63:4, formeily in R.N. Heir, Hon. G A Addington, s. C. Upottery Manor, Devon, 78, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlon.

Silchester (see Longford)

Sinclar, Charles, William, 14th L. (cr. 1489).

Surname St Clair B 1831, 5 1846. S.R.P.; formerly in Army, Heir, Master of Sinclair, s. C. Carlon, United Service.

Surname St Clair B 1831, 5 1880, S.R.P.; formerly in Army. Hevr. Master of Sinclair, s. C. Carlion, United Service.

Slago, John Thomas, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Monteagle (1806). Surname Browne B 1824, S 1897. M.P. Mayo's 5, 68, late Lieut. R.N. Hir, Lord Henry Ulick Browne, bro Mount Browne, Guildford, Surrey; 1, Hyde Park Place, London, W. Travellers.

*Bodor and Man, Norman Dumenil John, 69th Bp of Suiname Straton. B. 1840. E. Trin Coll., Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A '69, D.D. '92). Ordained diacon by the Bishop of Chester and priest by the Bishop of Lichfield in '65. Was appointed to the vicarage of Kirkby Wharfe '66, Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '15, Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '82; Hon, Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; and was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man '92. His influence in Wakefield was on the Evangelical and Protestant side. Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. National Somethill (see Clainticarde).

Somethill (see Clainticarde).

Somers, Philip Reginald, 5th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1815, s. 1883. Formerly

in Royal Artillery. Heir, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Somers Cocks, g.n., s. of H. H. Somers Cocks, who died Dec. 26th, '94. C.

May Hill, Newest, Gloucestershire.

Somerset, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546
Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. Formerly Lieut. 60th Rifles. The first Duke was merty Lieut. both Killes. The first Duke was the celebrated Lord Protector temp. Ed. VI. Heir. Ld. Percy St. Maur, bro Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough; Berry Pomeroy, Toines. Army and Navy, Carlion, Wellington.

Carlton, Wellington.
Someron (see Normanton).
Sondes, George Edward, and E. (cr. 1880).
Surname Milles. B. 1861, s. 1894. Capt.
Royal East Kent Yeo. Cav. 84 D.L., J.P.,
and C.C. Kent. Hetr, Capt. Hon. Lewis
Milles, bro. Lees Court, Faversham, Naktington, Canterbury, Elmham Hall, Dercham,
Narhalls. Norfolk.

Norfolk.

Southampton, Charles Henry, 4th L (cr. 1780, Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1867, s. 1872. Late Capt. 1cth Hussars. Herr, Hon E. A. Fitz-Roy, bro. Idlicate, Shipston-on-Stour.

Southesk, James, 5th E of (cr. 1631). Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie B '1827, s. 1849. K. I. '69; LL.D. St. Andrews '92, LL.D. Aberdeen '95, has been L.L. Kincardineshire; formerly in Grenader Guaids and 92nd Highlanders. Hav. Lord Carnegie, s. C. Kinnand Casile, Brechin, N.B. Cailton, Trawellers'

*Southwell, Arthur Robert Pyers, 5th V (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, '9. 1878. I. P.

Southwell, George, 1st Bp. of. (See founded)

1878. 1 P.

Southwell, George, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Ridding. B. 1828 E.

St. Mary's Coll, Winchester, and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B A. '51 Elected Fellow of Exeter Coll in '51. M.A. '53, and D D. '69. Was Head Master of Winchester College '07-84 Elevated to the episcopal see of Southwell in May '84 L. Thurgarion Priory, Southwell, Notice Atherman. Athenaum.

Thurgarton Priory, Southwell, Notice Athenrum.

Spenoer, John Poyntz, 5th E. (cr. 1765) Surname Spenoer. B. 1815, s. 1857, P.C., K.G. M.P. S. Northants '57, Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord I'res of Council '80-83 and Feb. to July '80, First Lord of the Adm. Aug. '92 to June '95; L.L. of Northants; formeily Chm. Northants Quarter Sessions, Chm. Northants C.C., and Master of the Pytchley since '90. Chan Victoria Univ. Manchester, '92, member of Council of Prince of Wales. Hen, Rt. Hon. C. R. Spenoer, In.-bro. L. Althorp, Northampton. Athenam, Brooks's.

Stafford, Fitz Osbert Edward, 11th L. (cr. 1640) Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. Hen-pres., Adolphus Frederick J. Jerningham, C. Costessy Park, Norvech, Stafford Castle, Shifnal Manor, Salop. Stair, John Haimilton, 1cth L. of (cr. 1703) Sits as Ld. Oxenfoord (1841). Surname Dalrymple. B. 1819, s. 1864. K.T.; M.P. Wigtownshire '41-56; L.L. Wigtownshire, was Capt. Scots Guards. Heir, Visct. Dalrymple, s. L. Brooks's.

Stalbridge, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886) Surname Grosvenor. B. 1829. P.C. M.P.

s. L. Brooks's. Stalbridge, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886) Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Chamb. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-85; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86; Chm. L. & N. W. R. since 'gr. Heir, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. L.U. Motcombe House,

Stanford, William, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1850, s. 1890. m. '95, Elizabeth Louisa Peneiope, d. of Rev. C. Theobald, R.D., Rector of Lasham, Hantis; M.A. Oxon.; admitted into Order of Diocesan Readers by Bishop of London '91. Formerly

Shaftesbury; 32, Queensborough Terrace, W.

Prof. of Classics and Philosophy at Codring-ton Coll., Barbadoes. Heir, Lord Grey of Groby, s. 15, St James's Place, S.W.; Gros-venor, Hydl Park

stanhope, Arthur Philip, 6th E. (cr. 1718).
Surname Stanhope, B 1838, s. 1875. M.P.
Leominster '68, E. Suffolk '70-75; a Lord of
the Treasury '74-6; formerly Musketry Instructor Grenadier Guards; 1st Church
Estates Commr., app. L.L. and Custos
Rotulorum, Kent, '90, F.S.A. Hetr, Viset.
Mahon, C. Carlton, Travellers'.
Stanley of Alderley, Henry Edward John, 3rd
L. (cr. 1839). B. 1827, s. 1869. Herr, Hon.
L. Stanley, bro. 15, Grosvenor Gardens,
5 11'.
Stanmore, Arthur. 1st L. (cr. 1802). Surname

E. L. Stanley, bro. 15, Grosvenor Gardens, S. W.

Stamwer, Athur, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton Gordon. B. 1829. M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '79; G.C.M. G., was priv. Sec to the E. of Aberdeen when 1st Lord of the Treasury '52-5; *ec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Corfu '58, Lieut.-Col. Comdt. 1st Abeideenshire Rifle Vol.; D.L. Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; D.L. Aberdeenshire '61; M.P. Beverley '54-7, Gov. of New Brunswick '61-6, Trinidad '66-70, Mauritius '71-4, Fin' '75 80, New Zealand '80-82, Ceylon '83-90 Hin, Hon George A. Maurice Gordon, Sted House, 4scol Stewart of Garlies (see Galloway).

Stradbroke, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E of (cr. 1821). Baron Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1880. m. '98, Helena V. A, only d late General Keith Fraser. M.A. Camb., C.C. East Suffolk, D.L. and I.P. Suffolk, Lt.-Col. Comdg 1st Vol. Brigade L.D. R. A.; app. Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90. Heir, Lt.-Col. W. I. Rous, C. C. Henham, Wangford. Bachelon', (aulton.

Strafford, Henry William John, 4th E. of (cr. 1847) Surname Byng. B. 1831, s. 1808 m. '63, the Countess Henrietta Has been Page-of-honour and Groom in-waiting to the Quecn, Equerry since '74, late Coldstream Guards. Hon Col. 7th Batt. King's Royal

I'age-of-honour and Groom in-waiting to the Queen, Equeiry since '74, late Coldstream Guards, Hon Col. 7th Batt. King's Royal Riftes; C.B.; the Dannebrog Philip of Hesse and the Sword of Sweden, cr. K.C.V.O. '97; | P. Middle-sex and Westminster. Heir, the Rev. the Hon. F. E. C. Byng, bro. Wrotham Park, Barnit, Heris, 5, St. James's Square, S II' Travellers', Turf, Marl-borough, United Service transe's cse Athole.

borough, United Service
Strange (see Athole).

*Strathallan, William Huntly, oth V. (cr. 1686). Surname Drummond. B 1871, 8.1893.

S P, 18 Lieut. 3rd Batt. Black Watch. Hespers., 11on. James Eric Drummond, h. bro. Strathallan Castle, Machany, Perthshire.

Strathoona and Mount Royal, Donald Alexander, -et 1 (cr. 1802). Surname Smith. B. 1820.

1st L. (cr. 1807). Surname Smith. B. 1820. Pres. of the Bank of Montreal and Director of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern of of the Canadian Pacine and Great Northern of Minnesota Railways; is Gov. of the Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor of McGill Univ., Mon-treal, and Hon. LL.D. Camb. and Yale Univs.; has been High Commr. for Canada in London since '96. G.C.M.G. Sir Donald Smith, as he became by knighthood in '86, and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial

of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. Dorchesler Street, Montreal; Silver Heights, Manitoba; Norway House, Pictou, Nova Scotia; Glencoe, N.B.; Knebworth, Heris. Athenaeum.

Stratheden and Campbell, Hallyburton George,

Stratheden and Campbell, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell. B. 1839, 8.1893 Late Lt. Col. 40th Middlesex Rifle Vol. Heir, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, Bruton Street, W.; Harbigge, Roxburghshire.

Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude, 12th E. of (cr. 1626). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Surname Bowes-Lyon. B. 1824, s. 1865. Is L.L. of Forfarshire; created a peer of the U.K. '87. Heir, Lord Glamis, s. C. Glamis Castle, Forfarshire, Streatham Castle, Dailington, Belgrave Mansions, Giosvenor Gardens, S.W. Caillon.

Strathspey (see Seafield). Stuart of Castle Stuart (see Moray).

Stuart of Oastle Stuart (see Moray).

Sudeley, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Sui name Hanbury-Fracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S., P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. 63-77, formelly in the R.N.; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85, Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. Hen, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L.U. Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey. Tracellers.

mon, Surrey. Trateller.

Budley (see Arran)

Buffield, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786) Surname

Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C.; a Lord-inWatting to the Queen (8-72. Mast of Buckhounds Feb. '86 to July 87; Lord of Bedchamber to Prince of Wales since '72, K C B.
'76, Lient.-Col. and Col Norfolk Mil. Art
from '66-92, A D C to the Queen '91. Hen,
Maj. the Hon C. Harbord, s. L U. Gunton
Park, Norwich, 4, Manchester Square, W
Tuf, White's, Mailborough.

Buffolk and Berkshre, Henry Molyneux Paget,
19th E of (cr. 1603, 1626) Surname Howard

B. 1877, s. 1898 Lieut, 4th Hatt, Glouc stershire Regt. Hen, the Hon. 1. K. Estcourt,
bro. Chailton Park, Malme-bury

Sutherland, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833) Sur-

Sutherland, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833) Surutherland, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833) Surname Sutherland Leveson-Gower B. 1851, s. 1892. Cornet 2nd Life Guards '70, Lieut' 71, retired '75, late Col. commanding Sutherland Vol., Col. Staffordshire Yeo Cav; M.P. Sutherland '74 86; L.L. Sutherlandshire since '92; Mayor of Longton '95-6. Heir, M. of Staffordshire, Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, Lilleshall, Neaport, Salop, Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland, Stafford

Stationtishue, Lulieshall, Newport, Salop, Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland, Stational House, St. James's, S. W.

8wansea, Ernest Ambrose, 2nd L. (cr. 1893)
Surname Vivian, B. 1848, s. 1895, J.P. and D.L. Glamorganshire Heir, Hon Henry Hussey Vivian, h-bro. C. 27, Belgrava, Square, S. W. Brooks's, Alhenæum.

*Taaffe, Henry, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taaffe, B. 1874, s. 1895, m. '97, Maile M. Fuchs. He is a Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Faaffe of Corren, and Baron Ballymote, Sligo, in Ireland. He is descended from the powerful nobleman of the same name who proceeded nobleman of the same name who proceeded from Ireland, and made a great name in the Germanic Empire. His father was appointed Governor of Salzburg in '63, and in '67 became Austrian Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Cisleithan Ministry. At the latter end of '69 he served as Minister President. In '71 he accepted the office of

Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. In 'so he was summoned to form a new Cabinet, and held office until '93. The late peer died in '95, and was succeeded by the present holder of the title. Herr, Edward C. R. Taaffe, «. Ellischau Castle, Süberberg, Bohemia

Boltoma
Talbot de Malahide, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname Falbot. B. 1846, s. 1832. Formerly in the Army. Heir, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. Castle Marlahide, Dublin Army and Navy. Tankerville, Charles oth E. of (cr. 1714. Surname Bennet. B. 1810, s. 1859 P.C.; M.P. North Northumberland '32 Spj. Lord Steward '67-8; has been Capt. Gent. at-Arms. Heir, Lord Bennett, s. C. Cailon.
"Teignmouth, Charles John, ard L. (cr. 1707. "Teignmouth.")

Bennett, C. Carlion.

*Teignmouth, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797.
Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P.
Foimerly in the Scots Guards. Heir, Hon.
F. W. J. Shore, bro. C. The Grange, Bedale.
Templemore, Henry Spencer, 2nd L. (cr. 1831. Surname Chichester, B. 1821. s. 1837.
Formerly in the Life Guards. Heir, Hon.
A Il Chichester, s. C. 11, Upper Grosvenor
Street. St. James v., Travellers.
Temple of Stowe, William Stephen, 4th E. (cr. 1720) Surname Gore-Langton. B. 1847.

Surpame Gore-Langton. B. 1847, s. 1889 D.L. and J.P. Somerset; late Maj. N. Somerset Yeo Cav., M.P. Mid Somerset 78 85. Hen, Lord Langton, s. C. Junior (aulton.)

Templetown, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V (cr. 1806). Surname Upton B 1853, 8 1890 Elected I R.P '04; formerly Lieut. 6oth Rifles Herr, Hon. Enc F. M. 1 Upton, s. Castle Upton, Temple-

Ence E. M. 1. Upton, s. Casile Upton, Temple-patrick, (o. Antrim
Tennyson, Hallam, 2nd L. (cr. 1884) Surname
Tennyson B. 1852, s. 1892. Is s of the
first Lord Tennyson, who was Poet Laureste
from '52 until his decease in '92, and his
biography of his eminent sire (published '97)
was amphatically one of the "books of the
year." J.P. Hants. Heir, Hon. Lionel
Tennyson, s. Aldworth, wear Haslemere,
Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.
Althoracium. Athenaum.

Allunaium.

Tenterden, (harles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott B 1865, s. 1882. Lieut 3rd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.

Teynham, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th L. (cr. 1616). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1897 m. 95, Mabel, 2nd d. of the late Col. H. Green Wilkinson, Scots Guards. Heir, Hon. C. I. H. Roper-Curzon, s. Lynsted Lodge, Sittingbourne, Kent. Wellington.

Thring, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Thring, B. 1818 Parliamentary Counsel '60-86, elected High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames '97. L. Alderhurst, Englefield Green,

Thames '97. L. Alderhurst, Englefield Green, Surrey, 5, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. Survey,

Athenaum

Atternarum
Thurlow, Ihomas John, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 18,8, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Watting '20 85 and Feb. to July '86; Paymaster-Gen. April to July '86. Hetr. Hon. J. F. H.-T. C.-Bruce, s. L. Travellers'.
Tollemache, Wilbraham Frederick, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1832, s. 1890. M.P. W. Cheshire: '72-85. Hetr. Hon. L. P. Tollemache, s. C. Carlton, Travellers'.
Torphichen, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1564). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. Elected S.R.P. '94. Formerly Capt. Rifle Brigade,

Heir, Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, s. L. Calder House, Mid-Calder, near Edinburgh. Naval and Military.

Torrington, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1721).
Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. Herr, Hon. S. Byng, un. C A minor.
Townshend, John Villiers Stuart, 5th M. (cr. 1786). Surname I ownshend. B 1831, s. 1863. M.P. Tamworth '56-63. Herr. Viset Raynham, s. L. Raynham Hall, Norfolk Brooks's

Tredegar, Godfrey Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1859) Surname Morgan B. 1830, S. 1875 M P. Brecknockshue 58-75; served in the Crimea Hur, Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., bro C Carlion.

Trevor, Arthur William, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B 1852, 8, 1894. Has been Maj 1st Life Guards, retired 98 Herr, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevot, bro. C. Carlton, White's.

*Trimlestown, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, 18th arminestown, charles Aloysuls Barnewall, 18th. L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B 1861, s. his brother Christopher 1891. 4rd s of the late Charles Barnewall, Esq., of Meadstown, Co. Meath, by his 2nd marriage with Letitia (d. 86), d of Gerald Aylinei, Esq., of Lyons; established (93) his claim to the heavy which had been steamed and the barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 16th Baion (79), m '80, Margaret Theresa, d. of Richard John Stephens, Esq, of Brisbane, Queensland 6, Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W. John

Truro, John, 3rd Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877)
Surname Gott. B. 1830, app 1891 E.
Winchester and Brasenose Coll, Oxon, where
he graduated B.A, and Wells Theol Coll,
53, and received D.D. in 73 Ordained 57,
and became curate of St Nicholas, Great
Yarmouth, afterwards holding the chaplating vol. St. Andrew Great Varmouth Yarmouth, afterwards holding the chap-laincy of St. Andrew, Great Yaimouth Ap-pointed perpetual curate of Bramley, Leeds, in '66, and vioar of Leeds in '73 Became Dean of Worcester in '86, and Bishop of Turo June '91. Is the author of "The Parish Priest of the Town' and "Ideals of a Parish" Itery-thon, Par Station, Cornwall Turo, Thomas Montague Morison, 31d L (cr. 1850) Surname Wilde B. 1850, \$ 1891 Called to the Bar, Inner Temp., 78 Brooks's Tweeddale, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr.

Called to the Bar, inner lensp., 70 Blooks Tweeddale, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr. 1604). Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881). K T Suiname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878 M.P. Taunton '05-8, Haddington Dist. '78, formerly Bengal C.S., Ld. High Comm. to Gen Assem. Ch of Scotland '89-92, '96, and '07. Herr, E. of Gifford, s.. L.U. Yester, Haddingtonshire, N.B.; 6, Hill Street, W. Brooks's.

Tweedmouth, Edward, and L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B 1849, s. 1894. P.C., E. Harrow and Christ Ch., Oxon., called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74, Contr. H.M. Household '86; and Liberal Whip '86-92, Parliamentary Sec. and Chief Liberal Whip Aug '92 to When's he succeeded to the negrape.' tary Sec. and Chief Liberal Whip Aug '92 to March '94, when he succeeded to the peerage; Lord Privy Seal March '94, and Chancellor of the Duchy also from May '94 to June '95, Ald. L.C.C. since '95; J.P. and D.L. Berwickshire and Inverness-shire, M.P. Berwickshire '804. Heir, Lieut, the Hon. Dudley Churchil Marjoribanks, s. L. Guisachan, Beauly, N.B.; Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed; Brook House, Park Lane. Brooks's.

Tyrone (see Waterford).

*Valentia, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, 8. 1863. I.P.; formerly in the Army; Vice-Chm. C.C. Oxon.; M.P. Oxford City since April '95; appointed Comptroller of the Household '98. Herr, Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. Carlton.

Vane (see Londonderry).

Vane (see Londonderry).

Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert George Charles, 7th L (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883 In diplomatic service. This bailony was called but of abeyance in '38. Two daughters, co heiresses. L. Brooks s.

Ventry, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I R P. (elected '71) Herr, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. Carlion.

Vernon, Geolge William Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1702) Surname Vernon. B. 1854, s. 1883. I'C., formerly in the Army; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms '92-4; member of the Agric. Comm' '93 Herr, Hon. G. A. F. Vernon, s. L. Sudbury Hall, Derby, Poynton Towers, Suckport Travellors.

Verulam, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815).

Verulam, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815).
Surnam Grimston B. 1852, s 1895. M.P.
St Albans Div. Herits '85-92 lb 4 Visct.
afd Baron of Ircland, and a Baron of Scotland, besides being an Earl, etc., of the
United Kingdom Heir, Visct. Grimston, s.
C Sopwell, St Albans Carllon, Bachelors'.
Vivian, George Crespigny Biabazon, 4th L.
(cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893.
His lordship's father was British Minister at
Brussels '84-92, at Rome '92 till his death in
Nov '93. Herr, Hon. C H. Vivian, un. A
millor.

millor.

minor.

"Wakefield, George Rodney, and Bp of. (See founded 1883) Suiname Eden. B. 1853. E. Richmond (Yorks) and Pembroke Coll, Camb., B A (2nd-lass classical tripos) '76, M A '79, D D gr. m' '89, Constance M, d. of Canon Ellison Dr Eden was ordained '78; assistant master at Aysgarth School, Wensley dale, '789, was for some time domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Lightfoot, who gave him his first and, in fact, only living—that of Bishop Auckland, which he held '83-90 In '90 he was appointed Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of Canterbury, with the title of Bishop of Bover, and beld this position until he was called to succeed Dr. Walsham How at Wakefield in '97. Bishopgarth, Wakefield. Athenæum

Waldegrave, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859 A Lord-in-Waiting '86-92, '95-6; app. Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard '96, P.C. Heir, Visct Chewton, s. C. Chaelon Priory, Bath, 20, Bryanston Square Carlton, Constitutional

Wales, H.R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., Grand Master and Principal G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O. B. 1841 Herr, D. of York, s. (peer). Mariborough House, S.W. United Survice (See Special Lography.) Scruce. (See special b.ography.)

*Wallsourt, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1803). Surname Blake. B. 1841, 5. 1849. l.P.; formerly Capt. Coldstream Guards. Hetr, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. Travellers'

Walsungham, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grey. B. 1843, s. 1870. M.A.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; a Trustee Brit. Museum;

M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Waiting. '74-5.

M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Watting, '74-5. Hest., Hon. J. A. de Grey, bro. C. Merton Hall, Thefford, Norfolk. Cartion.

Wandaworth, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895). A Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal. Surname Stern; e. s. late Visct. de Stern, London, and Sophia, d. late A. A. Goldsmid, Esq., Cavendish Square, and neice late Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart. The late Viscount de Stern established in London the firm of Stern, Bros., of which he remained the head until his death, he was created a the head until his death, he was created a Viscount, and his brother Herman a Baron, of Viscount, and his brother Herman a Baron, of the Kingdom of Portugal, both for two lives. Lord Wandswoith was boin in London, E. at Magdalene Coll, Camb., J P. for Surrey and London, Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt., M.P. Stowmarket Div. of Suffolk '91-5 10, Great Stantiope Street, W. Marthonough, Bachelors', St. James's, Reform Wantage, Robert James, 1st L. (cr. 1885) Surname Loyd-Lindsay, B. 1832 V.C., K CB, Legion of Honour (Commander), served with distinction Climea, M.P. Berks '65-85, Finan Sec. War Office '77-80, L.L. Berks, Prov Grand Master for Berks and Bucks of Masons C. Lockinge House, Wantage, 2, Carlton Gardens, S.W. Cailton, Giards', Travellers', etc.

Warwick, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1759), is also E. Brooke (cr. 1740) Sur-

Wantage, 2, Carlton Gardens, S.H. Carloton, Guards., Travellers., etc.

Warwick, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1750), 1s also E. Brooke (cr. 1740) Surname Greville. B 1803, s 1893. M.P. Somerset '88-85, Colchester '88-92; Mayor of Warwick since 94. Her, Lord Brooke, S. C. Warwick Gathe, Eastern Lodge, Dunimow. Waterford, Henry De La Poct, 6th M of (cr. 1780) Sits as Ld Tyrone (1786) Surname Beresford. B. 1875, s. 1895. Lieut Royal Horse Guards, late 3rd and 4th Batt Worcestershie Regt. m. '97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, y d of the M of Lansdowne Her, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., um. C. Carlton, White's, Turf, Kiddae St. "Waterpark, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792) Surname Cavendish. B. 1839, s. 1803. I.P. In Foreign Office '60-63. Her, Hon Charles F. Cavendish, s. L. U. Doverdge Derby. Brook's, Travellers.

Watson, William, L. (cr. 1880). Surname Watson, B. 1828. P.C. M.P. Glasgow and Aberdeen University '76; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '74-6; Loid-Advocate '76-80; a Lord of Appeal in ordinary since '80. C. 20, Queen's Gate, S. W.

Welby, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby. B. 1832. s of the late Rev. John Earle Welby, app. Assist. Fin. Sec to the Treasury '80, auditor of the Civil List' 181, Per. Sec. of the Ircas '85-94, G. C. B. '92; Comm Patriotic Fund, Comm of the Exhibition of '51, Vice-Chm. L. C. C, and Chm. of the Roy. Commn. on Military and Civil Exp. of India. 11, Stratton Street, London, W.

Wellington, Henry, 3rd D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley, R. 1846, s. 1884, M.P. Andover '74-80, was a Lieut-C.I Gren. Guards. Herr, Col. Lord A. C. Wellesley, Pro. C. Strathfieldsaye House, Mortimer, R. S.O., Berks, Apsley House, Mortimer, R. S.O., Berks, Apsley House, Mortimer, Cof. (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemvss (1821).

Marlborough.

Wemyss and March, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883, M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire

'47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; is Hon. Col. l ondon Scottish R.V.; A.D.C. Heir, Lord

l'ondon Scottish R.V.; A.D.C. Heir, Lord Elcho, s. C. Carlion
Wenlock, Beilby, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880. G.C.S.I.; M.P. Chester April to July '80; Vice-Chm. E. R. Yorks C.C.; Gov. of Madras '90 to Dec. '95; received (96) the Hon. Freedom of York. Heir, Hon R. I. Lawley, bro. L. Brooks's. Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861) Surname Bethell B. 1852, s. 1875. Formerly in the Aimy First peer was Loid Chancelloi. Hen, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. Callon.

. Carlton.

C. Callon.

*Westmeath, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (ci. 1621) Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883, l.P., Dl. Co Galway. Heir, Hon. W. A. Nugent, bro Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Callon, Kildae Street, New, Travellers'.

Westminster, Hugh Lupus, 1st Duke of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor B. 1825. P.C., K.G., M.P. Chester '47-69, s. as 3rd M. '69.

Master of Horse' co-85; L.L. of Cheshire; app. 11. of the new County of London Oct. '88.

L.L of the new County of London Oct. 88. Received from King of Greece the order of the Saviour in recognition of his philanthropic work in Greece after the Greece-Turkish War. work in Greece after the offeco-1 urgish wear. The Duke's effect daughter married Prince Adolphus of Teck in Dec. '94. Herr, Viset. Belgrave, g s LU Brooks's.

Westmorland, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. Late Capt. Notthamptonshire Regt.

E. of (cr. 1024). Comments of the March 1891. Late Capt. Northamptonshire Kegt. Mil. Hen, Lord Burgheish, S. C. Wharneliffe, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, 1st E of (cr. 1876) Surname Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie. B 1827, 8, 1855. s. as 37d L. '55, formerly in Grenadier Guards. Hen, Commander F. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, R. N., neph. C. 15, Curzon Street, W. Carlon

Stillet. Wortley, R.N., neph. C. 15, Curzon Striet, W. Carlion
Wicklow, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793).
Surname Howard. B. 1877, 8 1891. I.P. Heir, H. M. Howard, h-bro. Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland

Arklow, Ireland
Wigan (vec Ciawford)
Willoughby de Broke, Henry, 10th L. (cr.
1492) Surname Veiney. B. 1844, 8. 1862.
Heir, Hon. R. G. Verney, M.P., S. C. Carllon.
Wilton, Arthur George, 5th E. of (ci. 1801).
Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. Unsuccessfully contested the Gotton Div of S. E.
Lancs. '86. Heir, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s.
Heating Park wars Manchester. Carllon. Heaton Park, near Manchester.

Wimborne, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. Mayor of Poole '96-7. Herr, Hon I. C. Guest, S. C. 22, Arlington Steel, S. W. Carlton.

Heir, Hon I. C. Guest, S. C. 22, Artington Street, S. W. Carlton.

Winohester, Augustus John Henry Beaumont, 15th M. of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet. B. 1818, s. 1887 Is premier M. of England; Major Coldstream Guards, and served in Nile expedition '85. Heir, Lord H. W. M. Paulet, bro C. Guards'.

Winohester, Randall Thomas, 86th Bp. of (See founded 636) Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1895. E. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated (771) in honours in Law and History. Curate at Dartford, but became (77) Ohaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait, whose second daughter he married a year later. In '82 H.M. the Queen appointed him her subalmoner and hon. chaplain, and he also became one of the "six preachers" of Canterbury

Cathedral. On the late Dr. Benson's succession to the Primacy, Dr. Davidson retained '83 he was appointed Dean of Windsor and resident chaptain to the Queen. He has written on many historical subjects, including the "Origin and History of the Lambeth Conference" and added with Conference " added with Conferenc ing the "Origin and History of the Lambeth Conferences," and edited (with Canon Benham) the "Life of Archbishop Tait." He is a trustee of the British Museum, and a governor of the Colleges of Charterhouse and Wellington. He succeeded to the bishopric of Rochester on Dr. Thorold's translation to the see of Winchester ('90), and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey April 25th, '91. In Sept. '95 he was translated to the see of Winchester in succession to Bishop Thorold. His lordship is the Clerk Bishop Thorold. His lordship is the Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, and holds the Oxford degree of D.D. by diploma, and is also an hon. D.D. of St. Andrews University. Farnham Castle, Surrey, Lollards' Tower, Athenaum.

Winchilsen and Nottingham, Henry Stormont, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton B. 1852, 8 1898 Heir, Lord Maidstone, B. 1852, 8 1898 C. White's.

C. Winte's.

Windsor, Robert Geoige, 14th L. (cr. 1529)

Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, 8 1869

P.C; I. L. Glamorganshire, D L. Salop

Paymaster-General '01-2. Mayor of Cardiff
'05 Heir, Hon. O. Windsor-Clive, C.

Hewelt Grange, Redditch, St. Fagan's Castle,

Cardiff, 54, Mount Street, IV Carlton

Winterton, Edward, 5th E of (cr. 1766), Surname Furnour. B 1837, 8, 1879

Nessex. Heir, Visct. Turnour, s. (alton.

Winton (see Eglintoun).

Wolseley. Garnet Joseph. 18t V. (cr. 1885)

Winton (see Egintoun).

Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1885)

Surname Wolseley. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge
House, Co. Dublin, and 18 5 of late Major
G. J. Wolseley. K.P. Entered the Army in

'50. As ensign he served with the 85th Regt in the latter part of the second Burmese war He was dangerously wounded at the head of a storming party in the last and most critical action of the war. As lieutenant he served in the Crimea from Dec. '54 with the goth Light Infantiy, and as assistant engineer, and was twice wounded. Attaining a captain's and was twice wounded. Attaining a captain's rank, he seived in India with the ooth, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority. As lieut col he served in the China war of '60, and as colonel in Canada from '62-70, in which last year he commanded the Red River Expedition As major-general he commanded the troops in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as lieut gen, he held the command of the troops in the Bouth African War in '70. Commanded the army in the Exputian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. He also commanded in the Boudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount and k.P. Lord Wolseley received 245,000 for his services in Ashantee, and \$25,000 for his services in Ashantee, and \$20,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has held many staff appointments, and has been Righ Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus. Appointed Adjutant-General '82. He contributes occasionally to periodical literature, of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions Greenwich Park. In Oct. '90 he took up new duttes as Commander in Chief of the army in Ireland, and in Nov. '95 was made Com-

mander-in-Chief in place of the Duke of Cambridge. Appointed Field Marshal '94, in which year he also published a fine biography of the Duke of Marlborough. Heiress (to the Viscounty by special remainder), Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, d. Royal Hospital, Kilmainham; 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. United Service, Athenæum. Wolverton, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner in banking horse of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. J.P. Dorset; app a Lord-in-Watting '92, resigned '93, Memb L.C.C. '98. Heir, Hon George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. L. Brooks's. Worcester, John James Stewart, 123rd Bp. Worcester, John James Stewart, 193rd Bp. of. (See founded 679) Surname Perowne. of, (See Journder 1797) Statumer 1 Flow E. at Buldwan, Bengal, 1823, app. 1890 E. at Notwich Grammar School and Corpus Christ Coll, Camb., he held Bell's, Tyrwhitt's, and Crosse's Univ. Scholarships, and was member's (Latin) prizeman three times. He was ordained deacon '47, and priest a year later He became Fellow and assistant tutor of Corpus Christi Coll, was for some time Divinity Lecturer at King's Coll, London, and afterwards Examining Chaplain to the Pishop of Norwich. Vice-Principal of Lani-Pishop of Norwich. Vioe-Principal of Lanipeter Coll., which owes much to his strenuous activity. Prebendary of St. Davids '67; Canon Residentiary of Llandaff '69; Hulean Lecturer in '68, and was seven years later appointed Hon Chaplain to the Queen and Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the Univ. of Camb The restoration of Peterborough Cathedral, withher he went as dean in '79 has been largely owing to his efforts. He formed one of the Convocation Company of Old Testament Revisers. was a member of Old Testament Revisers, was a member of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission, and was select preacher before the Univ of Oxford in '88 Elected Prelector in Divinity, Trin. Coll '72, Fellow '74, Hon Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll, Camb, '80, Hon D.D. of Edinburgh '84; J.P. for the Liberty and Borough of Peterborough, Dr. Perowne has a high reputation for many theological works, especially a Commentary on the Book of Psalms His appointment as successor to Dr. Philpott in the see of Woroester was notified at the end of Oct. '90 During '92 his lordship attended the Reunion of the Churches Conference at Grindelwald, and spoke strongly in favour of the object expressed in the title of the Conference. He was sharply criticised in some quarters for so doing. m. Anna M, d of Mr. Serjeant Woolrych, of Croxley House, Horts. Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster. Athenæum.
Worlingham (see Gosford).

Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd L (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B. 1824, s. 1867. A Lord-in-Waiting 69-74, 80-85, L.L. Staffordshire, resigned 87 Herr, Lieut. Hon. W. Wrottesley, s. L. Brooks's.

resigned '87 Heir, Lieut. Hon. W. Wrottesley, S. L. Brooks's.
Wynford, William Draper Mortimer, 3rd L (cr. 1820). Surname Rest. B. 1826, s 1869. Formerly in the Rife Brigade. Heir, Hon. H. M. Best, bro C. Carlton.
Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Anderson-Pelham. B. 1859, s 1875. P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent. at-Arms '9-92. Heir, Lord Worsley, s. C. Carlton.
York, H.B.H. Frince George Frederick of Wales, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P. Heir, Prince Edward of York, s., born '94. (See special biography.)

York, William Dalrymple, 88th Archbp. of. Surname Maclagan. B. 1826. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. Prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of Dr. David Maclagan, who served with distinction in the Peninsular Wat. E. Peterhouse, Camb., graduated BA, Junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60, D.D., juie dig., '78, Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse '89 Ordained deacon '56, and priest '57. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield '78. Held curacies at St. Saviour, Paddington, '57. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield '78. Held curacies at St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-8, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-60, curate in charge of Enfield '65-9; rector of Newington '69-75, vicar of Kensington '75-8. Prebendary of 8t Paul's Cathedral '78, Chaplan-in-Ordinary to the Queen In 70 his lordship edited "The Church and the Age," and is the author of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges" "Parochial Papers", "The Church and the People, an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship" ('82), etc. He was appointed to succeed the late Di Mages as Archbishop of York in May, and was was appointed to succeed the late DI Magy as Archishop of York in May, and was enthroned on Sept. 15th, '91. He gave up 5500 of his endowments for six years (March' 93) to assist the poorer clergy in his diocese, His lordship's hospitable invitation to 150 Nonconformist ministers to visit him at Lichfield Palace on Michaelmas Day occasioned much interest In Aug '95 similar hospitality was shown by the Archbishop to the Nonconformist ministers resident in the diocese of York Visited Russia in '97. Bishopthorpe, York. Athenæum.

Zetland, Lawrence, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s as E. 1873. P.C.; M.P. Richmond '72-3, a Lord-in-Waiting '80, formerly in Florse Guards, Viceroy of Ireland Aug '80 to Aug, '92, Mayor of Richmond (Yorks) since '95. Herr, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. Turf.

Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 13th L. (cr. 1308) Surname Curzon B 1851, s. 1873. This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1829 Heness-presumptive, Hon. D. Curzon, sis C Parham, Pulborough, Sussex. Carlton.

FOREIGN TITLES OF NOBILITY BORNE BY BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Arundell, John Francis, 12th Count (cr. 1595, Holy Roman Empire). See above—Arundell of Wardour, Loid.

Aubigny, Charles Henry, 6th Duke of (cr 1684, France). See Richmond and Gordon, Dukes of.

Auverquerque, Francis Thomas, 5th Prince of (cr. 1778, Holy Roman Empire). See Cowper, Lord

Barreto, Henry Edward, 4th Baron de (cr. about 1840, Portugal) Surname Barreto B 1869, s. 1890. m 1891, Ethel, d of Arthur Wolton.

Bentinck, Henry Chas. Philip O, 7th Count (cr. 1732, Holy Roman Empire) Surname Bentinck. B 1848, s. 1874 m 1877, the Baroness Mary Cornelia de Wassenaer. Heir, William Fred. C. H., s. (b. 1880).

Bronté, Alexander, 4th Duke of (cr. 1799, Sicily). See Bridport, Lord.

Buoy, Sergius M. E. R., 11th Marquis of (cr. 1602, France). Surname de Longueville de

Bucy, France). Surname de Longuevine de Bucy. B. 1864, s. 1867. Hereditary Knight of the Golden Spur, and a Grandes of Spain. Bush, William E, 1st Baron de (cr. 1880, Saxe-Coburg). B. 1860. Pres. Chemical Jury, Brussels Exhibition, '97. 3, Palace Gate,

Brussels Exhibition, 97. 3, Faiace Gaie, Kensington, W.

Campbell von Laurentz, Edmund-Kempt, 1st Baron (ci. 1886, Saxe-Coburg). Surname Campbell B 1848. m Sarah Flizabeth, d. of Jas F Budgett Rosemead, near Windsor.

Cape St. Vincent, Eloise Fanny, 2nd Countess of (cr. 1833, Portugal) m. 1843, the Rev. Henry Jodrell, M. A. Heiress, Heloise Napier, d. Murchiston Hall, Honnedean, Hampshire.

Casalhae, The Right Hon Sir Edward Thorn.

Cassilhas, The Right Hon Sir Edward Thornton, Baron de (Portugal) B. 1817. m 1854, Mary, widow of Andrew Melville. 90, Eaton Square, S II'

*Chatellerault, James, 15th Duke of (cr. 1548,

*Chatellerauit, James, 15th Duke of (cr. 1548, France) See Abercorn, Duke of (cr. 1814, Spain) See Wellington, Duke of. (Clifford, Lewis Henry Hugh, Count (Holy Roman Empire) See Clifford, Lord (Cowper, Francis Thomas, 5th Pinnce of the Holy Roman Empire (cr. 1778). See Cowper, 15th Loid.

Craignish, Ronald McLeary Laurentz, 1st Baron (cr 1883, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha) Surname Campbell Heir, Ronald, s. (b 1866).

Da Serra da Estrella, Sir John Croft, Bart., 2nd

Da Serra da Estrella, Sir John Croit, isart., 2nu Baron (cr. 1813, Pottugal)
Dimsdale, Robeit, 6th Baron (cr. 1762, Russia).
Surname Dimsdale B 1828, s 1872. M.P. for Heitford '66 74; Hitchin '85-92. m. '53, Ceeilia Jane, d of Rev Richard M. Southwell, M.A. Hen, Chas Robt Southwell, s. (b. 1856). Essendon Place, Heitford Eyre, Chailes Peter, 2nd Count (Papal States), in Holy Orders B 1817, s 1800. 6, Bow-

in Holy Orders B 18 mont Gardens, Glasgow

Ferrières, Charles Conrad, 31d Baron de (cr. 1815, Netherlands) Surname du Bois de Ferrières B 1821, 5 1867 m. 1851, Anne Sheepshanks (hellenham.

Freemantle, Thomas Francis, 3rd Baron (cr. 1810, Austria) Sec Cottesloe, Lord.

1810, Austria) See Cottesloe, Lord.

Gustiniani, Sigismund, 8th Prince and 15th Marquis Bandini (cr 1644, Rome). See Newburgh, Earl of Pulasso Allieri, Rome.

Goldsmid and Palmeria, Violet, 4th Baroness (cr 1845, Portuga'). s 1896 m. 1889, Sydney Francis Hoffmung, Esq 11etr, Cyril Julian, s. (b. 1897) 53, Pont Steel, S W

Grimaldi, Stacy Beaufort Grimaldi, Marquis (cr about 1500, Genoa) B. 1830, s 1863,

Halkett, Hugh Colin Gustavus George, 3rd Baron (cr 1848, Hanover) B 1861, s. 1879.

Baron (cr. 1848, Hanover) B 1861, S. 18 m 1890, Sarah, d of Anson-Phelps Stokes

Hamilton, Adolphus, Count (er. 1751, Sweden).

B 1839, s 1854.

Hapsburg, Rudolph R. B. A A, Count (Holy Roman Frapire)

See Denbigh, Earl of.

Heusden, William Frederick, 4th Marquis of

(cr 1818, Holland). See Clancarty, Earl of.

Hoohepied, John Melville, 9th Baron de (cr. 1704, Hungary). B 1850, 9, 1887. Kearney, Robert Cecil, 1st Count (cr. 1868, Rome). m. 1855, Alice Florence, d. of Col.

^{*} This title is also claimed by the Duke of Hamilton.

Wm. Perceval, C.B. Herress, Alice, d. 9, Chemiston Gardens, Kensington, W. Keatings, Anne, 1st Baroness (cr. 1875, Rome). Kusel, Samuel Selig, 1st Baron de (cr. 1890, Italy). Surname Kusel. B. 1848, 11. 1876. Elivra, d. of Cleto Chini, of Leghorn and Cano.

La Pasture, Gerard Gustavus-Ducarel, 4th Marquis of (cr. 1768, France) B 1838, s. 1840.

quis of (cr. 1768, France) B 1838, s. 1840.

m. 1st, 1864, Leontine Standish, 2nd, 1873,
Georgina Mary, d of R. Loughman. Heir,
Chas Edward Mary, s. (b 1879)
Longueüil, Chailes Colmoie, 7th Baron de (cr.
1710, Canada) Surname Grant B 1844

s. 1879 m 1878, Mary, 3rd d of Thos Wayne,
Heir, Reginald Chas, bro Conservative

Losada y Louada, Horace Francis, 3rd Duke
of, Grandee of Spain of the 1st Class (cr.
1759, Spain) Surname Lousada. B 1817,
s. 1885. Late Col Madras Staff Corps. Heir.

8 1885 Late Col Madras Staff Corps Hen, Count Francis Clifford, Comm R.N., bio.

Count Francis Clifford, Comm R N., bro.

Maokay, Donald James, 4d Baron d'Ophemert
(cr about 1780, Holland) See Reay, Lord

Magawly-Oerati, Valerio-Christopher, 6th Count
(cr 1744, Holy Roman Empire) Surnanc
(magawly Cerati de Caliy B 1854, 5 1850
m 1880, Ellen, d of Redman Abbott Hen,
Valerio-Awley, s (b 1883) Parma

Malapert, General Sir Henry Edward L
Thuilher, C 5 1, F.R 5, Baron de (ci —,
Spain) B 1813, 5 18— m 1st, 1836
Susanne (d 1844), d of the Rev J Haydon
Cardew, 2nd, 1847, Annie Charlotte, d of
George Gordon Macpherson, Esq

George Gordon Macpherson, Esq. Maranham, Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, 31d.

Marquis of (ci 1825, Brazil), See Dundonald, Earl of

Melfort, George, 11th Duke of (c1 1692, France) See Perth, Earl of

Metaxa-Anzolato, Andrea Rushout N - Prescod, Count (ct. 1691, Venice) Surname Metaxa
B. 1844, 8 1875 m 1871 Louisa Elizabeth,
d of Ihomas White Heri, Andiea Flaica
Albeit, 8 (b 1874) (orfn., West Cowe, III
Mindelheim, Charles Richard John, oth Prince

of (cr. 1708, Holy Roman Empire) Marlborough, Duke of

Marlborough, Duke of
Moore, Atthur John, 1st Count (cr 1870, Rome)
B 1849 m 1877, Many Lucy, d of Sir Chas
Clifford, Fart Hen, Atthur Joseph, s (b
1878) Moonsfort, Tipperay
Rugent, Walter Ruthven, Frince and Count
(cr 1720, Holy Roman Empire) B. 1816
m Theresa Buchwann
O'Gorman, Ferdmand, Count (cr 1878, Rome)
m 1877, Alice Margaret, d of Hyacinth, Count
d'Stoffelize Hen, Count Robert Ican Caspard, s. Chaleau de Pivercourl, near Nancy,
France.
Poer, Edmond lames, 1st Count de la (cr. 1864.

Prance.

Poer, Edmond James, 1st Count de la (cr. 1864, Rome). Surname de Poher de la Poer, 1s de 1916 18th Baion Power and Coilughmore in the Peerage of Ireland B 1841 JP and DL Co Waterford m. 1881, the Hon. Mary Olivia Monsell, d of Lord Finhy Heir. Count John William, s (b 1882) Guiten le Poer, Kitsheelan, Co Waterford.

Ponteruszo, Melville Amadeus Henry D. H., Count of (Savoy) See Ruvigny and Raineval,

Marquis of.

Marquis of.

Reuter, Paul Julius, 1st Baion de (cr. 1871,
Saxe Coburg and Gotha). B 1816. m 1845,
Ida Mary, d. of S. M. Magnus Hen,
Augustus J. C. H., s (b 1852) 18, Kensingtim Palace Gardens, U.

Robeck, John Henry Edward, 4th Baron de (cr. Sir William Wallace Hosier, Bart, cr. Baron

before 1750, Sweden). Surname Fock. B. 1823, 8. 1856. Late Capt. 8th Foot. m. 1856, Sophia Charlotte, d. of Wm F. Burton. Henr, Hy. Edw. Wm. s (b. 1859); late Capt. R.A. Gouran Grange, Naas, Kildare. Rothschild, Nathan Meyer, Baron de (cr. 1822,

Austria). See Rothschild, Lord.

Russell, Henri Patrice Marie, 2nd Count (cr. 1862, Rome). B. 1834. Heir, Francis Charles

Marie, bro

Marie, bro
Ruvigny andt Raineval, Melville Amadeus
Henry Douglas Heddle, 9th Marquis of (cr.
1651, France) and 15th Marquis (cr. 1621), and
41st Baron (before 1080) of Raineval. Surname
de Massue de Ruvigny B. 1868, s. 1883.
Wordshefthe Povel and Distinguished Order. Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III. of Spain 1898 m 1893, Rose Amalia, d of Poncrazio Gaminara. Heir, Gabriel Henry, Count of La Caillemotte, s. (b 1806)

St. Agata, Louisa Lucy, 1st Marchioness of (cr 1857, Two Sicilies). Surname Conolly Heir, none Mulford Castle, Bath.

Roman Empire B 1868 m. 1893, George Grey Butlet Ewart Park, Wooler, North-Grey Butler

Holy Roman Empire) B 1864 m 1890, Helene Marie de Riquet, d of Prince Eugene

Hickne Marie de Riquet, d of Prince Eugene de Caraman-Chinnay Hen, John Eugene, s; (b 1801) Loughgur, Co Limerick; Chateau de Hondo, Canton des Grisons, Switzerland San Miniato, Horace Francis de Lousada, 2nd Maiquis de (cr. 1846, Tuscany). B. 1837, s. 1875 Sec Losada y Lousada. Duke of.
Souza, Sir Walter Eugene de Souza, Count of the Holy Roman Empire B. 1847
Stacpoole, George, 4th Duke de (cr. 1830, Rome), and 5th Count (cr. 1818, France). B. 1860, s. 1896 Formeily Lieut, 3rd Batt Princess of Walce's Own, J.P. Co. Galway, etc., etc. m. 1883, Pauline, d of Edward Francis Mack-voy, Esq. Han, George, Marquis de Stacpoole, s. (b. 1886).
Stern, Sydney Lames Stern, 2nd Viscount de

Stern, Sydney James Stern, 2nd Viscount de (Poi tugal) See Wandsworth, Lord Taaffe, Henry Count (cr before 1690, Austria). See Faafle, Viscount

Sie Taafle, Viscount
Teissier, Henry, sith Baron (cr. 1819, France).
B. 1862, s. 1805 Late Capt. 8th Hussars
Bourne House, East Woodhay, Newbury
Vallado, Henry, 9th Marquis de (cr. 1653,
Spain) Surname Walrond B. 1841, s. 1876
m. 1861, Carolina Maud, 40 fW J Clark,
Vernon, François Vernon de Landre Grogan de,
27th Count (cr. 1181, France). (Fitle in
abevance 1650 till 1781) Surname de Vernon.
B. 1803, s. 1803. Econocity in the army: and

abevance 1650 till 1781) Surname de Vernon. B 1802, 8 1897 Foi merly in the army; and Capt 3rd Batt "King's Own" Roval Lancaster Regt Served as serretary Egyptian Campaign '84-5, medal with clasp and bronze star Club, Piccatally Viarolo, Valerio-Christopher, 16th Count of (cr. 1454, Parma) See Magawly-Cerati, Count. Vittoria, Ilenry, 3rd Duke of (cr. 1814, Portugal). See Wellington, Duke of Waterloo, Henry, 3rd Prince of (cr. 1814, Hol-

See Wellington, Duke of Waterloo, Henry, 3rd Prince of (cr 1814, Holland). See Wellington, Duke of Worms, George, 2nd Baron de (cr 1871, Austria) B. 1829, s. 1882. m 1860, Louisa, d. of Baron de Samuel. Herr, Anthony Denis Maurice George, S. (b. 1869). Multon Park, Egham, Surrey.

Newlands, of Newlands and Barrowfield in the county of the City of Glasgow, and of Mauldshe Castle in the county of Lanark, Sir Horace Brand Townsend-Farquhar, Batt, M.P., cr Baron Farquhar, of St. Marvlebone in the county of London; Lord Halsbury, cr. Viscount Tiverton, of Tiverton in the county of Devon, and Earl of Halsbury, in the same county, Lord Muncaster (in the peerage of Ireland), cr. Baron Muncaster (in the peerage of Ireland), cr. Baron Muncaster, of Muncaster in the county of Cumberland, Sir Arthur Lawrence Halburton, G.C.B., cr. Baron Halburton, of Windsor in the Province of Nova Scotia and Dominion of Canada; and Major-General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, cr. Baron Kitchener of Khartoum, and of Aspall in the county of Suffolk. All the preceding are creations in the peerage of the United King. county of Sinois. All the preceding are creations in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The Rt. Hon George Nathaniel Curzon was cr. Baron Curzon of Kedleston in the county of Derby, in the peerage of Ireland

Peers, English, Deceased (Dec '97-Nov. '98). See Obituary.

Serjean-at-Arms, Major-Gen. Sir Aithur Ellis, K. C.V.O., C. S. I. Deputy Serjeant, — Shorthand Writer, W. H. Gurney-Salter, Esq.—Resident Superintendent, Mr. Williams

PEERS WHO HAVE BEEN COMMONERS.

The following list of names formerly borne in public life by gentlemen who are now members of the House of Lords, and whose present title is dissimilar to their surname, will be found of assistance in making references to the peerage.

Commoner. Adderley, Sir Chas., M.P. Norton, L. Bass, Sir Michael A., M.P. Burton, L. Beckett, Sir Edmund Grimthorpe Grimthorpe, L. Borthwick, Sir Alg., M.P., Glenesk, L.
Brooks, Sir T. Crawshaw, L.
Burns, Sir John ... Inverclyde, L.
Campbell, Sir A., M.P.
Blythswood, L.

Commoner. Carmarthen, Marq. of, M.P. Cochrane - Baillie, M.P. Corry, Mr. Montagu Cubitt, Mr. G., M.P. Cunliffe-Lister, Mr S. Dalkeith, Earl of, M P DeWorms, Baron H, M P.
Fellowes, Capt., M P.
Flower, Mr Cyril, M P. Foljambe, Cecil G Savile Fremantle, Mr. 1 F. Gardner, H, M.P. Gathorne - Hardy, M.P. Gibbs, Mr Henry Hucks Gibson, Mr Edw, M P. Giffard, Sir H., M P Gordon, Sii A. H., G.C M G Gore-Langton, Mr W S, M P Giimston, Viset, M.P. Giosvenoi, Eail, M.P. Grosvenoi, Ld. Rd., M.P. Giosvenoi, Mi. R. W., M.P Guinness, Sir A E, M P Guinness, Sir E Cecil, Bart Hamilton, Marg of, M P Hartington, Maig of, M P Heibert, Sidney, M P Holland, Sir Henry I, MP M P Hozier, Sir Wm Wallace Hubbard, Mr E, M P James, Mr W, M P Johnstone, Sir H, M P Knatchbull - Hugessen, Mr E, MP Legh, Mi. W J Lewisham, Lord, M P. Lindsay, Lord, M P. Lopes, Lord Justice Loyd-Lindsay, Sir R, M P. Lymington, Lord, M P. Manners, Lord John, M P. Marnorisharks M. L. Marjoribanks, Mr. Ł, Matthews, Henry, M.P. Plunket, D.R., M.P. Rolls, Mr. J. A. St. Aubyn, Sir J., M.P. Sandon, Viset, M.P. Scott, Lord Henry, M.P. Scott, Lord Henry, M P Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H., MP Smith, Sir Donald

Stafford, Marq. oi, M.P. Stanley, Colonel, M.P. Stephen, Sir George Stern, Mr., M.P. Sturt, Mr. Henry, M.P. Thesiger, General F. Chelmsford Thomson, Sir W, DCL. Kelvin, L. White, John Campbell. Williamson, J., M.P. Ashton, L.
Winn, Mr. Rowland, M.P. Saint Oswald, L.
Wolmer, Visct., M.P. Selborne, E.
This list is not exhaustive; a fuller list of

found in previous editions.

Leeds, D. Lamington, L. Rowton, L. Ashcombe, L. Masham, L. Buccleuch, D. Pirbright, L. De Ramsey, L. Battersea, L. Hawkesbury, L. Cottesloe, L Buighclere, L. Cranbrook, E.

Peer.

Aldenham, L. Ashbourne, L. Halsbury, E. Stanmore, L.

Γemple, E. Verulam, E. Westminster, D. Stalbridge, L.

Ebury, L. Ardilaun, L.

Iveagh, L. Abercorn, D. Devonshine, D. Pembroke, E.

Knutsford, V. Newlands, L. Addington, L Northbourne, L. Derwent, L.

Brabourne, L. Newton, L. Dartmouth, E. Crawford, L. Ludiow, L. Wantage, L Portsmouth, E. Rutland, D.

Iweedmouth, L. Llandaff, V Rathmore, L Llangattock, L. St Levan, L. Harrowby, E. Montagu of Beaulieu,

Rookwood, L. Strathcona and Mount Royal, L. Sutherland, D. Derby, Ł. Mount-Stephen, L. Wandsworth, L. Alington, L. Chelmsford, L. Overtoun, L. Peers who have been Commoners will be People's Palace for East London, The, opened May '87 by Her Majesty, is situated in the busy thoroughfare of the Mile End Road. It provides for the vast population of the East End a large hall for concerts, entertainments, etc.; a library and reading-rooms, gymnasia, swimming baths, social meeting rooms, game rooms, refreshment rooms, and trade shops and technical schools. The last-named department is intended to instruct youths in their trades, and is subdivided into day and evening departments. The day school, the fee of which per session of about 40 weeks is £2, contains 400 boys, of whom 205 pay fees, and the rest hold scholarships. The evening classes attract an average attendance of about 954, and embrace such subjects as brass-finishing, bookbinding, physiology, tailors' cutting, elocution, machine construction and drawing, elect. Much stress is laid upon this feature as a social factor of great probable importance. These trade training schools, built, equipped, at a cost of £20,000, by the Drapers' Company, were opened by the Master and Wardens of the Company Oct. 5th, '88. The site has cost in all £22,400. The "Palace" indea is a resuscitation and development of the Beaumont Philosophical Institute, established nearly half a century since in Mile End, the Governors of which are some twenty gentlemen closely identified with the East End. In '92 the buildings and grounds were practically completed by the grant of £3500 by the Drapers' Company towards the laying out of the grounds and the public gardens, which were then thrown open to the public. Patron, the Queen; Chairman of the Governors and Treasurer, Sir | H. Johnson; Secretary, C. E. Osborn. Offices. People's Palace, Mile End Road, E.

Persia. An independent Asiatic state lying between Turkey and Afghanistan, these times as large as France. The chief cities are Teleran, Tabriz, Ispahan, Meshed, and Shiraz The Shah, officially called the "Shahimshah" or king of kings, is the autociat of the realm, and carries on his government through a cabinet of 12 responsible ministers, and several ministers without portfolios. The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhsel-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice and superintend the collection of the revenue. The provinces are subdivided into districts. The chiefs of the nomal tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomade consist chiefly of Turks, Kurds, Arabs and Lurs, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and Persian literature. The ohief products of the country are silk, grain, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, and tobacco. The army numbers about 20,000, for whom about one-fourth are kept in active service. Revenue, '978, about £1,450,000. The Government obtained from the Imperial Bank of Persia in '92 a loan of £500,000, repayable in eighty half-yearly instalments. This is the only public debt. The imports and exports of '97 were estimated to amount to about £7,500,000. For Ministry see Diplomatic. See also Persian Roads and Tramways under Engineering.

Persia, Shah of. See Muzaffer-ed-Din.

Persian Gulf, etc. For Residents, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Peru. A republic on W. coast of S. America. The capital is Lima, with an estimated population of 104,000. The country contains vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining and petroleum fields and immense forests. The Sierra is a region of mineral wealth. The climate is very good, and the dynutry is admirably suited for European immigrants. The disastrous war with Chili completely shattered the power of Peru. The Constitution is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a House of Representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of the provinces. Executive in the hands of a President elected for four years. Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of teleration exists. Education is compulsory and free in the elementary schools Chief products are sugar, wool, cotton, coffies and guano Area, 464,000 sq. m.; ppp., 3000,000 Revenue, 96, about £1,002,000 exports about £1,130,000; imports, 97, about £1,000,000 | hermal debt, about £200,000 For Ministry, etc., see DiptionAnlic.—History, '98. In his Message to Congress the President stated that 1,000,000 sofre would be paid to Chili as the first part of the lansom of Facna and Arica (July 28th).

Peterborough, Bishop of. See under Peerage.

Petroleum Committee's Report. See Sission, Sect. 107.

Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, '98 See Stission, sect. 75

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A large group of the Asiatic Archipelago, and antil '98 ruled as a Spanish colony by a Governor-General, with the Caroline, Sulu, and Marianne Islands. Area, 114,326 sq. m., pop. over 7,500,000. The largest islands are Luzon and Mindanao Capital, Manila. The inhabitants consist of the aborigines, called Negritos, the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands, and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Over the two former races the Spaniards easily obtained the ascendency, but the Tagalos never bowed to Spanish rule. Great mineral wealth is suid to exist throughout the islands, but their unhealthy climate prevents any effective attempt being made to work it properly. The chief industries are in the hands of the Chinese, who number about 100,000. Sugar, hemp, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. The imports amount to about £2,000,000, and the exports to about £4,000,000. A conspiracy to secure the independence of the islands developed into open rebellion during '96. General Primo Rivera, appointed Governor in the latter part of '97, was charged by the Spanish Government with instructions to carry out a scheme of reforms. In December terms were arrived at with Agulnaldo and other rebel leaders for their aubmission. This was accomplished largely by the help of money, and a

full amnesty was granted, many of the leaders emigrating to Hong-Kong. Despite a small rising against the taxes in Luzon during March 198, which was speedily crushed, peace prevailed till the Americo-Spanish war broke out. varied till the America-Spanish war broke out. Then Admiral Dewey sailed with an American squadron from Hong-Kong and completely destroyed the Spanish ships in Manila harbour, capturing the forts at Cavite, and thus having Manila itself at his mercy. Being without military aid, he could not, however, proceed to reduce the city, so Aguinaldo and other rebel leaders were brought from Hong-Kong, and soon the old insurgents took the field again, and completely hemmed in Manila from the land side Meanwhile, American troops with supplies of animunition left San Fiancisco (May 26th), and a second expedition was despatched later on. The Spanish garrisons all! over the country were overpowered and the lack of provisions made the situation of the troops in Manila desperate. The Captaintroops in Mahla desperate Ine Captain-General, indeed, proposed to surrender (June; 5th), but finding himself unsupported resigned, and was succeeded by the second officer in command, afterwards leaving the island. The Ladrone Islands were seized by an Amerkan cruiser (20th) In due course the American troops arrived, and the disembarkation began (July vist) Agrunaldo had menuschie mede (July 1st) Aguinaldo had meanwhile made great progress, but a Germin man-of-war inter-fered with his troops while attacking IslaGrande in Subig Bay Thereupon Admiral Dewey sent two of his ships to take the island, and the German vessel retired (7th) The attitude of the Germans generally, and especially of the German squadron at Manila, was by no means friendly to the United States. Aguinaldo began to get troublesome early in August, owing to his arrogance, and his apparent desire to oust the Spaniards and then to get 11d of the Americans and run a rebel republic himself. However, the city was bombarded and taken by the American land and seaforces co-operating (13th), just one day after the signature of the peace protocol at Washington (see Spain and United STATES), and before the proclamation of the President, ordering a cessation of hostilities, could reach Manila. A deputation of the most influential natives in the Southern Philippines waited on the American Consul urging that the United States should annex the islands, and declaring that they would never submit to the rule of the Tagalos (Sept 3rd) Meanwhile the insurgents attacked the Spanish positions till they controlled the whole island of Luzon, except Manila and Cavite Their headquarters were fixed at Malolos, and there an Assembly of Delegates met (15th), and decided (23rd) to request the Americans to recognise the inde-pendence of the islands, save for an American protectorate relating only to external affairs Aguinaldo was elected President Consider able friction manifested itself as time went on between the American forces and the insurgents, and there was even a naval engagement (Oct. 19th), while General Otis obliged them to evacuate the suburbs of Manila. Meanwhile the Peace Commissioners were sitting in Paris, and the American delegates presented a demand (31st) for the cession of the whole Philippine Archipelago to the United States, as territorial communication on the subject. At about the indemnity for the expenses of the war. This same time the adaptation of Dr. Joly's methods was, of course, rejected by the Spanish Communication on the subject. At about the indemnity for the expenses of the war. This same time the adaptation of Dr. Joly's methods missioners; but ultimately the United States colour photography into popular notice, the missioners; but ultimately the United States colour photography into popular notice, the Cabinet sent instructions (Nov. 13th) that the Natural Colour Photographic Co. of Dublin

American terms must be accepted within a week. The Spanish Commissioners thereupon refused to discuss the question of Spanish sovereignty, and proposed that to avoid a rupture the interpretation of the clause of the Protocol relative to the Philippines should be submitted to arbitration (16th).

PHOTOGRAPHY, '98.

General activity in all branches of photographic practice during the year has resulted m many technical advances, whilst the average of artistic work is distinctly higher. Perhaps the most important announcement of the year was the communication to the Royal Society which Dr W J Russell made in his Bakerian lecture with reference to the photogenic emanations of a great many substances, especially metals such as zinc. Dr. Russell's careful experiments carried to a further point Captain Coulson's "Vapography," so called from the fact that this eminent investigator found that certain metals give off at ordinary temperatimes vapours which, even at a distance, and trespective of intervening substances, such as glass or celluloid, will affect the gelatino-bromide film in the same way as will light. The interest almost amounting to consternation which these communications created amongst inventors and makers of apparatus will be easily understood when it is remembered that zinc has often been largely used for apparatus wherein it was brought into contact with the sensitive plate, to which it was never suspected of doing many Among the organic bodies ionind to affect a plate may be placed oils and turpentines. Alcohol, ether, petroleum, etc., have no apparent action, but amongst organic solids which are injurious may be placed mahogany (of which nearly all cameras are made), also oak, acacia, cork, charcoal, etc. Gutta percha, paper, parchiment, gelatine, and collodion, though mactive themselves, permit the active emanations of other bodies to pass through them, whilst mica, selenite, and gum arabic are opaque to them. These emanations arabic arc opaque to them. These emanations in other respects justify their being termed vapours flowing, turning corners, and generally moving piecisely as fluids and vapours generally do Whilst a great deal more remains to be done to systematise and explain the discoveries thus far made, the subject bristles with interest, and would seem to open up difficulties of grave import, at the same time possibly clearing up some matters hitherto but little understood.

Colour photography, misleadingly so-called, has been the constant object of study by Capt. Abney, Ives, Joly, Lippmann, and others, and under the term heliochromy many interesting lectures and demonstrations have been given, and the various methods of three-colour printing have come into more general commercial use. The scientific requirements of colour photography, and the difference between this and photography in natural colours, formed the subject of the sixth Boyle lecture, delivered by Capt. Abney in '97, but the publication of which was not until February of the past year, and it must be regarded as an important

supplying, in such a form that any photographer might use them, the necessary ruled screen and tinted glass for taking the three negatives for subsequent superposition, and thus producing a heliochrome. The Chassagne process, which created so much excitement last year, is discredited, and of Bennetto's alleged discovery little more has been heard, so that for all practical purposes colour photography, in the sense the average person understands the term, is about where it has been any time this last Photographic Society this year a result was shown in vivid colours by M1. Edwin Brewerton, in which two subsequent printings were made in pigmented-bichromated gum of the requisite transparent colours on a blue ferro-prussiate foundation, the result being a vividly coloured print in hues approximately true to nature for this he was awarded a medal. At the same exhibition some examples of carbon printing shown by Mi. Thos Manly, who christens his process Ozotype The principle of this process, however, remains a secret with its exhibitor With regard to the at present chimerical notion of combining the powers of photography and the electric telegraph, various more or less the electric telegraph, various more or sensational announcements have appeared from time to time in the general press accrediting obscure persons here and there with having made astounding discoveries which would revolutionise all known methods of long-distance communications. What may be called Teleelectroscopy, however, temains as yet only within the sphere of the possible. According to Herr Liesegang this can be accomplished with almost any degree of perfection, it being merely a question of cost for the maintenance and delicate construction of apparatus. The results of the expeditions at the beginning of the year to observe the total eclipse of the sun were attended with much photographic interest, owing to the very complete an anagements which were made to secure complete photo graphic records. Much that was of great value in this direction was secured, and formed the nucleus of an interesting fecture delivered by the Astronomer Royal during the great photographic exhibition at the Crystal Palace in May. Under the title Cammatograph, and a host of other faucy names, this popular and entertaining form of photograph is new being shown all over the country, though neither the film nor the projected image can be said to have been very noticeably improved, and most of the draw-backs are still present. In October Mr. Birt Acres, who was the first to show "animated pictures" in London, introduced to a critical audience a new and simplified machine which would be within the reach of nearly every one, and by means of which apparatus, attached to any ordinary camera, cinematograph films can be exposed and again projected on the screen by any photographer of only ordinary attainments and opportunities. The National Photographic Record and Survey Association has now taken definite form, and has already been the means of depositing several hundreds of excellent historical photographs in the British Museum In this connection Sir Benjamin Stone has established an excellent department. connection with improvements in photographic optics Mr. T. H. Dalimeyer has been prominent, gaining high places at the examinations in whilst Ross, Ltd., have given to the photoboth schools. After serving in Algeria with grapher an eminently useful instrument in the the Zouaves he entered the infantry, and

Ross-Goerz lens. Acetone as an alkaline accompaniment of pyrogallol has been prominently brought to public notice and highly spoken of whilst a new reagent, Diogen, has been added to the list. The Gum Biohromate punting method, a resuscitation of an old and nearly obsolete process recommended on account of the liberal amount of control the operator can exercise over the formation of the image, has found increasing favour. Other printing methods, more or less modifications of familiar ones, new brands of dry plates, many new and remarkably ingenious hand cameras, have been introduced, and the extension and increase of manufacturing firms who are solely occupied in the making of photographic materials or appliances, all point to the continued vitality of photography as an assistance in aits, clafts and industries, and as a hobby for the more leisured classes.

Perhaps from a general standpoint the event of the year was the great International Photographic Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace under the auspices of the Royal Photographic Society, and opened by H. R. H. The Prince of Wales on April 25th. It was the most compared to the property of the prince of the Royal Photographic Compared to the property of the prince of of the plete and extensive exhibition of Photography in all its branches and applications that has even been held. Almost simultaneously an exhibition of the Photographic Trades was held at the Portman Rooms, London. At the commencement of the year an important photographic exhibition was held in Glasgow; and in April the North-Western Photographic Exhibition at Manchester was up to that time in some re mannester was up to that time in some respects unique as regards photograph exhibitions outside London, the system of awarding medals and pizes being abolished with notable success. In November, in the Lity Art Galleries of Biadford, an exhibition called The Yorkshire Exhibition on similar lines was held, the Bradford Corporation lending the Galleries and in other ways assisting the undertaking.

The Annual Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society was held from Sept 20th to Nov 12th, at 5a, Pall Mall, in the galleries of the Royal Water Colour Society, as usual Six medals were awarded, the smallest number on record, the recipients being Art Section, W. J. Watten, W. F. Fraser, Charles 5 Baynton, Mathide Weil, Leonge E. Thompson, Technical Section, W. Edwin Brewerton. The Photographic Salon was held in the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly, from Sept 30th to Nov. 5th The Photographic Convention met at Glasgow from July oth to 12th Mr. John Stuart being the president for the year. The Earl of the president for the year. The Earl of Clawford, the president of the Royal Photo graphic Society, hopes to prevail on Government to establish Photographic departments at all principal public museums, for the supply of official photographs of the objects they contain. In addition to the boon which this would be to authors, publishers, etc, it would be giving photographers an official status which might in time necessitate and so lead to the establishment of a Government training

Picquart, Colonel, was born at Strasburg in 1854, and was educated at St. Cyr 72-74, and at the General Staff School from '74-'76,

gained his captaincy '80. In '83 he was appointed to the War Office staff, and in '85-88 served in Tonquin, where he earned a decora-tion. Returning to France he became professor at the Military School, and in '93 rejoined the War Office, becoming head of the Intelligence Department in succession to Colonel Sandherr, Department in succession to Colonel Sandnerr, in 95 I he next year he was given the rank of lieut-colonel, but then he began his inquiries into the Dreyfus case, moved thereto by certain suspicious discoveries which he made as to Major Esterhazy. In this he was at first encouraged by his official superiors, at its encouraged by his official superiors, but afterwards discouraged, and in January '97 he was sent in disgrace to Tunis. He returned to take a prominent part in the inquiries and legal proceedings which took place in the winter of '97 and during '98, and his evidence formed the strongest proof of the illegality of the trial at which Dreyfus was condemned, and of the astounding methods employed by the War Office to hush up the affair. In Feb '98 he was placed on the retired list, and afterwards prosecuted on a charge of revealing War Office secrets See France, History, 98, for full details.

Pinero, Arthur Wing, dramatic author, was in London in 1855 Commencing a legal b. in London in 1855 Commencing a legal career, he afterwards became connected with the stage, and acted at the Lyceum and Hay-market Theatres. Devoting himself to playwriting he produced his first piece, which was entitled "Two can Play at that Game," at the entitled "Two can Play at that Game," at the Lyceum. Other plays from his pen include "£200 a Year" (77), "The Money Spinner" (80), "The Squire" (81), "Lords and Commons," "The Rocket" (83), "The Magistrate" (85), "Sweet Lavender," "The Profligate," "In Chancery," "Lady Bountiful," "The Times," "The Second Miss. Lanqueray" (93), "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and "The Benefit of the Doubt," both produced in '95, "The Princess and the Butterfly," produced at 51 James's Theatre, March '97, and "Trelawny of the Wells," produced at the Court Theatie Jan '98. He also collaborated with Sin Arthur Sulliyan and Mr Comyus Cair in "The Beauty Sullivan and Mr Comyns Cair in " The Beauty Stone," a romantic musical diama pioduced at the Savoy Theatre in May '98 Address 63, Hamilton Terrace, London, N.W

Poet Laureate. An office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV, the first patent being granted in 1630 It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III Amongst those who have held this office may, be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, Irish (and Tennyson. Mr Alfred Austin (q.v) is the Police. present holder of the office.

Poisons Bill See Session, sect 76.

of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was pro-hibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party But both are equally opposed to the Russian Government. See Russia.

Police Courts. Oity Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor; Chief Clerk, C. G. Douglas. Guildhall, presided over by one of the Aldermen, in rotation for a week at a time; Chief Clerk, H. G. Savill. Metropolitan: Bow Street, Covent Garden Magistrates, Sir J. Bridge, Knt., Sir J. Vaughan, Knt., and F. Lushington, Esq., Chief Clerk, H. Cavendish. Glerkenedl, King's Cross Road Magistrates, J. R. W. Bros and H. Smith, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, O. Wheele. Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane Magistrates, G. L. Denman and A. A. Hopkins, Esqs., Chief Clerk, T. C. Martin. Great Marlborough Street Magistrates, Albert De Rutzen and E. N. F. Fenwick, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, T. R. Lyell. Marylebone, Seymour Place Magistrates, M. Curtis Bennett and A. C. Plowden, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, W. Tate. Work, High Stiect, Borough Magistrates, W. Slade and E. S. Foi dham, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Naiii North London, Stoke Newington Road: Magistrate, E. C. T. D'Eyncourt; Chief Clerk, H. Naiii North London, Stoke Newington Road: Magistrate, F. M. Cad and John Dickinson, Fsqs., Chief Clerk, S. Savill Westminster, Vincent Souarc Magistrates, R. H. Bullock Marsham, and Jas Sheil, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. H. Stford Worshin Street Magistrates, T. H. Bullock Marsham, and Jas Sheil, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. H. Stford Worshin Street Magistrates, R. Police Courts. City Mansion House, pre-Vincent Schart Magistiates, R. H. Bulloca Marsham, and Jas Sheil, Esqs; Chief Clerk, A. H. Safford Worship Street Magistrates, A. H. Safford Worship Street Magistrates, Chief Clerk, H. Fitterton West London (West Kensington), Vernon Street Magistrates, John Rose and R. O. B. Lane, Q. C., Fsqs., Chief Clerk, F. E. Lowris South-Western, Lavender Hill: Magistrate, C. K. Francis, Esq.; Chief Clerk, G. A. Bird Greenwich and Woolwich Magistrates (Chieffer & Reunedy and G. Paul Taulor G A Bird Greenwish and Woolwish Magistrates, Gilbert G Kennedy and G Paul Taylor, Esqs. Chief Clerk, H P Newton. West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford Magistrates, E Baggallay, Esq and the Borough Justices; Chief Clerk, W. H Fowler The Clerkenwell and North London police courts are together served by three magistrates, as are also the South-Western and West London. Hours of Sitting. Mansion House, 12 to 2; Guildhall, 10 to 4; Greenwich, 10 to 1.30; Woolwich, 2.30 to 5. All other Courts, 10 to 5.

POLICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Below will be found a series of articles on the police forces of the United Kingdom, arranged in the following order 1, Metropolitan Police; 2, City of London Police; 3, Police of England and Wales (Counties and Horoughs), 4, The Scotch Police; 5, Royal Irish Constabulary; 6, Dublin Metropolitan

Metropolitan Police. - Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of Poland, a general government of Russia, the district by watchmen was discontinued by including ten provinces, with a total area of 49,759 square miles, and a population of over 9,000,000. The country had a separate constitution x815-30, and a separate government all places within a radius of fifteen miles of 30-64, but, in the latter year it was deprived

which has its own police. The Metropolitan police district consists of twenty-one land divisions, in addition to its jurisdiction on the river Thames. Every division is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, and the subdivisions under that of inspectors. Each subdivision has a station house in charge of inspectors, who are sometimes assisted by sergeants. About 260 mounted police patrol the more distant parts of the outer subdivisions, and assist in the inner divisions during processions assist in the inner divisions during processions and large meetings. The Thames police are selected from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam launches. For executive purposes there are three police districts, each of which is in charge of a superior officer, called a Chief-Constable. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department. In each division there are about fifty men selected as a reserve force to carry out special duties, headed by an inspector and assisted by several sergeants. The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary This office is now held by Sir Edward Bradford, C. C. B., K.C.S.I. Fhere are three Assistant Commissioners—A. C. Bruce, Esq., Dr. Anderson, C. B. and Sir A. C. Howard, C. B.—and four Chiel Constables. Latest returns, for the year ending Dec. '97, give the strength as 15,452, compilsing 32 superintendents, 578 inspectors, 1908 sergeants, and 12,934 constables Four superintendents, 52 inspectors, 197 sergeauts, and 15 5 constables were employed on special duties for various Government Departments. The police available for service in the Metropolis, exclusive of the last named, were 28 superintendents, 526 inspectors, 1711 sergeants, and 11,429 constables; total, 13,644. The financial administration is under the control of the Receiver for the Metropolitan police district, A R Pennefather, Esq., CB, who is appointed by the Crown. He has the direction of contracts of every description, the management of all police building s, he buys the sites of and elects new buildings, and all the property of the police force is vested in him. He is constituted a corporation sole with perpetual succession. He receives all money applicable to the purposes of the Metropolitan police, and makes all disbursements. He is also the receiver for the Metropolitan police courts. He has a staff of 22 clerks, 19 surveyors and assistants, 12 storekeepers and assistants, and 65 subordinate officers. The income of the force for the year 36-7 was £1,772,978, and of the pension fund £300,442 There are also a chief surgeon and about thirty Civil Service clerks. There are local surgeons of the police in the divisions. The most important branch of the police not engaged in ordinary divisional duty is the Oriminal Investigation Department, which was organised in '78 under a "director," and is now presided over by Dr. Anderson, CB, assistant commissioner. A part of this service is at New Scotland Yard, and consists of a superintendent, three chief and three firstclass inspectors, seven second-class inspectors, and about eighteen sergeants. There is also another part of the service in each division, under the charge of an inspector, responsible to the director. The number of members beto the director. The number of members be-longing to each branch is regulated according to circumstances. The Convict Supervision

Office, established in '80, is a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, under a superintendent. It registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, particulars of discharged convicts on heence, and other criminals under police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of 71. The development and progress of this office has been immense, and the amount of good it has done in co-operation with Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and otherwise for the prevention and repression of crime, not only in the Metropolis but throughout the provinces, cannot be exaggerated. The number of licence holders, supervisees, and expirees registered by the Metiopolitan Police from '64 to the end of December '97, was 56,898. So commendable December '97, was 56,898. So commendable are the results of this work that the number of identifications in '97 was 3701 as compared with 3503 in '96 The register is a national one, dealing with every convict, supervisee and habitual criminal discharged in England and Wales. In Oct '93 the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to inquire into and report upon the best means available for identifying habitual criftinals. This committee reported in Feb. 104, recommending the adoption in a modified form of the French method of anthropographic and the committee of the french method of anthropographic and the first form of the french method of anthropographic and the first form of the french method of anthropographic form of the french metho net form of the French method of anthropometiv as carried out in France by M. Bertillon, together with Mr. Francis Galton's finger-print system. This proposal has been approved by the Home Secretary, and he has intrusted its administration to Dr Anderson, Assistant-Commissioner of Police, and has appointed Dr J G Garson as an expert to assist in organising the department established for that purpose. Among other departments of for that purpose Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the executive branch. and the public carriage and lost property branch. Satisfactory provisions are made for rewards for diligence and praiseworthy acts by the of discipline. Appreciable regulations also exist for promotion and testing by examination the qualifications of members to fill the higher offices Provision is made by the Police Act on the lorce who have completed 25 years' approved service; and the pension is to be not less than $\frac{1}{6}$, or more than $\frac{3}{8}$, of their annual pay, with an addition of not less than $\frac{1}{60}$, or more than 3, of such pay for every year of approved service above 25 years, so that the pension shall not exceed more than 4 of their yearly pay. Provisions are also made for payment of pensions to policemen who have served a less number of years, and who are incapacitated by injuries in the performance of their duty. l'ensions are to be paid to the widows and allowances to the children of a member of the force who dies from the effect of an injury received in the execution of his duty. Gratuities may be granted in other cases to the widow and children of a policeman who dies from any and children of a politeman who dies from any other cause while in the force. The rateable value of the Metropolitan area for '96-7 was £40.265,598. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local laxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metropolitan Police Force for '97 was about £1,340,000.

City of London Police.—This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who

is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen. The total strength of the force is 928, consisting of 1 Assistant-Comthe force is 948, consisting of 1 Assistant-Com-missioner, 1 superintendent Executive De-partment, 1 superintendent Detective Depart-ment, 8 chief inspectors, 15 district inspectors, 22 station inspectors, 12 detective inspectors, 72 sergeants, 7 detective sergeants, and 795 constables. In addition to the above, 55 con-stables are employed on private service duty stables are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £135 per annum for each man. The force has also a surgeon, receiver, chief clerk, and several assistant clerks. The detective department consists of a superintendent, 12 inspectors, 7 sergeants, 12 detective constables, and about 45 plain clothes constables, who are selected from the uniform branch. The Police area is divided into three districts, each con-taining two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by five district inspectors and six station inspectors district inspectors and six station inspectors. The Superannuation Fund is provided from the stoppage of 24 per cent of the pay of the force, the amount of fines at Police Courts, etc., the balance being provided from the Police rate. The City Police Superannuation Act, '94, provides pensions for members of the Force with 25 years' service in espective of are. The total cost of the force is about £136,000 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of 5½d on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, with-out Imperial aid. The pay of the force is out Imperial aid The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom. The members also enjoy other advantages, perhaps the greatest of which is the scheme for granting pensions to the widows of deceased members of the service. All married men contribute from 4d. to 15. per week, according to their rank, the balance is made up by grants from the City cash, the pensions varying from 7s. to 21s per week The services of nearly 200 men are daily required to cope with the enormous and everincreasing traffic of the City, the most capable men being selected for this dangerous and important duty, for which they receive a small allowance of extra pay. Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside Chief Clerk and Superintendent, Mr. John Whatley.

The Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs)—5ce pictions eds. for the various Acts from 39 to 56 felating to the appointment of police in counties and boroughs. Important changes were made concerning their control and payment by the Local Government Act 1888. By this statute the powers, duties and liabilities of quarter session and magistrate out of session respecting the county police, are to be exercised and discharged through the standing joint committee of the quarter sessions and county council. In those boroughs (not being county boroughs), which according to the census of 3n had a population of less than 10,000, it is provided by this Act that the power and duties of the watch committee have now ceased and have been transferred to the council of the administrative county which comprises these

boroughs. County boroughs, as defined by the Local Government Act, are those cities and towns each of which on June 1st, '88, either had a population of not less than 50,000 or was a county of itself. To a considerable extent, the system of administration in cities and large towns is based upon that which exists in the Metropolitan police. The cost of the county and borough police is paid from rates levied in counties and boroughs, supplemented by a contribution from the Exchequer or Local by a contribution from the Exchequer or Local Taxation Account of half the cost of pay and clothing of every force certified by the Home Secretary on the report of the Inspector of Constabulary to be efficient The Local Taxation Account has been provided by the Local Government Act, '88, and consists of the proceeds of the duties on local taxation, licences, and fourfifths parts of one-half of the probate duty payable in certain ascertained proportions to each county and borough in aid of their rates. By the Police Act, '90, equitable provisions were made for payment of pensions for life to all members of county and borough police forces in England and Wales In certain cases gratuities are paid to them and to their widows and children (see Metropolitan Police for further statements under this head, which are substantially applicable to the county and borough police). The pension scales are, as regards the great majointy of the forces, the maximum rates men-tioned in the Act In a considerable proportion of counties a limit of age is required, and in of counties a limit of age is required, and in some instances as much as sixty years of age is stipulated before pensions are granted. The authorised stringth of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 20th, 20, 25,701. Out of this number there were 1460 in the Liverpool force, exclusive of 436 of all ranks additionally appointed—viz, 373 for the Docks, 11 for private duty, and 52 for the fire brigade, 1031 in the Manchester force, exclusive sive of 6 constables appointed at private cost; 700 in the Birmingham force, exclusive of 15 of 700 in the Diffiningnam force, exclusive of 15 different ranks appointed at private cost; 84 in the Leeds force, 402 in the Bristol force, exclusive of 6 constables not paid by rates; and 440 in the Sheffield force, exclusive of 10 different ranks appointed at private cost. All these boroughs and a few other of the most populous towns have a more or less meritable detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol appear to be very good.

The Scotch Police.—Several statutes have been passed from an early part of this century for establishing and maintaining police forces in Scotland Fire principal Acts under which they are now regulated are those of '57, to render more effectual the police in counties and burghs, and the Act of '62 for making better provision for regulating the police of towns and populous places. The authority of each county force was vested in the Commissioners of Supply, acting through a police committee. By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, '89, this authority has now been transferred to a standing joint committee, consisting of County Councillors, and such Commissioners not exceeding seven of each class. The Sheriff of the county, or one of his substitutes in his absence, is to be an ex-officio member of this Committee. It is provided also by the same statute that the administration of the police in any burgh or police burgh, containing a less population than

7000, shall also be transferred to the same authority. The Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the vear ended Dec. 21st, '97, the authorised strength of the force is 4713, of which 1701 belong to county forces and 3012 to city and burgh forces. There are also 200 additional police who are privately employed. If these are added, the total in counties will be 1700 and in cities and burghs 3152, giving a grand total of 4922 policemen in Scotland, excluding the Orkney and Shetland Islands. There is a detective staff of 131 officers in 12 county and in 11 city and burgh forces. The staff in the former is 24 and in the latter 85. In addition to these detectives constables in plain clothes frequently assist them In Edinburgh there is a detective staff of 26, consisting of i lieutenant, i inspector, 3 sergeants, and 21 detective officers. In Glasgow, which has a police force of 1320 members and an estimated a police force of 17300 members and an estimated population of 715,000, there is a detective staff of 42, consisting of 2 lieutenants, 7 sub-inspectors, and 33 detective officers. The Criminal Registry kept at Łáinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Greenock, Dumfries, Dundee, Perth, Stirling, Elgin and Ayr works very satisfactorily in supplying the police with valuable information concerning habitual criminals. The total amount expended for the last financial year for pay and clothing for the whole authorised force was £377,551 160 9d. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional gate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £460,365 68., which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police. Towards the cost of pay and clothing £150,000 per annum is distributed out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. This amount is made up of duties of local taxation, licences, and a part of the probate duty Only those forces, however, are entitled to be aided out of the amount which obtain a certifiadded out of the amount which obtain a ceitin-cate from the Secretary for Scotland under the Police Act of '77. A satisfactory system of paying pensions and gratuities has been pro-vided by the Police (Scotland) Act, '90, sub-stantially similar to the system established for the police of England and Wales by another;

statute passed in the same year.

In his last annual report the Inspector of Constabulary states that he has always been in favour of a General Criminal Investigation Department for Sociland, working from a central office, which would be of the greatest service in the prevention and detection of Crime.

Royal Irinh Countabulary.—This is a semi-military force, consisting of 11,240 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. In quelling disturbances they are frequently required to act in large bodies in the double capacity of policemen and soldiers, but upon all their ordinary duties they are, like the men of other police forces, armed with a truncheon only. As at present constituted, the Irish Constabulary force was established by Act of Parliament in 36. It has undergone several changes and additions to its strength by subsequent statutes. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of Her Majesty. The City of Dublin one commences,

and its suburbs are protected by the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and the Royal Irish Constabulary perform police duties for the remainder of Ireland This force is directly under the Irish Government, and the Parliamentary responsibility is in the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The principal officer of the Constabulary is the Inspector-General, resident in Dublin, and who is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General and three Assistant Inspectors-General. Each county or riding is under the immediate charge of a county inspector. A certain number of districts are allotted in every county, with a district inspector in charge of each. The members of the force subordinate to the district inspectors are head constables. sergeants, acting-sergeants, and constables. The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom viz, collecting agricultural statistics yearly, taking the census decennially, acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; any, acting as auctioneers for sale of discuss, acting as inspectors of weights and measures; the performance of Custom officers duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise the 'prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illuit distillation. A Reserve Force in Dublin was established in '39 for duty, when required, in any part of Ireland Its authorised strength consists of 4 district inspectors, 8 head constables, and 400 sergeants, acting-sergeants and constables. The headquaiters of this body is at the depot in Phenix Paik. This is also the place for recruiting and the professional education of all members of Palk. This is also the place for recruiting and the professional education of all members of the Constabulary, Recruits must be unnarried, at least 5 ft 9 in in height, and between 19 and 27 years of age. The chief officer in command is called the Commandant of the Depot, and is one of the Assistant Inspectors-General A separate extra force was established by Act of Parliament for Religious 19 ft. selfast in '65, with an inspector in charge now styled Commissioner of Police, whose salary and half the cost of the extra men was to be paid for by that borough. In '70 a small additional force was appointed to Londonderry, the cost of which was to be defined in the the cost of which was to be defrayed in the same manner Civil Service examinations are held, where candidates nominated by the Chief Secretary for Ireland compete for cadetships in the force. The vacancies for district inspectors are filed in fixed proportions by cadets or by specially selected head constables of exceptional merit. Candidates for cadetships must be unmarried, at least 5 ft 8 in. in height, and between 21 and 26 years of age. The Royal Irish Constabulary is the only police force in the United Kingdom which is almost entirely supkported from the Imperial funds, the remainder of the cost is met by the comparatively small payments made in various districts when special services of the Constabulary are necessary. An equitable pension system, which has varied very much from time to time, has been established by statute law. Special provisions have also been made for men who are incapacitated from injuries received in the discharge of their duty. Pensions and gratuities are also payable to the widows and children of head constables and other subordinate members of the force who die while serving therein. Payment of gratuities is also authorised to the widows and children of pensioners who die within one year after their superannuation

Dublin Metropolitan Police.—In 1808 Dublin was formed into a district called the "Police District of Dublin Metropolis" After several changes the police system of this arter several changes the police system of this city was in '36 reorganised upon the basis, in a great measure, of the Metropolitan Police Force, as established by Sir Robert Peel's Act of '29. After other statutes had passed for the amendment of the Lublin police it was further assimilated to the Metropolitan Police, and has since continued to be worked as far as practicable on the same lines The Dublin Metropolitan Police is under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. The Commissioner submits an annual report to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, accompanied by statistical tables respecting the work of the police, the state of crime, and particulars concerning public and refreshment houses, drunkenness, and hackney carriages. When the duties of the Dublin Metropolitan Police commenced in '38, it consisted of 911 officers and men. At the end of '97 the effective strength of the force was 1144 of all ranks, consisting of 7 superintendents, 24 inspectors, 35 station sergeants, 143 sergeants, and 903 constables. An excellent detective staff exists in the force for the prevention and staff exists in the force for the prevention and detection of crime, headed by a superintendent and other officers. The area of the Dublin Metropolitan district is 32 15 square miles, and the population, according to the census of '01, 18 352,277. The expenditure of the force for the year ending March 31st, '97, for the Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts and police establishment, was £144,78 78 54, of which £52,661 cs. 1d was received as appropriations in aid from local sources, and the balance from the Imperial Treasury Pensions and gratuities are provided for the force by an Act of Pallaare provided for the force by an Act of Parliament passed in '83.

POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In the first years of the Parliament of 1868 only two parties were known to the House of Commons—(1) Conservatives, and (2) Liberals, the latter being subdivided into Whigs and Radicals. Irish members who were not Conservative were classed as Liberal, though they occasionally asserted their independence. Home Rule movement was statted in Dublin by the late Mr. Butt in '70, and soon gained considerable support At the general election of '74, 56 Home Rulers were returned by Irish constituencies, and in '80 the number rose to Almost from the first the party consisted 63 Almost from the first the party consisteur of a moderate and a more forward section, and this division was maintained in the Parliament of '80, the one section giving a general support of 80, the one section giving a general support to the Liberal party, while the second and larger half acted independently of, and in the main hostilely to, them under the leadership of Mr. Parnell At the general election of '85 the moderates disappeared, and Mi. Parnell led a party numbering in all 86 In the spring of '86 Mr. Gladstone, up to that time the acknowledged head of the whole Liberal party, declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces or a many of them as * Parnell and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's action,

declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of 85 (afterwards 86) Nationalists or Parnellites, 102 Gladstonians, 77 Liberal Unionists, and 316 Conservatives.

The Conservatives, with the support of the Liberal Unionists, then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. The only Unionist to take office was Mr Goschen, who, at the greatest crisis in the history of Lord balisbury's Government, accepted the post (which Lord R. Chuichill had resigned) of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonians and Unionists, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed In opposition the relations between Mi Gladstone and the Nationalists were, after he had accepted Home Rule, most coidial. The even course of events was, however, naturally disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 54 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule whene more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr Parnell died in 91, and Mi. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of a Notonellists of the expension of the return of a School of the expension of the return of a Notonellists of the expension of the return of a Notonellists of the expension of the policy and the leader of his following.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of 72 Nationalists, 9 Painellites, 275 Gladstonian Liberals, 46 Liberal Umonists, and 268 Conscrivatives From the point of view of party combination the Ministerialists found upon the whole little to complain of during the famous and protracted Home Rule Bill session of '93. Contrary to the expectation of some members of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist alliance field together wonderfully well. On March 1st, '94, Mr. Gladstone made, in the House of Commons, a vigorous attack upon the House of Commons, a vigorous attack upon the House of Loids for its action upon the Parish Councils Bill, and this speech proved to be his last utterance from the Treasury Bench. The subsequent appointment of Lord Rosebery to the premiership was undoubtedly popular with the bulk of the Liberal press, and was commented upon very favourably by the Opposition organs. Mr. Labouchere, however, and a number of Radicals acting with him, strongly objected to the appointment of a peer as Premier, and urged the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the position. The effect of their opposition, though not noticeable at the time, was seen later on in '96. On June 14th, '95, the Liberal Government were beaten on the estimate for the Houses of Parliament buildings, on the 20th they were in a majority of 7 only on an amendment to the Welsh Church Bill, on the 21st they were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rosebery placed his resignation in the hands of the Queen, by whom it was accepted. Lord Salisbury

was sent for, and duly formed an administration. His cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no less than nineteen members, of whom fifteen were Conservative, including Mr. Goschen (who in '93 was announced to be a member of the Carlton) and four Unionists. The latter wing of the Coalition Party also received such a share of the minor appointments as caused no little heart-burning in many Conservative breasts The dissolution hany Conservative beasts in the dissolution of '95 which followed was notable for one thing, in that it marked the disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from Parliamentary life

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152, the biggest majority of modern times, instead of a minority of 28. There were 340 Conservatives, 71 Liberal Unionists, 177 Liberals, 70 Nationalists and 12 Parnellites returned Although the Anti-Parnellites had acted together in Parliament, rumours were prevalent of internal dissensions; and in July '95, in the very midst of the general election, a serious dispute arose as to certain Irish seats. Mr McCarthy having as to certain Irish seats. Mr McCarthy having decided not to again stand for the chairman-ship of the Irish Parliamentary or Anti-Parnellite party, Mr. Sexton was unanimously requested by the party to serve as its chairman, but declined the honour. At a meeting of the party held on Feb 18th, '06, Mr. Dillon was elected sessional chairman by 38 to 21 votes. In April Mr Sexton accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. That there were sharp differences of opinion in the ranks of the party was ences of opinion in the ranks of the party was more than once made manifest in the course of the session. The reverses of the general election left Loid Rosebery leader of the Liberal party, and leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, Sir William Harcourt being leader of the Opposition in the Combeing leader of the Opposition in the Commons, and these positions they respectively continued to fill during the session of '96. Very little of note occurred in the House of Lords, but Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act. Cn Oct. 6th, '96, in the midst of the agritation arising out of the Armenian at octices, lead to Sonday wrote to the chief Libral Loid Rosebery wrote to the chief Liberal whip. "I find myself in apparent difference with a considerable mass of the Liberal party on the Eastern Question, and in some conflict of opinion with Mr. Gladstone, who must necessarrly always exercise a matchless authority sarily always exercise a matchies authority in the party, while scarcely from any quarter do I receive explicit support. This situation, except as regards Mi Gladstone, is not altogether new; but in saying this I complain of no one. I regret only that I should appear to divide the energies and try the faith of Liberals. This question, however, is above and beyond personal considerations. When I speak, which I do this week [at Edinburgh], I must speak my mind, and sizek it without reference. speak my mind, and speak it without reference to party. Under these circumstances it is best for the party and myself that I should speak, not as Leader but as a free man I consequently beg as Leader but as a free man it consequently beg to notify to you that the leadership of the party, so far as I am concerned, is vacant, and that I resume my liberty of action." In his speech a few days later Lord Rosebery declared

European war. It afterwards became apparent that this was the view taken by a large section of the Liberal party, though there were others undoubtedly who were prepared for isolated action under certain circumstances.

During '07 but little change occurred in the mutual relations of the parties in Parliament, or in the internal condition of the parties them. selves Political antagonism was allowed to fall into abeyance during the outburst of patriotic feeling evoked by the Diamond Jubilee; the business in both Houses of Parliament was got through as rapidly and with as little party contention as possible. The two most con-tentious items were the Workmen's Compen-sation Act and the Voluntary Schools Act. Several bye-elections occurred, at nearly all of which the Liberal poll exhibited a very marked improvement upon that of '95, and many of which were won outright by the Liberals. During the excitement consequent upon the state of affairs in Giecce, a section of the Liberals—conspicuous among them being Mr. George Russell—formed a Forward Party advocating a more determined attitude against Turkey on the part of Great Britain. Early in October the disaffection of many Conservatives on account of the deference paid by the party to on account of the deference paid by the party to Mr. Chamberlain—especially in respect to the Workmen's Compensation Act—found expression in a threat of revolt offered by Lord Londonderry and others. This was supposed to have had some weight with the leaders of the work of the control of th

the party; but no definite action followed.

During '98 the criticism of the Government. which is supposed to be the prerogative, if not the duty, of the Opposition, was performed very largely by the Government's own supporters, notably in the press The course of affairs, in China in particular, provoked the disapprobation of many Conservatives, and the Liberals were not slow to take advantage of their opportunities. The details are given fully in the article SESSION. Later in the year -which all through was characterised by the overwhelming interest of foreign affairs—
politicians of all parties patriotically rallied to
the support of the Government in regard to
the situation in the Upper Nile Valley, and
the dispute which arose thereupon; and the Government were somewhat rehabilitated by the firm stand which they made on this on the first stand which they made on the question. Considerable feeting was aroused by the lish Local Government Act and by the action of the Government over the Vaccination question, but on the whole there were no sharp lines of party division The state of parties in November is shown under article Commons. in the summary table, on page 171.

Political Science, The British Library of. See Economics and Political Science

Polytechnic, Regent Street. With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in 80 the old Polytechnic, Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The institution has been a great success invaride of tution has been a great success, upwards of 15,000 members and students having attended its classes during the last twelve months. The his strong disapprobation of any policy which should involve Great Britain's isolated inter- about £36,000 of which is provided by class vention in regard to the Armenian question, fees, etc., and £6000 is contributed from other since he held that this would precipitate a sources. Previous to '89 the deficit of £9000 was

annually made up by Mr. Hogg, who has alto-gether spent £150,000 upon his scheme. The surrioulum embraces over 500 classes weekly un upwards of 80 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal work, engineering, pottery work, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, and numberless other subjects. A Young Women's Institute has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and promises to be as successful as the latter. The Mailborguph Rooms, acquired in '92, have been converted into one of the most commodious schools of art in London. Mr. J. E. K Studd acts as Hon. Secretary, and Mr. R. Mitchell as Director of Education. Continental tours are also a feature of the Institute, over 6000 persons making use of them every year. They include cruises to Norway, visits to the Polytechnic châlets in Switzerland, where a considerable freehold has been purchased, and trips all over the Continent, Baltic, Madeira, etc.

POOR LAW.

The English Poor Law is contained in a number of statutes, the earliest being that of the 43rd year of Elizabeth, and in innumer-able reported cases. The modern system of able reported cases. The modern system of poor relief was established by the Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1834. Under this Act the parishes which had formerly been areas for poor-law purposes were grouped into inions, a market town being generally taken for the centre. There are about 650 unions in England a market to the control of the contr duty is the care of the poor in then union and the administration of relief; but they have many other duties, such as the enforcement of the Vaccination Acts By the Local Govern ment Act, '94, great changes were made in the constitution of the boards of guardians and the constitution of the boards of guardians and the mode of election. Each board of guardians provides a workhouse, in which the poor in their union requiring total relief are maintained. They also give relief to poor persons in their homes where necessary this is termed "outdoor relief," and is given in money, or food, or other necessaries. Outdoor relief is distributed by the relieving officers. District medical officers are appointed by the guardians, who are required to attend fice of charge on poor persons on receipt of an order from the relieving energons on receipt of an order from the relieving persons on receipt of an order from the relieving officer Relief is also given by the guardians in other ways, such as in providing for emigration and apprenticeship; and they are empowered to subscribe to many institutions for the maintenance therein of paupers and the children of paupers. Guardians also have many duties as regards lunatics. The receipt of relief is a disqualification for voting or election at Parliamentary and local elections A board of guardians employs a large staff of officers, the chief of which are the clerk, the treasurer, medical, vaccination, workhouse, and relieving officers. The workhouse is under the control of a master and matron, has a medical officer attached to t and a special staff of nurses. Boards of guardians are medical officer attached to it and a special sesued in '98 for the year ending March 25th, staff of nurses. Boards of guardians are largely controlled by the Local Government rates raised during the year was £22,166,996. Board (see Local Government), which by its including the sums contributed by Governmental orders regulates the mode of their ment in lieu of poor rate, on property belong-election, their procedure, their finance, and

their administrative methods, whilst by its special orders it compels observance of the law in particular cases. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of guardians are strictly audited by auditors of the Local Government Board. The expenses of the guardians and of poor rehef generally are defrayed out of poor rates, which are levied by the overseers in each patish. The guardians are overseers in each parism Ine guardians issue nail-gearly pre-cepts to the overseers for the amounts required by them The poor-rate is levied on houses, buildings, land, and other property, according to a valuation list which is prepared by the overseers of each parish, and after publication is sent to the assessment committee of the guardians, who must hear objections. After altering the list as they think proper, the committee approve and sign it. From the decision of the committee there is an appeal to quarter sessions. Overseers are appointed for each parish by the parish council or meeting, or in urban parishes by the urban district council or the justices They can give orders for poor relief in cases of sudden and urgent necessity. Boards of guardians seceive grants from the county council out of the proceeds of licence and excise duties towards many of their expenses, such as the salaries of officers, maintenance such as the salaries of officers, maintenance of lunatics, etc. As to the total cost of the relief of the poor, see Poor Rate Statistics, '98. Other Poor Law authorities, who exercise powers in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) The Metropolitan Asylums Board, who are the managers of the Metiopolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act (67) for the reception and relief of fever and small pox patients and the insane poor charge-able to the unions and parishes in the district;
(2) The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts, constituted under the same Act; and
(3) The Managers of School Districts formed
under the Poor-Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses The subject of Poor-Law Children has recently received much attention. A somewhat similar system of poor relief exists in Scotland and Ireland, where the central authority is the Local Government Board for Scotland and Ireland respectively. A Royal Commission was appointed, Jan. '93, to consider "whether any alterations in the system of poor law relief are desirable in the case of persons whose destitution is occasioned by incapacity for work resulting from old age, or whether assistance could otherwise be afforded in those cases " A majority and a minority report were cases A majority and a minority report were presented and issued at the end of March '05, for the details of which see eds. '96 and '97. For Poor Law (Scotland) Act, '98, see S.ESION, sect. 77, and for Poor Law Unions Association (Expenses) Act, '98, see S.ESION, sect. 78.

POOR RATE STATISTICS, '98.

1. RECEIPTS.

From Part I. of the Local Taxation Returns

Lo30,600 more than in the preceding year. The Receipts in Aid, consisting of various sums paid by the County Councils and County Boroughs to the Poor-Law authorities in respect of teachers in Poor-Law schools, fees for workhouse children attending public elementary schools outside the workhouse, registrars of births and deaths, lunatics, the remuneration of medical officers in the Metropolis, the maintenance of indooi paupers in the Metropolis, and the cost of Union officers, etc., in Unions outside the Metropolis, amounted to £2,009,756 Miscellaneous sums received by Hoards of Guardians and Managers of School and Asylum Districts for, inter alia, the maintenance of paupers (amounts recovered from their friends), the sale of oakum, stone, etc., rents and dividends, gave a further amount of £557,739 The total receipts from and in aid of the Poor Rate may be summarised as follows—

Poor Rates raised Receipts in aid Other Receipts	:	:	:	£22,166,996 2,009,756 584,866
Total				£24,761,618

2. EXPENDITURI

The principal items of the expenditure on the relief of the poor, and purposes connected therewith, were .in-maintenance . £2,256,667 Out-relief 2,680,290 Maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses 1,642,505 Workhouse or other loans repaid, and interest thereon 793,001 Salaries and rations of officers, and superannuation allowances 1,781,509 Other expenses . 1,278,211 £10,432,189 Total . The expenditure on purposes unconnected with

Payments for county, borough, or police rates . £9,129,874 Payments to Highway Boards . Payments to Burial Boards . 70,204 127,387 Payments to Rural District Councils for sanitary and highway purposes Payments to School Boards . . . 1,772,688 1,336,145 Payments to Parish Councils or Parish Meetings 87.430 Payments to Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses 75,676 Payments to Free Library Commissioners 59,227 Payments to Urban District Councils for School Attendance Committee 8,382 Conservators of Commons . School Attendance Committee expenses 46,671 Payments on account of the Registra-

tion (Births, Deaths, etc.) Acts

Parliamentary, municipal, and county registration, and cost of jury lists.

Total .

Vaccination fees and expenses

Other expenses

the relief of the poor was as follows:

The expanditure partly connected with the relief of the poor and also with other purposes

The total expenditure amounted to £24,473,507, of which £13,149,547, or more than one-half, was for purposes altogether unconnected with the relief of the poor. There was an increase in every item of expenditure connected with relief of the poor, the largest item of increase being that in respect of the maintenance of lunatics.

3. MISCFLLANEOUS STATISTICS.

The gross estimated rental of property in England and Wales hable to contribute to the poor rate in the year ended March 31st, '97, was £199, 380,667, and the rateable value £165,990,055. The total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of 1 chef on Jan. 1st, '98, was \$45,913, of whom 231,666 were indoor and 655,125 outdoor paupers, plus 182 who received both indoor and outdoor relief. There was an increase of 3641 in the indoor and a decrease of 3422 in the outdoor paupers, and an increase of 20 in the other classes as compared with the previous year. It was estimated that the proportion of the total number of paupers to the population amounted approximately to 1 in 37. Of the total of 837,095 paupers, 90,540 were insane and 13,563 were wagrants, while of the residue 184,853 were wagrants, while of the residue 184,853 were adult males, 332,487 adult females, and 225,652 children under 16 years of age. Of the adults 150,050 males and 250,219 females were not able-bodied. The Report of the Local Government Board for '97-8, from which these figures are taken, states that the number of paupers i elieved in the year ended Lady Day '98 was, proportionately to the population, smaller than in any year since '49, save the years '92-3. The greater part of the decrease in paupers of recent years is attributable to a reduction in the numbers of outdoor paupers.

Pope, The His Holiness Leo XIII., the 258th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was b. at Carpineto, 1810. Ed. at the Jesuit Coll of Viterbo (18-24). Entered the School of Collegio Romano (24), where he greatly distinguished himself, and proceeded to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics Having become a Doctor of Laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI Referendary of the Segnatura (37). Took holy orders, and was consecrated priest (37) by Cardinal Carlo Odescalch. The title of "Prothonotary Apostolic "was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, who also appointed him Apostolic delegate in succession at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto. Was sent as nuncio to Belgium (43), and created shortly after Archishop of Damietta; nominated Bishop of Perugia (46); created cardinal (53). Elected Pope Feb. 20th, 78, and took the title of Leo XIII. Among the events of his Holineas's reign may be mentioned the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland

95,115 '

84,150

42,337

£13,149,547

the contest with Germany, the Kulturkampf, the contest with Germany, the Kulturkampt, the now famous Falk Laws, and the rapprochement with Prince Bismarck. Towards the close of 87 and the beginning of '88 Rome was the centre of great rejoicings in connection with the Papal subilee, intended to commemorate the 50th year of his Holiness's assumption of holy orders. In June '91 he issued an important Encyclical on In June '91 he issued an important Encyclical on Labour, which gaverise to much discussion. It is said that the average annual expenses of the Vatican are about £286,4000 Of this sum £20,000 are at the Pope's disposal, £28,000 go to the cardinals, £18,400 to poor bishopilis, £72,000 for administration of apostolic palaces, £40,000 for diplomatic expenses, £60,000 for employes, £48,000 for schools and charities On the occasion of his episcopal jubilee (Februth '200 yest numbers of nigrims flocked to 19th, '93) vast numbers of pilgrims flocked to Rome from all countries The Pope summoned a conference of the Patriarchs of the Eastern Churches at the Vatican in Oct. '94, but no practical results followed, and the same may practical results followed, and the same may be said of his letter to the English people in April '95, urging them to retuin to "holy unity" with the Church of Rome His Holiness said Mass in St. Peter's (Feb 13th, '98) in celebration of the 60th anniversary of his 'sist' Mass.

Porto Rico, until '98 a Spanish colony, lies to the east of San Domingo in the West Indies Its area is about 3688 sq m, and the pop poo.000, of whom about 100,000 are negroes and about the same number mulattoes. The chief towns are San Juan, pop. 23,414, Ponce, 17,545, and San German, 30,146. I he island is mountainous, and the climate healthy. The is mountainous, and the climate negatify I focusity is generally fertile, and the chief exports are coffee, cacao, sugar, tobacco, and timber. The annual value of the exports is about £3,000,000 An American expedition under General Miles effected a landing at Guanica (July 25th, '98), and easily overcame the Spanish opposition. Their advent was the Spanish opposition. Their advent was accepted with gladness by the people generally The city of Ponce was taken possession of (27th), and the Spanish troops were everywhere (27th), and the Spanish troops were creery state being forced back when terms of peace were arranged (see Spans and United Statis for details) and hostilities ceased. One of the conditions was that the island should be ceded to the United States, and a joint commission arranged all the details for the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops and authorities and the spanish troops and authorities and the spanish troops are spanish troops. ties and the transfer to the States (Sept. 18th) The American flag was hoisted (Oot. 18th), the bulk of the Spanish troops having left by that

PORTUGAL

Portugal is a kingdom in the Peninsula in S. W. Europe, under Carlos I of the House of Praganza. Area (including the Azores and Maleira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 36,038 sq. m; popabout 5,082,257. Constitution of 1826 (amended in '52, 85, and '95) gives a special moderating power to the king. There are two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the Cortes. By royal decree (Sept. '95) the Chamber of Peers consists of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to the members nominated for life, in addition to the princes of the blood and the twelve bishops of the continental dioceses. The nominated peers may be selected without limitation as to

tions are imposed. The elective portion of the Chamber was put an end to. The second Chamber, under a decree published in March '95, is composed of members elected under a system composed of members elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, to the number of 146, of whom 6 are elected by Portuguese colonies. The king has no veto on a law that has been twice passed by both houses. I he State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, fish, and copper. There are 1453 miles of railway. Revenue, 97, £11,748,000; expenditure, £12,147000, imports, 96, £9,070,000; exports, £0,640,000 Public debt, 97 foreigh, £05,050,625, internal, £91,731,217 See Colonies, itt, 91 European Powers, Diplomatic, Forfign Armits, and Foreign Navies.

Political Parties. The legislature of

Political Parties. The legislature of Portugal is the Cortes Geraes, consisting of two houses, the Camara dos Pares and the two houses, the Camara aos rares and the Camara dos Deputados The deputies are divided roughly into Conservatives (also called Regeneradores), led by Sunhor Serpa Pimentel, Progressists (of Liberals), Independents, and Republicans In '93 another party, the Miguelistas, or supporters of Dom Miguel, a pretender to the throne, who was at the time living in Austria, showed renewed activity, and began to press their leader's claims on the people. The general elections in recent years have all resulted in triumphs for the Government, the Conservatives being returned with large majoritics.

Portugal King of See Carros f

Positivism. The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798-1857). The chief principles of the former side of the system are (1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, morals, and (2) The doctrine of the "three stages" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena, the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the cultus of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions, but besides this. it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or régime of positive religion Comte would include the political and PORTUGAL

Portugal is a kingdom in the Peninsula in the establishment of an international republic, where the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western raganza. Area (including the Azores and Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world, the latter the leorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority, and that of the spiritual or educating body Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the Revue Occidentale, and Comte's apartments, at D. Rue Monseur and Comte's apartments, at 10, Rue Monsieur le Prince, are kept as a place of meeting Other groups exist in other cities of France, of of the continental dioceses. The nominated the Continent, of America, both North and peers may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifica- In London the principal places of meeting are

Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and Chapel Street, W.C. In both of these halls the various Positivist publications may be obtained In London, also, the Positivist Review, edited by Professor Beesley, is issued monthly.

Postmaster-General. The Parliamentary
Post Office His Grace the Duke head of the Post Office of Norfolk at present occupies that position, bee next atticle.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS, '98.

The forty-fourth annual report of the Postmaster-General, issued during '98, showed the following results as to postal packets for the year ended March 31st, '98 —

		Average Number to toh Person
	1	
Letters	2,012,300,000	50 1
Postcards	350,400,000	9.0
Book-packets, Circu-	, ,	•
lars, and Samples .	727,300,000	18 ,
Newspapers	150,000,000	3.8
Parcels .	67,823,000	17
Гоtal	3,318,7 13,000	831

The number of registered letters was 14,213,470 An increase was recorded in every 14,113,479. An inclease was recorded in every variety of postal packet save that of news papers. The revenue for the year, in respect of the Post Office, amounted to £14,420,376, and the expenditure to £8,680,713, showing a profit of £3,918,614. The figures for the telegraph of L. 505,514. The figures for the teleplapin department were invenue, £ 5,071,773, expenditure, £ 3,481,261, showing a loss of £ 69,538. Therefore the net profit of the whole department was £3,000,076. The Express Delivery Bervice, under which a letter can be sent by express messenger to any train, forwarded by that train, and met at the station and delivered by another messenger, dealt with 551, 179 letters, as against 448, 120 in the previous year. I wo thirds of these were in London. The numbers of undelivered packets were as follows 7,699,040, an increase of 1,063,878, Postcards 1,204,216, an increase of 115,079, Book-packets 11,606,374, an increase of 94,100; Newspapers 534,120, a decrease of 28,364, and Patrels 175,075, an increase of 10,271 Property exceeding an increase of 19,271 £593,947 in value was found in letters opened in the Returned Letter Offices. The letters The letters posted without any address numbered \$8.860, and in them was contained property worth £4715 As to Home Mails, the number of daily county mails to London was increased by 23, and from London by 35; 430 new post offices and 1221 new letter-boxes were added during the year, making the totals 21, 107 and 30, 303. Money-order and 42 niges-bank business is tansacted at 12,300 offices. The Staff of the Post Office incleased during the year from 144,700 to 150,110. The number on the permanent establishment, including 11,000 women, was 84,309. As to Money Orders and Postal Orders, the total number of inland money orders issued was 9,429,609, ber of inland money orders issued was 9,429,629, on an increase of 115,587, for the total amount of 427,404,145, an increase of 41,574,202. The total number of foreign and colonial orders issued to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of in the United Kingdom and payable abroad his profession, and by providing for the

was 523,886, an increase of 39,082, for a total sum of £1,477,836, an increase of £153,864. The number issued abroad and payable in the United kingdom was 1,174,763, an increase of 51,972, for the total sum of £3,142,598, an increase of £137,336. In the Post Office Savings Bank the amount due to depositors on Dec. 31st, '97, was £115,896,786, as against £108,098,641 on Dec. 31st, 96. There were 7,239,76. accounts open on Dec. 31st, '97, and the average sum to the credit of each account at that time was thus (16 os. 2d.

as against £15 155 1d in 96

The number of ordinary telegrams forwarded in the United Kingdom (*e excluding foreign, press and free telegrams) was 68,810,786, an Increase of 3,248,969, giving a levenue of £2,130,973 as compared with £2,070,045 in '96. The number of foreign telegrams was 6,482,806, an increase of 174,819, of press telegrams to 15,015,901, an increase of 178,200, and of Govern-ment and railway telegrams 1,720,506, an increase of 20,785. The total number of telegrams, inland and foreign, increased from 79,423,556 iii '96-7 to 83,029,099 in '97-8 New telegraph offices were opened at 268 post offices and 32 railway stations, making the total num-ber of offices at which telegraph business is done 8172 and 2311 tailway stations
As to telephones, the Post Office made con-

siderable reductions in the charges for Post Office telephone exchange wires, and for short lines of private wire. The Department now controls a total mileage of 53,526 miles of trunk wire, and the system consists of over 880 separate trunk circuits, supplemented by more than 2000 circuits between post offices and the National Telephone Company's Exchanges

There are 264 post offices open for trunk telephone business. The total number of trunk conversations during the year was 5,808,247, and the revenue therefrom £133,974 There are 666 telephone operators (women) employed by

the Department For Post Office Guarantee Act, '98, see SESSION, sect 79, see also sect. 24.

Poynter, Sir E. J., was b in Paris in 1836, and is the son of Mi Ambiose Poynter, an architect He was ed at Westminster School and Ipswich Giamma School, and studied art in English schools, and at Paris under Gleyre '6-9 He was clerted an Associate of the Royal Academician in '69, and an Academician in 76 In 77 he became a member of the Belgian Water Colour Society, and in the same year and again in 73 was appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, London He was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art I raining School at South Kensington for some years, and in '94 was appointed Director some years, and in '94 was appointed Director of the National Gallery In '96, on the death of Sir John Millais, he was elected to the Presidency of the Royal Academy Ilis best known pictures are "Israel in Egypt" '67, "Perseus and Andromeda" ('72), "Atalanta's Race" ('76), "The Fortune Teller" ('77), "The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" ('91) He is known not only for his pictures, but as the author of "Ten Lectures on Art" ('70), and as one of the desurgers of the new

but as the author of "Ten Lectures on Art" (79), and as one of the designers of the new coinage issued in '04 Knighted' 197.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, mosporated by royal charter, '49, "for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the middle classes, by affording facilities to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of

Presbyterianism is church government by presbyters (or elders), and by them only Session of a Presbyterian Church consists of the ordained ruling elders, and the pastor or teach-ing elder of the church, who always presides when present. In case of a church being vacant the pastor of some other church within the bounds of the presbytery is chosen moderator ad interim. The Presbytery consists of the pastors of churches, and a ruling elder from each congregation within prescribed boundaries. The Synod consists of presbyteries within a larger area, and the General Assembly, where the size of the church renders one necessary, takes in the whole church, and consists either of the pastors of all the church's, together with a ruling elder from each congregation, or representatives chosen from amongst both pastors and ruling elders. The standards of the Presbyterian Churches are the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Catechisms, Larger and Shorter The United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and some others, receive these with an explanation, especially in respect to Chapter XXIII of the "Confession". The United Presbyterian Church has idopted a Declaratory Statement in regard to its relation to the "Couff soon." The Presbyterian Church to the "Confession." In Presbyterian Church of England has adopted a similar document together with XXIV brief "Articles of the Faith" See Church of Scotland, Church in Ireland, Presbyterian Clurch of Fagland, and Welsh Presbyterian Church of Fagland, and Welsh Presbyterian Church of England,

Presbyterian Church of England. The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the actility portion of the present century was due to influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '46. The English section of that Synod united with the older

Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. O the present congregations 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 244 have been established within the present century—Statistics. The Church consists of 314 fully organised congregations and 16 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 162,041 Several churches are in course of re Dersons. building, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 320, with 19 ordained and 10 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 3 missionary teachers and 25 lady missionaries. There are also 20 heentrates, and about 20 theological students preparing for the ministry. The property of the Church is estimated at £1,501,215, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustenta tion Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad The total mome of the Church in '97 was £770,376 The backbone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since '78 has secured for the body of the ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum str pend of £200 Under this scheme 93 congregations were aid-receiving in '07 to the amount of L880 78 10d, as a same to 3 m 78 to the amount of L880 78 10d, as a same to 3 m 78 to the amount of L644 78 od, the average amount of and required being at the L620 88 7d per congregation, as against L62 108, m 78 A new Church Building and Debt Extinction Fund was inaugurated by the Synod of 'os The amount inaugurated by the Symod or os a new amount contemplated is £50,00, pryable over five years, and nearly £40,000 has already been subscribed. The Rev. John Bogne, M.A., is organisms sceretary of this Fund. General Secretary, Rev. J. Thoburn McGaw, M.A., D.D., £4st. India Avenue, Leadenhall St., E.C., Economic Secretary. Mr. Lohn Largat. Financial Secretary, Mi John Leggat

Prime Minister is he who at the summons of the sovereign has succeeded in forming an administration, of which he is the head, and which may be named after him. It may be assumed that those who accept office under him agree with his policy in the main. Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence. His own patronage is very extensive. In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacanices occur the archishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred Tovwn livings are filled; and upon his recommendation that the most envired temporal titles and honourable distinctions—peerages, baronetices, and the Garter, for example—are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and teelonal governorships, and the lord

lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. He is the leader of the House of Par-liament of which he is a member. Yet as Prime Minister he enjoys no legal precedence over his colleagues, his official existence being indeed not recognised by statute

See WESLEYAN Primitive Methodism.
METHODIST CHURCHES.

Primrose League. A league originated in 1883, in memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and so called because on the anniversary of his death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled Knights, Dames, and Associates, and their bianches are called "Habitations."
The members of the Primrose League took an active part in the last electoral campaign, and exercised considerable influence in favour of the Constitutional-Unionist candidates. The testimony of both candidates and election agents leaves it beyond doubt that the extraordinary development of organised work on the part of the ladies of the Primiose League attained a measure of importance and success artained a measure of importance and success far greater at the last general election than on any former occasion Grand Master, Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., Chairman of Grand Council and Chancellor of the League, Duke of Marlborough Members enrolled up to September 98 number, including Scotland, 1,444,600, divided among 2306 Habitations Vice-Chancellor, 6 S Lane-Fox Head Offices 64, Victoria Street, 5.W Official Organ, The Primrose Lingue Gazette (monthly)

Prince Edward Island. A province of the Dominion of Canada It lies in St Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton Area, 2133 sq m.; pop. 109,078 Capital, Charlottetown, pop. 11,485. Divided into three countries Admini-stered by a Licut-Governor and Executive Council The people elect a House of Assembly of thirty by manhood suffrage. The Province has four seats in the Dominion Senate and five in the House of Commons Education is stateaided, free, and compulsory, between the ages of 5 and 16 Entered the Dominion 1873. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and CANADA

Prison Reform. For a report of the Committee on this subject, which reported in 95, see eds. 'o6 and 'o7.

PRISON STATISTICS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

All the essential information which has been published on this subject appears to be com-prised in Part I of the Judicial Statistics prised in Part 1 of the Judicial Statistics for '967 the Reports of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons for the year ended March 31st, '98, and the report to these officials of the Rev P. G. Merrick on the operations of Discharged Prisoners' And Societies 119, 66. The following statements are mostly gathered from the Commissioners reports

LOCAL PRISONS

The number of prisoners received in such

prisons during go and 97 were	_	
	'96	'97
Under sentence of ordinary courts Soldy ry and sailors sentenced	148,113	153,965
by courts-maitial .	1,008	1,077
Debtors or on civil process In default of sureties	11,243	10,756
in detault of smetres	1,670	1,776
	-	
	102,034	167,574

The population of these piisons on March 11st, 198, was 14,021, as again t 14,001 at the corresponding period of the previous year. The average daily population in 07.8 was 14,225, of which 11,075 were males and 250 were females. In the previous year such population consisted of 13,927 - viz, 11,570 males and 2417 females. If the increase due to retaining convicts under sentence of penal servitide in local prisons is deducted, the average daily popula-tion would be 13,723 in '97 8, and 13,481 in the previous year. The average population of local or short-sentenced personers was consequently higher by 12 in 97-8 than in the preceding year. The following table shows the general tendency to decrease of committals to prisons and the number committed iclative to population -

	0	n Indutment.	On Summary Conviction	
Yearly Average Number of Persons imprisoned in England and Wales	Actual Number	Number per 100,000 of Population of Fngland and Wales		Number per 100,000 of Population of England and Wales.
During 5 years ended March 31st, '85 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	9,962 9,126 8,-53 7,933 7,380 8,044	37 8 52 7 4 28 0 20 1 4 0 25 7	149,046 140,722 137,291 146,019 140,727 145,901	566 4 505 6 407 1 480 4 458 1
Decrease per cent	196	30.0	20	17 0

It is also important to consider that many new offences have been created recently, and there has been a material extension of the powers of dealing with other offences, and also greater activity by the police and local authorities in prosecuting. This fact is well notified by sta-

last ten years for certain offences of a quasi-criminal kind, including adulteration of food and drugs, cruelty to animals, offences against the Diseases of Animals Act, and in relation to dogs, offences against Highway Acts; offences prosecuting. This fact is well notified by sta- against the Factory Acts, police regulations, tistics showing the increase that has taken local bye-laws, etc, and against gaming; in-place in the number of convictions during the corrigible rogues, and "other offences" under

the Vagrancy Acts. The total number of con- of juveniles committed to reformatories the Vagrancy Acts. Ine total number of convictions for all offences on indictment and summarily, which was 519,781 in '85-6, had increased to 644,226 in '96-7, being an increase of 23 per cent. The total number of convictions for quasi-criminal offences in '96-7 were 324,944, as against 229,,285 in 85-6 Among such convictions for the former period there were 1/12,665 for drunkenness alone; 29,328 for offences against the Highway Acts, 76,055 for breaches of police regulations, local byelaws, etc., and 19,605 under the headings of gaming, incorrigible rogues, and under offences under the Vagrancy Acts there are a variety of cases of a quasi-criminal character in which the proceedings approach nearly to the criminal form, and most of which would be deemed criminal for purposes of appeal under the Judicature Acts. Thus, it appears from the Judicial Statistics relating to Crime, for '96—the latest returns published—that in 19,631 cases applica-tions were made for orders to require persons using threats, etc., to find surcties, and in 17,007 orders were made, and in 1231 cases the defendant was imprisoned in default of finding the sureties. The sentences under this head are occasionally severe. In 41 instances they exceeded three months. Bastardy oiders were made in 6401 and culoiced by imprisonment in Orders for maintenance of wives 057 Cascs were made in 5314 and enforced by imprisonment in 865 cases. The Prison Commissioners, in their report for '06-7, state that "the large increase of convictions for the minor offences." detailed, and the considerable proportion that they bear to the total volume of crime, has an important bearing on the general question of the increase of crime, if that is to be gauged solely by the total annual number of convictions irrespective of the offence, and by the fact that about three-fourths of the persons con-victed escape by the payment of a fine imposed for comparatively trivial offences." Under the Under the Protection of First Offenders Act the court before whom an individual not previously convicted is convicted of larceny or false pretences may, having regard to the youth, character, antecedents, etc., of the offender, or to the trivial nature of the offence, order that he be released, on entering into recognisance, etc., to come up for judgment when called upon, and to be of good behaviour. If he fail to conform to any of the conditions of his recognisances, he may be brought up to answer concerning his conduct and to receive judgment. It is provided by section 10 of the Summary Judicature Act, 79, that when the charge, although proved, is of a trifling nature, the court, without proceeding to connature, the court, without proceeding to con-viction, may dismiss it, and may order the defendant to pay damage not beyond 40x or costs. By the same section it is further enacted that the court, on conviction, may order the defendant to give security with or without sureties, and with or without payment of damage or costs

The prisoners discharged under the First Offenders Act '67, and the Summary Jurisdiction Act '79, in cases which came before Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, were no less than 9.9 7 in '97. The number of juveniles in prison at the end of that year was about the same as the previous year, being 46 as against 42, but there has been a considerable diminu tion since '95, when the number was 127 There class, of whom 485 males, or 4 9 per cent., and has also been a slight falling off in the number 152 fc males or 7 per cent., have been recommitted

new rules for the treatment of suvenile offenders are now in full operation, and are working well. The Governor of Bedford Prison reports. "As a result of these rules being carefully applied, strict discipline combined with discretion and kindness and constant employment, it is proved beyond doubt that the imprisonment of these lads has a most salutary effect, which is only realised by a comparison, both as regards then moral and physical state, on reception with their condition on discharge." The Chairman of the Aid Society in their report states that "excess (flot) is made, by a combination of kindness with firmness, to reclaim them from criminal conises, and the prejudice and objections which have arisen to the imprisonment of juvenile offenders would appear to have a mean transfer foundation in yiew of the of the Aid Society in their report states that have no reasonable foundation in view of the new system that has been introduced by H M Commissioners of Prisons." The Governor of Warwick Prison also speaks highly of the new system, and stated "that the physical dull, habits of cleanliness, and implicit obedience, with instruction both in religious and secular knowledge, cannot but bear some fruit in a majority of these poor boys who are at an age apt to learn

CONVICT PRISONS

The number of mile convicts received in these establishments from local prisons and the Channel Islands, under fresh sentences during the year ended March jist, '98, was 655, besides 189 with licences revoked or forfeited The number of female convicts received into the convict prisons from local prisons under fresh sentences and during such year was 30, besides 18 with licences revoked or forfeited The Penal Servitude Act, '91, by which courts of justice are enabled to pass sentences of penal scryitude for thice years and upwards instead of being restricted to terms of five instead of being restricted to terms of any years and upwards has been freely taken advantage of The average length of the sentences of all the convicts in convict and local prisons on Maich 3rt, '98, was 686 years for males and 8 id for females, while on the same date in '97 it was 7 or years for males, and 750 years for finales. As regards local and convict prisons generally, and their prisoners, some important statements are to be notified. Firstly, concerning first offenders, and since the formation of what is called "the star class" in convict prisons, in '79, ip to March 1st, '08, 330 male convicts have been placed therein, of whom only 21 of those discharged have returned to penal servitude under fresh sentences, and only 5 have had then lectnees revoked or forfeited. Of 99 females in the class, none have returned to penal servitude

The Prison Commissioners state that, regards the segregation of first offenders, the very results of the "star clasp" led the Commissioners to anticipate that an analogous system of the separation of first offenders in local prisons would have a most beneficial effect. The Commissioners therefore carried into practical effect in '97 the complete separation of first offenders from the habitual criminals by the establishment of the "star class" system in all local prisons During the year 9812 males and 2210 females have been placed in that

o prison inider fresh sentences. In their similar posts of trust, most of whom have had report for '77 the Commissioners state that, a fairly liberal education. Now, to most of its regards the "star class" referred to, these imprisonment is a crushing blow, and s success in a great measure depends on were it not for the fact that one is able to offer the co-operation of the police and of the visiting magistrates, which it is expected will be forthcoming. The advantages of the segregation of the first offenders from other the Chaplain of Wormwood Scrubs Prison, who states that "frequent personal intercourse with this class on a whole shows that they are not thieves, neither are they criminals as this term is generally understood. They are of a better stamp, both socially, morally, and intellectually, than the ordinary prisoners, consequently one has better material to work upon I find among them managers, bankers' clerks, insurance agents, clocks to solicitors, in mer-eantile and other offices, diapers' assistants, men employed in H.M. Post Office, and in

were it not for the fact that one is able to oner them some helping hand on discharge, would almost overwhelm them, I find them well behaved, free from schools reports, very read to listen to and it cave advice. The very fact that they are in the "star class" and regarded as first offenders at once raises them a step above the ordinary prisoners, a position they are not slow to realise, and yet not to presume upon it So far, therefore, the scheme is a step in the right direction"

The following table shows the population of England and Wales with the number of prisoners sentenced to death, to penal servitude for life, to penal servitude for a term of years, to imprisonment on indictment, and on Summary conviction or want of sureties, in each

year from '88 to '97 inclusive

				Number	of Pirson	is sentenced to	
Year	Population of England	1	Penal	Penal Sci a term o		Lunivaanmaut	Imprisonment on
	and Wales	Death	Servitude for Life	By Ordinary Courts	By Courts- Martial	Imprisonment on Indictment	Simmary Con- viction, or for wint of sureties
'⊦ъ	28,1,5,197	1 46	4	0.0	_	9,014	146 gn5
80	28,447,014	100	,	ot,		7.857	139,214
90	20,762 287	1 14		7 0	1	7,775	134,722
9 1	29,002,525	10	1	747		7,548	110,803
,9 ·	29,403,340	1 12	1	8 13		7,780	138,031
91	29,7 11,100	28		goo		7,775	149,763
94	30,000,703	20		050		7,071	111,67
95	30,301,078	10	1	8.4	,	7,448	148,012
94 95 96	30,717,355	3.3	6	75.		7,4 57	142,397
137	11,055 3,5	1.4	1	7 -1	•	7,10	747 777

The undermentioned particulars relate to charged during the year ended March 31st, '88, penal-servitude prisoners received and dis- viz -

	Males	I emales	Jutal
(1) Number of Pilsoners received during the above-mentioned years under fresh sentences of penal servitude	750	28	787
(2) Number of the above prisoners who had been previously	• • •		•
sentenced to penal servitude	,3	4 1	- '7
(3) Percentage of those re-convicted to those sentenced	-113	112 1	28 S
(4) Number of convicts discharged on licence for the year			
referred to .	1050	20 1	1220
(5) Number of convicts whose licences were revoked or forfeited			
during such year	11.3	8 i	7111
6) Percentage of revocations and forfeitures of licence to	•	'	
licences granted during the year	17 4	10.5	10.0
(7) Number of convicts discharged on expiration of sentence	- 7 4		
during that year	13	į	13

PRISON INDUSTRIES.

A further advance has been made in the regulation of prison labour by the appointment of paid instructors for these industries which require special skill and technical qualifications The Prisons Committee advised that better provision should be made for the supply of skilled workers as teachers, and for the direct superintendence of industries in each prison, and that workers who acquire sufficient knowledge to supervise skilled work should receive an extra allowance. A scheme has been approved, and is now in operation, giving literal effect to this recommendation. In Appendix No 18 to the Commissioners, last report a very interesting statement is made by the Comptroller of Prison Industries as to the work done therein by prisoners during '07-8. In gauging the industrial powers of our prisons the following points must, he states, be borne in mind (a) the shortness of the sentences of the bulk of the prisoners. (b) the fact that the law requires for the first month, or during his sentence if it is less than a month, every prisoner sentenced to hard labour (unless the medical officer objects on the ground of health) to be employed in one or other of those forms of severe toil, of which the treadwheel and the crank have been so long the accepted types; (c) the comparatively low physique of the ordinary prisoners of to-day, (d) the scarcity of skilled workmen among the prisoners now received. (e) the fact that not less than 22 per cent of our local prisoners are practically non-workers, consisting as they do of dectors, prisoners awaiting tital, and prisoners on the sick list

An increased support compared with 'of has been given to prison trade operations by Government Departments. The Admiralty, the war Office, the Post Office, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Office of Works, the Stationery Office, etc., have used prison labour on an extended scale, and their technical officers have in many cases rendered valuable assistance by suggesting improvements made in the details of prison manufactures Among the details of prison manufactures. Among the date of all improductive craims and detailed supplies have been, brooms and brushes, tin labour. The value of the prisoners cannings ware, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, sacks, at local and convict prisons to the year ended hammocks for wounded men, kit bags, haver-

sacks, baskets, canvas, clothing, clothes-bags, bad, sackings, sand, bags, nose-bags, mailbed sackings, sand-bags, nose-bags, mail-bags, leather leggings, beds, drabbet, twine, pouches, packing-cases, crates, rugs, mats, joundry-work, hand-stoves, carpentry, shoe-making, bookbinding, upholstery-work, mat-ting, ship-tenders, desputch-bags, tool bags, frewood, and washing for the Government Offices in London

An interesting experiment is in progress with the binding of books for the Home Office Libiary, and it is probable to indertake work of this kind for other branches of the Government service A large proportion of the bookbinding and printing required for the Prison Commission Office and for the or local and convict prisons in England and Wales has been done in pilsons. A depletion in the ranks of the oaknin pickers has been steadily proceeding, and arrangements have been completed for the final discontinuance at an early date of all unproductive crank and treadwheel

	• .		
Description of Employment.	I ctal Local Prisons	Lotal Couviet Prisons	(mand Fotal
Daily average number of Piisoners at productive work	Males 917) Females 1750	Males 421 Lemales 151	Males 11,550 Females 101
	<i>r</i>	€ 4. d	$\mathcal{L} + d$
Manufactures	£ 5 d 5 7 3	1 ,101 10 0	01,098 18 0
Farm .	51747	7, 7, 19 0	5,573 19 6
Buildings		, ,, ,, ,, ,,	31.77
Prison Department	12,0,0 10 7	1,68, ,	35.7 W 15 W
Admiralty	12, 1, 1, 1, 1,	0,570 1 7	9,570 1 7
) *	5, 143 5 1	5,713 8 1
Wai Department Ordinary service of the Prison	1 51970 4 5	1 1720 19 1	6,64 3 6
Ordinary service of the Prison	1 10/0 4 5	1 13720 10	
	i	1	
Average annual earnings per			
prisoner at work	10 16 6	25 17 9	1311 3
	1	1	

The total earnings from the Aylesbury convict prison amounted to \$\(\alpha 2175 \) 115 4d, of which \$\(\alpha 1055 \) 185 10d was obtained from manufactures, and £ 1100 128 6d. from the service of the prison

DISCHARGED PRISONERS AID SOCIETIES

Many such societies have been formed for the object of the reinstatement in honest life of men and women on release from prison, and where a helping hand or a kindly encouragement on discharge may save from a relapse into crime Since Jan 1st, '87, every prison in England and Wales has had a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society working in connection Some of these societics are well organised and managed, and are doing then work well. There are others, however, which do but little for the purposes for which they concerning such societies by the Rev. G. P. Merrick in his report to the Commissioners of Prisoners' Aid Societies in '96, are supplemented by others of great importance on this subject. He adds that some of the societies leave the care of the work and of the interest of such bodies to a very few zealous members. "Some, again, are deeply interested

in the work, but do not march with the times. There are other Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies which are active and but do not march with the zealous, and are in various ways endeavouring, at much cost of time, money and labour, to find out how best to help the ex-prisoner to become a respectable, law-abiding citizen, and to recover his good name and place in the everyday world . These societies are doing their self-appointed work in such a manner that thousands who have been discharged from the prison-gates have abundant reason to be thankful for their existence In '96 these societies offered to help nearly 26,000 men and women who, out of a total of 169,737, were released from the prisons of England and Wales during the year The Prison Commissioners state in their report for '97 that they have given much attention to the question of aid on discharge, and that Mr Merrick's comprehensive report on the existing system in relation to local prisons, and his suggestions for its improvement, have afforded them (the Commissioners) the opportunity of submitting a scheme (the details of which are not yet finally approved) for the inture organisation of the Aid Societies referred to, with a view to developing their effectiveness towards the end for which they

were created. These officials further state that it is neither their object nor wish "to hamper or interfere with the nee pay voluntary societies constituted for the aid of prisoners throughout the country venture only to offer advice and guidance, having opportunities as the central authority of seeing by what methods this form of charity is likely to be excreised to the greatest advantage in the interests of the individual prisoner tage in the interests of the individual prisoner and of the State. It is our object also to recognise and simplify the principle on which the Government grant will be allocated, and generally to introduce uniformity of operation into a great system of charity, which, while it is best discharged by voluntary persons and agencies, must, having regard to its important and far-icaching results, always be a subject of State concein and interest. And to convicts is on a different principle. There is no local society, and no additional grant, the gratuity which a prisoner under long sentence earns. which a prisoner under long sentence earns being considered sufficient to meet his actual needs on discharge. The function of aiding convicts on discharge rests mainly with the two well-known London societies—the Royal and the St. Giles's Christian Mission have ascertained by inquiry that the governors and chaplains of convict prisons are on the whole satisfied that existing means are adequate for at least affording an opportunity to a discharged convict who is desirous of leading a better life . . With regard to the question of the aid on discharge generally to female convicts who have fulfilled their sentence, we are not satisfied that existing methods are sufficient, and the governor and chaplant of Aylesbury Prison concur in this opinion." Fix Commissioners therefore recommend that this prison "should be specially treated, and that a system should be established analogous to that in use in local prisons—vi/, a Government grant at so much per head of discharged prisoners, to be disbursed by a specially continued. stituted Aid Society, consisting of the prison authorities and the official visitors working on the spot, with fell knowledge of the character, antecedents, and prospects of this special class of prisoner.

According to the Report of the Com-missioners published in '98, the improved scheme referred to for the better organisation of discharged prisoners' and societies has been approved, and came into operation on April 1st Since that date six societies have applied for the certificate, and forty-form have been duly certified. There still remain ten to whom certified have not yet been issued pending further inquiries. Great efforts have been and are being made in various localities to comply with the provisions of the scheme. An arrangement has now been completed under which the authorities of the Royal Society for Assisting Discharged Prisoners co-operate with the lady visitors of the Aylesbury Prison with the object of making special provision for all deserving cases. Since the previous report of the Commissioners for the year ending 97 further advance has been made in the appointment of lady visitors to the local prisons. The Commissioners state that excellent results follow from the appointment of discreet and judicious ladies in this respect. Hitherto their efforts have been chiefly directed to making provision for deserving cases among ferred to the Committee for Privileges of the the female prisoners on discharge. The success House of Lords, a body which is composed of

of the system, and the evidence that their work among the prisoners in gaol can be carried on without any detriment to its discipline and good government, has led the Commissioners to desire that the sphere of influence of these ladies might be more extended. A circular has been addressed to the Visiting Committees throughout the country, inviting their opinion whether the services of lady visitors might whether the services of rady visitors might be placed on a more satisfactory footing, and used not only for purposes of aid on discharge, but for duties more closely connected with the internal life in prison during imprisonment. The Commissioners were of opinion that ' might follow if ladies connected with the locality were to advise as to the industrial occupations that might be followed in prison, and if to a certain extent they undertook the duties of scripture reader in selected cases, reading to and conversing with prisoners in their cells."

MISCELLANEOUS.

As regards extradition, the number of cases which occurred in '96, according to the "Judicial Statistics concerning Crime" before mentioned, was very small In that year the surrender of 23 criminals was granted to foreign Governments, and the surrender of 3 criminals was obtained from such Governments During the year ended March 31st, '88, there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of msantly, compared with the corresponding period of '96-7, the total number of cases in the former year having been 150, and 164 in '96-7; while the number of those in which the symptoms of insanity first appeared after reception into prison was 62, as against 43 in 90-7, but of these 62, as the Medical In spector has stated, the mental condition of 18 was returned as unsatisfactory on reception Concerning criminal lunatios, these consist of persons charged with a criminal offence who persons charged with a criminal offence who are found ins me by the jury at assizes or quarter sessions, and of criminal prisoners who are cottined means while awaiting trial or undergoing sentence. The latter class are more numerous, and chiefly consist of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for minor offences. These persons are generally removed to the nearest county or borough assulum, and that the end of the respective of the sentence of t asylum, and after the end of their sentence are detained therein as ordinary pauper lunatics. The more serious cases—when the charge is minder or some other grave crime—are sent to Bioadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. The number of criminal lunatics received into asylums during of was 194, of whom 24 were found in ane by the verdict of juries, 138 were certified to be insane while serving sentences in prison, and 16 were found insane while under detention on remand or awaiting trial. Forty-one of the lunatics were received into the Broadmoor Asylum Of those remaining under detention at the end of the year, 645 out of a total of 769 were in this Asylum, and of these 145 had been confined therein for ten years, 115 for fifteen years, 68 for twenty years, and 146 above twenty years. For Prison Act, '98, see Session, sect. 80.

Privileges, Committee for. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the

the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

PRIVY. COUNCIL.

A body of persons nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at her pleasure It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the aichbishops, several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by viitue of their office, the principal secretaries of state are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council, the Judge-Advocate-General is always included, and the rank is bestowed upon ambassadors and the principal colonal governors, and frequently upon respected politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction. Occasionally in recent years a colonial statesman of eminence has been appointed, and in '97 all the premiers of the self-governing colonics, who by invitation officially attended the celebration in London of H M Diamond Jubilce, were added. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace. The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great scal, his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council hatters from the sovereign at the countri table, and to report to Hei Majesty the reso-lutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the the Privy council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times is it may deem necessary and desnable Royal proolamations, summoning or protoguing of dissolving Parhament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the P C, before being issued. Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely interested advantagements. separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade Ihe Education Department, with its own vice-president, is a Committee of the Privy Council, and there are besides a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judioial Committee for appellera but the control of the control late business. It is provided by statute that certain of the colonial judges, acting or retired,

who may have been appointed members of the Pinty Council, shall be members of this committee, and two such appointments were made in '07 Included among the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture (see AGRICULTURE) are many which were formerly discharged by the Agricultural Dept. of the Privy Council – The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the I ord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in iclation to Irish affairs only. -As the Pivy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Iteland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Nov. '98. The word "Pear is intended to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given under the head of "Peccage", and "MP" is meant to refer the reader to our list of the House of Commons. In cases where the Privy Councillor is neither Peci nor MP come biographical facts are appended. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable" MINISTRY

Alphabetical List of Privy Council in Great Britain.

Lord President-The Duke of Devonshire,

Aberdeen, Earl of, (Ftb '86) Peer Acland, A. H. D. (Aug. 'o.') M.P. Akers-Douglas, Aletts (Junc 'o.') M.P. Ancaster, Lait of (Mar. '80) Peer Argyll, Duke of (Jan '5.) Peer Ashbourne, Loid (June '85) Peer.
Ashbombe, Loid (Mar. '80) Peer.
Ashley, Authony, Fyelyn, Melbo

Asheombe, Loid (Mar '86) P(c)
Ashley, Hon Anthony Evelyn Melbourne
(June '91) B '30, 5 7th F Shaftesbury
(alled bar Lucoln's Inn' 63, Private Sec Ld,
Palmer ston 55 and 'co 65, Parlamentary Sec
to Bd of Trade '80-82, Under Col Sec '82-5;
M P Poole '74-86, I of Wight '80-85.
Asquith, Helbert Henry (Ang' '92) M P.
Ballour, A J. (June 85) M P. See special

biography

Balfour, J. B. (Aug. '83) M.P. Balfour of Burleigh, Lond. (June '92) Peer, Beaufort, Duke of. (Feb. 58) Peer. Belper, Lord (July 95) Pecr

Bowen, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M G '89) B '22 Formerly fellow and tutor of Bayenose (oil, Princip of Univ of Corfu; Sic Loid High Commi. Ionian Islands '54-9, Gov Queciisland '59 68, New Zealand '68-73, Victoria 74-8, Martinis '78-84, Hong Kong '53-7, wentto Maita Jan '88 as a Roy Commi to inquire into the manner of dividing Malta

and its dependencies into electoral districts Braddon, Sn' Edward Nicholas Coventry. (July

Braddon, Sn. Edward Nicholas Coventry. (July 97) Sec. special biography.

Breadalbane, Marq of (May 80) Peer.

Bright, Jacob (June '94) B 21, Bro. of the late John Bright, M.P. Manchester '67-74, '76-85, and '86-35, J.P. Laucs

Brodrick, William St. John Fremantle (Jan. '97-) M.P.

Brownlow, Larl (July '87) Pecr.
Bryce, James (Aug '92) M P.
Burghelere, Lord (Aug '92) Peer.
Cadogan, Earl. (June '85) Peer.
Cambridge, H R H. Duke of (July '56) See special biography

Campbell, J. A. (July '93). M P Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. (Nov. '84)

M.P.

Canterbury, Archbp. of. (May '85) Peer.

Carrington, Earl. (July '81.) Peer.

Cavan, Earl of. (Feb. '86) Peer.

Chamberlain, Joseph. (May '80) M.P.

Chaplin, H. (June '85.) M.P.

Chesterfield, Earl of. (Apr. '94) Peer

Chitty, Sur Joseph William. (Jan. '97) Is 2nd

acon of the late Mr. I homes (hitly and was

hitty, 51r Joseph Wilham. (Jan. '97) Is 2nd son of the late Mr. I homas Chitty, and was b. '28, m., '58, Claia Jessie, a daughter of the late Sir F. Pollock, L. Eton and Ball Coll, Oxon (MA. '54), fellow of Exeter '52, called to bar Lincoln's Inn '56; Q.C. '74, bencher '75, M.P. Oxford' 80 1, judge of the Chancery Div '31 until '67, when he was app a Lord Justice of Appeal The right hon and learned gentleman was thrice stroke of the Oxford eight

Oxford eight
Christian, H. R. Prince Fiederick, Christian
Charles, Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein,
K.G. (Aug. '94) m, '66, H.R. H. Princess
Helena, 1s a general in the army
Collins, Sir Richard Heim (Nov. '97) B. '44,

being a son of Stephens Collins, QC, of Dublin Called bar Mid Temple '07, QC '03, was joint ed. of "Smith's Leading Cases", Judge QB. Division '01-7, since when he has been a Loid Justice of Appeal, was 777 an abitiato on the Venezuchen Boundary Question. 2, Bramham Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.

Collings, Jesse. (Aug '92) MP Colville of Culross, Lord. (July '66) Pecr Connaught, HR.H. Duke of (May '71) Sce

Connaught, H. R. Buke of (May 71) See apecial biography
Connemara, Lord (April 86) Peer
Cork, Earl of (May 86) Peer
Couch, Sir Richard (Nov '75) B '17 Bai
Midd. Femp. '41 (Benchet 81), Judge High
Court of Hombay '62-6, Chief Justice of High
Court of Calcutta '70-75, Memb
Judicial Com-

mittee Privy Council since '81
Courtney, L. H. (Jan. '80) M. P.
Coventry, Earl of (Aug. '77) Peer.
Cowper, Earl. (May '71) Peer
Cranbrook, Earl of. (July '60) Peer
Cranbrook, Earl of. (Aug. '62) Crews, Earl of (Aug '92) Feet.
Cross, Viscount (Feb '74) Peer.
Currie, Sir Philip H. Wodeliouse. (Jan '94)

Foreign Affairs '82, Permanent Sec. '80-03,

Foreign Affans 82, Permanent Sec. 89-03, Ambassador to Constantinople 43-8, when he was appointed to Rome, G.C.B.

Curson of Kedleston, Lord (June 95) Peer Dartmouth, Earl of (June 85) Peer Dartmouth, Earl of (June 85) Peer Davoy, Lord. (Nov 93) Peer Deane, Sin 1, P. (Aux 92) B 12 Called to the Bar (Inn. Temple) 41; Q.C. 88, 18 Admiralty Advocate, Vicas-Gen of Archbishop of Canterbury, and Changeller of Davose of Canterbury, and Chancellor of Diocese or Salisbury

Derby, Earl of. (April '78) Peer Devonshire, Duke of (Feb 66) Peer Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart. (Dec. '82) M P.

Ducie, Earl of. (July '59) Peer.
Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of (Dec '68) Peer.
Dyke, Sir W H, Bart. (April '80) M.P.
Edwards, Sir Fleetwood (Oct. '95.) B. '42 dwards, Sir Fleetwood (Oct. '95.) B. '42 Entered R.E. '63; Maj '83, Lieut Col 90, A.D.C. to Gov of Bermuda '67-9; attached to the special Embassy during the Berlin Con-gress '78, Assist. Keeper Privy Purse, and Assist. Private Sec. to the Queen '78-95, since when he has been Keeper of the Privy Purse; KCB

K C B Elgin, Earl of (F.cb. '86.) Peer.
Elbot, Hon. Sir Henry George. (June 67., B. '17; 2nd son of 2nd E. Minto Was many years in dip. service; was Min. at Copenhagen' 55-9, Naples '59-52, Greece '62-3, Italy '63-6, Tutkey '66-77, Vienna '77-84; retired '84, G C B.
Escombe, Harry. (July '97) Q C. B. '37.
Est Paul's Grammar School, London

Fatered the Natal Legislative Council in '72 as member for the borough of Durban; nomias memoer for the borough of Durban; hominated to the Executive Council '80, Chm. of the Natal Harbour Board '81-94, 18 Commander of the Natal Naval Volunteers with relative rank of Licut-Col in Volunteer Force Was Att.-Gen, in the Ministry of Sir Loke Robusson and on the magnetic of John Robinson, and on the resignation of that gentleman in Feb '97 he formed a new Ministry, in which he held the offices of Premier, Att Gen, and Min of Education tresigned after General Election of Sept. '97) fresigned after General Election of Sept. '97) the visited London during the Jubilee, and was sworn of the Privy Council in July Esher, Visct (Nov '96) Peer.
Fergusson, Sir James, Bart (Nov '68). M.P. Field, Loid. (Mar '90) Peer.
Fife, Duke of. (May '80) Peer.
Folyambe, Francis John Savile. (Nov '95) B. '30 M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford.

Ford, Sir Fiancis Clare (Aug '88) B 18—. Served in the Light Dragoons '46-51; entered Served in the Light Dragoons 40-51; entered dp service '52, was H M Commr at Halfax under the Treaty of Washington '75-7; Min. to the Argentine Repub '78-9, Uruguay '79, Biazil '79-81, Greece 81-4, Spain '84-8; Amb. at Madiid '88-02, Turkey '02-3, Italy '93-8; G C M G, '86, G C B '89.

Forrest, Sir John. (July 97) See special beautiful.

Formers, in John. (July 97) See special biograph;
Fowler, Sir Hemry H. (June 80) M.P.
Fry, Sir Edward (April 83) B. 27 Called to bat '51, Q.C. '69, Judge of High Court '77, Lord Justice of Appeal 83-92; was '97-8 Chin of the Royal Comm of Inquiry into the Procedure and Practice of the Irish Land Commu

Garth, Sn Richard. (Feb '88) B '20. Called to bar 1 incoln's Inn '47; Q C and Bencher '66, M P. Guildford '60-8, Chief Justice High Court of Judicature, Bengal, '75-86.

Gladstone, Herbert J. (Mar '94.) M.P.,
Goldie, Sn. George Dashwood Taubman,
(July 98.) B. 20, being a son of (of Goldie-Jaubman, Speaker of the House of Keys,
Isle of Man. Received a military education and is Licut, R.E. travelled much in Africa, is Governor of the Royal Niger Co, and is an expert on Niger questions, attended the Berlin Conference of '845 11, Queen's Gate Gardens Naval and Military

Gorst, Sir J E (Feb. '90) M P. Goschen, G Joachim (Nov '65) M P.

Grant-Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone. (May "So) B. 20 (L) M P Elgin Dist. '57-81. Under-Sec. India '68-74; Under-Sec Colonies '80-81; Gov. Madras '81-6; Ld. Rector Aberdeen Univ. '66-72; G C S.I. F.R.G S. Gully, William Court. (May '95.) M.P.

Council] Halsbury, the Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
Hanbury, Robert Wm. (June '95.) M.P.
Hamiton, Lord G. (April '78.) M.P.
Haroourt, Sir W. Veinon. (April '80.) M.P.
Haroourt, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart. (Mai '74.) B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on gettered list, having scen much active service in Crimean campaign and clsewhere, and received three war medals M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stämford '66-80, Wigtown Dist '80-85; a Lord of the Admiralty '66-81, K.C. B.
Hayter, Sir Aithur, Bt. (June '94.) B. '35. M.P. for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, Walsall '91.5. a.
Lord of the Ireasury '80-82, Fin Sec. Wal Office '82-5; in Gienadier Guards, '56-66
Heneage, Loid (Feb. '80.) Peer
Herstord, Marquis of (Feb. '80.) Peer
Herstord, Marquis of (Feb. '80.) Peer
Hibbert, Sir John. (Feb. '86.) B. '24, M.P. tot.
Oldham '62-74, '77-86, '0-5, called to bar Inner Temple '40, J.P. and D.L. Lancashire.
Chm Lancaster C.C., Sec. Loc. Gov. Biom. d.
'72-4 and '80-3, Under Sec. State, Home Department '83-4, Fin. Sec. Licasury '84-5 and '02-5, Sec. Admiralty in the Gladstofte partment '83-4, Fin. Sec I (casury '84-5 and '92-5, Sec Admiralty in the Gladstone '02-5, Sec Admiralty in the Gladstone Ministry of '86, K C.B Hicks-Beach, Sir M (Mar '74) M P. Hill, Alexander Staveley (Nov '02) M P. Hill, Lord Arthur (June '85) B '16, being younger son of the 4th Marquis of Down-'92-5, Sec shire Held a commission in and Life Guards '658, is a 11' Sussey, Berks, and co Down. '65 8, 18 a] I' Sussex, Berks, and co Down, being also D L. of the last-named county, was Leut-Col Middx Art Vol '75-7, M. P co Down '85-8, W Down '85-8, Was Comptroller H M Houschold, with which post was troller it is thousandly with which post was also associated in him that of one of the junior Conservative Whips, '15-0' and '15-80' his retirement from pathamentary life the electors of W. Down returned his son, (apt Hill, to succeed him in the House 74, Faton Place, 5 W

Hace, S.W.
Hobbouse, Lord. (Mar '81) Peer.
Hopetoun, Earl of (July '95) Peer.
Huntly, Marquis of (Mar '81) Peer.
Hichester, Earl of (Feb '74) Peer
Jackson, W. L. (June '90) M.P.
James of Hereford, Lord. (June '85) Peer Jersey, Earl of (June '90) Peer Jeune, Su Francis II. (June '92) See special biography Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir U J, Bart (April '86) M P.

Kenmare, Earl of (Feb '57) Peer.

Kennaway, Sir John (lan 7) M P Kimberley, Earl of (Nov '64) Pecr Kingston, Charles Camcion (July '97) Son of the late Sin George Strickland Kingston, fog some time Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of S Australia B '50 Was articled to the Right Hon Samuel James Way, now Clinef Justice of S Australia and a member of the Judicial Com of H M Privy Council, was admitted to the bar in '73; became Q C in '80, and was Att -Gen. S. Australia '84-5 and '87-9 In '92 he was app Col Sec, and in 93 became Att -Gen and Prime Minister, holding these offices in '97, when he accepted the invitation extended to the Colonial Premiers to visit London on the occasion of H M. Demond Lubles, and was surery. H M. Diamond Jubilee, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in July Kintore, Earl of. (Aug '86) Peer Knutsford, Viscoint. (Sept '85) Peer.

Lansdowne, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.
Lascelles, Sii Frank Cavendish (April '94.) B.
'41; son of the late Right Hon. W. S. Sebright
Lascelles; entered dip, service '61; and Sec.
'71, Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria
'70, Envoy Fxtraordinary and Min. Plen. to
Roumania '87; Persia '07; Russia '94; Germany, '95; G C B., G.C M G.
Lathom, Earl of (Mar. '74.) Peer.
Laurier, Sii Wilfild. (July '97) See special
biography.

biography.

Lecky, William Edward Hartpole. (July '97.)

M l'

Leigh, Lord. (June '95) Peer. Lennox, I and Walter Gordon- (Nov. 'ar.) B. cs, 4th son of D of Richmond; £. Eton and Ch. Ch Oxon, Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury '578, Fleasurer H M Household '01-2; M.P.

Clichester Div. (C) '88-94 Carlton Lidderdale, William (June '91.) B. in Scotland 32 Director Bank of England at the time of

22 Director Bains to Linguistic Linguistic the Baring (11818, '90)
Lindley, Sir Nathaniel. (Dec '81) B '28 Called to bai Mid. Temp '50, Q C. '72, Judge Court of Common Pleas '75, Lord Justice of Appeal '11 Called Bay 15, and Master of the Rolls

to bai Mid. Temp '50, Q.C. '72, ludge Court of Common Pleas' '75, Lord Justice of Appeal '81-97, when he was app Master of the Rolls Llandaff, Viscount. (Aug '86) Peer.
Loth, Lord A. (Nov '68) B '17, son of and M of Ely Amb at Vienna' 58-60, Berlin '66 62, Munich '62 5, Berlin '66-8, North Ger Confed. '68-71, 5t. Petersburg' 71-9, Gov. N. S. Wales, '70-85, G C B London, Bishop of (Feb '07) Peer.
Londonderry, Maiq of (Aug '86.) Peer.
Long, Walter (July '95) M P.
Lopes, Sir Massey, Bait (July '85.) B '18.
M P. Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85, Lord of the Admitalty' 74-80.
Lorne, Marquis of (Mar '75) M P.
Lothian, Marquis of (Feb '86) Peer Lowther, James (Feb '86) M P.
Lowther, J W (July '98) M P.
Lubbock, Sir John (Feb '96) M P.
Ludlow, Lord (Dec '85) Peer
Macdonald, John Hay Athol. (Aug '85) B.'36
Called Scottish bar '59, Q C, '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol-Gen for Scotland' 36-86; Sheriff of Pethishire '80-85; Lord Advoc '35-6 and '86-8; M P.
Ludlory Lord Margey Universities Soi - Gen tor Sotiana 9-680; Sherino i Pettinshire 86-85; Lord Advoc '85-6 and '86-8; M P Edinburgh and St Andrews Universities '85-8, mem of the Soc of Telegraphic Engineers; F R S Edin , J P and D L. Edmburgh, Som years Col Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R V Corps, app Oct '88 Lord Justice Clerk and Picsident of the Second Div of the Court of Session, with the judicial

Div of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Loid Kingsburgh Maenaghten, Lord (Jan '87) Peer Malet, Sir Fdward Baldwin (Mar. '85) B. '37. Joined dip Service '54, Agent and Consul, Gen in Egypt '79-83. Min at Brussels '83-4; Ambass at Berlin 84-95, when he retned; GCB, GCMG.

Marriott, Sir W T (July '85) B '34; 3rd son of late C Marriott, Clumpsall, Manchester; E. St. John's, Camb (BA '58); took deacon's orders, but renounced them, and was called

orders, but renounced them, and was called bar Lincoln's Inn '64, S.E. Circuit; Q.C. '77; Bencher '79, M.P. Brighton '80-93; ludge Ad. General '85-92; Dep. Provincial Grand Master Sussex Ficemasons '90. Ennismore Gardens, S.W.

Max Müller, Frederick (Jane '96), was b 1823.

L at Leipzig Univ, where he graduated ('43) Studied for some time in Paris, and ('46)

came to England, where he collated Sanskiit MSS, at the East India House Library, and at the Bodleian. Appointed (50) Deputy Taylorian Professor, and (54) Taylorian Professor at Oxford. First Professor of Comparative Philology in Oxford (68), with which University he has been associated ever since 51. Professor Max Müller (he has now adopted this as his surname) is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, and 1s a Knight of the Ordre pour le Merite. He is an honorary LL D. of Edinburgh, Cambridge, Dublin, and Bologna Among his published works are "The Rig-Veda" (6 vols), "History of Ancient Sanskiri Literature," "Lectures on the Science of Language," "Chips from a German Workshop" (4 vols.), "Biographical Essays" He is the editor of "Sacced Books of the Fast" (50 vols.), published by the University of Oxford. Elected Gifford Lecturer on Natural Theology at Glassow University. 80 members of the Institute of France, and is a Natural Theology at Glasgow University 89, and again in 'or

Maxwell, Sir Herbeit Eustace, Bart (Aug '97) M P

M P.

Mellor, John William (Mar. '86) M P.

Monson, Sir Edmund John (July '91) B 31,

s. 6th Lord Monson Entered dip service
'56; See to Vivat (then Lord) Lyons at

Washington 's8-63, Consul to Azores '69-71.
Consul-teen, Hungary '71-9, Min Res and
Gonsul-teen, Hungary '71-9, Min Res and
Consul-teen, Hungary '71-9, Min Res and
Consultation '71-9, Min Res a

Morley, Arnold (Aug. 02) B '40 M P Nottingham '80-85; E Div., '86, 95, called bu Inner 'I emple '73, Pattonage Sec to the Trens '86; principal G L, whip '86-92, Post master-General 92-5; Member Schate Camb Univ

Morley, Earl of (Feb '86) Pccr.
Morley, John. (Feb '86) M P
Morris, Loid (Dec '84) Pec;
Mount-Edgoumbe, Earl of. (May '79) Pec;
Mount-Edgoumbe, Earl of. (May '79) Pec;
Mowbray, Sir J., Bart (April '58) M.P
Murray, Andrew Graham (June '96) M P
Napier and Ettrick, Lord (Feb 61) Pccr
Morris Start Mark May (July 18) Nelson, Sir Hugh Man. (July o7) Sec special biography.

Nocl. Gerard James (May '74) B. 23 Formerly in army, M.P (C.) Rutlandshire 17-53, a Lord of Freas. 66-8, First Comini of Works

70-80.

Norfolk, Duke of (July, '95) Pec
Northbrook, Earl of. (Aug. '69) Peer
Northumberland, Duke of (Mar 59) Peer
Norton, Lord. (Feb '58) Peer
O'Conor, Sir Nicholas Roderick. (Mar 96)
B '44; son of P H O Conor, of Dundermott,
Roscommon Entered dip service '66,
Agent and Consul-Gen in Bulgara '87-92,
Minister to China '92 6, Minister at St Petersburg '968, when he was appointed to Con-

minister to clinia 22 o, minister at Streets-burg '96-8, when he was appointed to Con-stantinople. G C B , G C M G. Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart. (July '85) B. 22. Formerly in army; M.P (L) Stafford [22-7, Chatham '65-24, Rochester '78-85, Under For Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means

'83-5.
Paget, Sir Richard Horner (Nov 95) B. '32.

M.P E. Somerset '65-9; Mid. '68 85; Wells D. '85-94, D.L., J.P., Chm. C.C., Somerset; served in the Army from '48 to '63, and has

served in the Army from '48 to '63, and has been Capt N. Somerset Yeo, and Lieut.-Col. and Somerset Batt. R V; is Chm. Somerset C and of Somerset Quarter Sess.

Palles, Christopher. (Nov. '92) B. '37. Irish bar 53, Q C '65; Sol-Gen Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. 72-4, Lord Ch Baron (Ireland) since '74.

Pauncefote, Sir Julian (Nov. '94) B. '28
Called bar 'Inner Lemple '52; Att-Gen. of Hong-Kong' '65 a, Acting Chief Justice '69-72. Chief Justice Leeward Islands '73; Assist Linder-Suc. of State for the Colonnes '74-6: State for the Colonnes '74-6: State for the Colonnes '74-6: Under-Sec. of State for the Colonies '74-6; Assist Under-Sec For Aff '76 82, Permanent Under-Sec '62.9, Envoy Extraoid to the

Under-Sec. '52 a, Envoy Extraord, to the United States 80 93, since when he has been Ambassador, G.C. Bi, G.C. M.G.

Pearson, Sh. C. (Nov. 91), was M.P. (C.) for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univs 90-96, 2nd son of the late Mr. Charles Pearson, C.A., of Edinburgh B. '43, E. Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Univs, and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon (Gaisford Prize, Prose '62, Verse '63, B.A. 1st class' 65, M.A. '68), called to the Scotch and English La. 50, D. L. and Ll. D. Edinburgh, Q.C. and Soil Gen. Scotland '90, P.C. '91, Lord-Adviser-2 and '95, Dean of Faculty '92-5, Shellff of Chancery 85-5, Shellff of Konflew and Bute. oi-2 and os. Dean of Faculty 92-5, She iff of Chancery 85-5, She iff of Kenfiew and Bute 88-9, and Perthshire 89 99, Procurator of the Chuich of Scotland 26-9, kinghted '87, retrict of from Parliament May '99 on being appointed one of the senators of H M Coli of Justice in Scotland 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh Callon and Conservative. Peel, She Frederick. (May'87) B '23, 2nd son of Sir R Peel, the famous Prime Min M.P (L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury 52-7, '59-65; Under-Sec Colonies '51-9, '51-5; Under-Sec For War' 55-7, Sec to Treas' 59-65; Inner Temple 49, app a Railwa Commin '7; Peel, Viscount (May'84) Peer Pembroke, Earl of (July'95) Peer Percy, Fail (Mar '74) Peer Privinght, Lord. (Jan '89) Peer Portland, Duke of (Aug' 36) Peer Radnor, Earl of (June '85) Peer Rathmore, Lord (Mar '85) Peer Rathmore, Lord (Mar '85) Peer Rathmore, Lord Phomerush. Chancery 85-5, Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute

Reid, George Houston. (July 97') See special biography

brography
Rhodes, (ctil. (Fcb '05), See specialbrography.
Rhodes, (ctil. (Fcb '05), See specialbrography.
Ribblesdale, Lord (Aug '02) Petr.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of (Mar 59) Peer
Ridley, Sir M White (Aug 92) M P
Rigby, Sir John (Nov 94) B 34, s late
I Rigby, Halton, (heshine Called to bar
Lincoln's Inn, 60, Q C C 27, Junior Equity
'Council to Treasury 75-81, M P (L) Wisbech D '85-6, Fortarsh, '02-4, SoliettorGeneral Aug '02-Mar, '94, Att-Gen MayOtt 94, when he was app a Lord Justice
of Appeal
Ripon, Marquis of (April '63) Peer.
Ritchie, C T. (Aug '86) M P
Robertson, J P. B (Nov '88) B. '45 at
Foitwirot. L at the Royal High School and
the University of Edinburgh, graduating

the University of Edinburgh, gladuating MA. '64. Called to the Scottish Bar '67, and became QC in '85, Solicitol-General for Scotland '85, MP for Buteshire, Lord-Advocate for Scotland '88. In Sept. '91 app. Lord Justice General of Scotland and President of the Court of Session

Rookwood, Lord. (June '85) Peer.
Rosebbery, Earl of. (Aug. 'Et.) Peer.
Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart. (Nov. '96) B '20
Entered dip service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min Res. Swiss Confed. '78-0, Argentine Rep '70-81, Stockholm '81-4, Athens '84-8, Fhe Hague '88-96, since when ke has been Ambas at Vienna Succ to the baronetcy '77 G C B,

G C M.G.

Russell of Killowen, Lord (April '94). Peer

Rutland, Duke of (Feb '52) Peer

Salusbury, Mai quis of (July '66) Peer

Samuelson, Sir Bernhard, Bart (July '65)

B '20 M P. Banbury '59 and '65-85, Banbury D '85-95, J P Oxfordsh, Chm Royal

Com Technical Instruction, Member Royal

Com Scientific Instruction, MICE; for-(July '95) --8e. Ban-

an fronmaster at Middlesbrough Boott, Sir Chailes Stewait (July '08) B '38, being a son of the late Major Thos Scott, of Willsborough, co Derry Latered dip service '38, 3id Sec '05, Sec of Legation and Charge d'Affaires, Coburg, '99, afterwards at Waldeck and Berlin, Minister at Switzer-land '88, Pkinpotentiav to Labour Con-ference, Berlin, '95, Minister at Copenhagen 03-8, when he was app. Ambassador Extraord and Plenipotential yat St. Petersburg. British Embassy, St Petersburg Seale-Hayne, Charles (Aug '02) M P

Seddon, Richard John (July '97) Sec special,

Shand, Lord (Oct oo) Peer

Shand, Loid (Oct 66) Peer Shaw-Lefevre, G. 1 (Dec '85) B '32 M.P. Reading 63-85, Bradford, Central D., 66-95, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, '65, Sec to Board of Trade '8-77, Hone Soc. 71, Sec to Admiralty '71-4, and April -Nos 86, First Comm. of Works '86-84, and 25, and 36-48, The Shamber Comm. of Works '86-84, and 25, Pres. Local Gov. Brd. 91-5, Bencher Inner Femiple Smith, Sir. A. L. (June '66) B '36 Called to bai '66, Jun. Connsel Treas '63-8 and 76-85, rassed to Bench. 83, Judge in Farnell Comm., a Loid Justice of Appeal since '62.

a Lord Justice of Appeal since '92
Somerset, Lord Henry R C (Mar '74) B '40,
2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort MP (C) Monmouthshire '71-80, Comptroller of the Household '74-c.

Household '74-6, Spenoer, Charles R (Aug '92) B '27 Is half brother of Earl Spencer, MP North-ampton-h '80-85, Mid D 85-55, JP and D.L. Northants, Parlty Groom-in-Watting to the Queen, '86, Vice-Chamberlain of H M Household '92 S. Spenoer, Earl. (July '59) Pecr Spring, Sir John Goldon (July '07) See special biography

Sprigg, Sir John Gordon (July '07) See special biography
Stalbridge, Lord. (Mar '72) Peer
Strong, Sir Samuel Henry (July '07) B '25
Called to the bar Ontario '34, Q C '05, bercher
Law Society, Upper Canada, '60, Vice Chan
Ontario '69, Judge Ontario '74, and of the
Dominon '75; Chief Justice Canada '92, app
to the Judicial Com. Il M. Privy Council '97
Sudeley, Lord. (Feb '86) Peer.
Suffield, Lord (Feb '86) Peer.
Talbot, John Gilbert. (July '97) M P
Tankerville, Earl of (July '66) Peer.
Temple, Sir Richard (Feb '66) Bait B '28,
son of the late Richard Lemple, of Kempsey,

son of the late Richard Temple, of Kempsey, Worcestershire; entered Bengal Civil Service 46; was Foreign Sec and Financial Member | Watson, Lord. (Mar. 78) Peer.

Thornton, Sir Edward. (Aug. '71) B '17. Was many years in dip service, Min. to Argentine Confed '50, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81, St l'etersburg 81-4, Constantinople 84-6; was one of the High Commrs, for Settlement of Alabama Claims, GCB,

Thurlow, Lord (April '86) Peer.

Com Struttle Instruction, MITCP; 101
merly Pres Iron and Steel Institution, was Thynne, Lord Henry Frederick. (Feb. '76)
an Ironmaster at Middlesbrough
out, Sir Chailes Stewart (101) 68) B '88,
being a son of the late Major Thos Scott,
hold '75-80
hold '75-80

hold '75-80

Trevelyan, Sir G O, Bart (June '82) B '38,
L. Harrow and Trimty Coll, Camb Sat in the House of Commons for Tynemouth '65-8,
Hawick Dist '08-80, Glasgow, Bridgeton Div, '87-77 Commenced his official
parliamentary career in '60 as a Loid of the
Admiralty, and, in Mr Gladstone's ministry,
became Sec to the Admiralty ('80-2) After
holding the office of Chief Sec for Ireland,
Sir George was app Chan of the Duchy of
Lancaster (with a scat in the Cabinet) in '84,
and held the office of Sec for Sectland for a
month in '85, but being imable to agree with month in '85, but being unable to agree with Mi Gladstone's Irish policy, he resigned his position in the Government (March '86). On the conclusion of the Round Table Conference, at which he represented the Unionist party, he announced that his opposition to the points of disagreement with regard to the Home Rule movement had been overthe Home Kule movement had been over-come, and he rejoined his colleagues on the Front Opposition bench, recutering the House, alter detect at his old constituency of Hawick Dist, as member for the Bridgeton Dry of Glasgow (Aug '87). He was See for Scotland again from 92 until '95. Sir George has gained an enviable distinction in the world of letters by his "Life of Loid Micaulay," his uncle. He is also the author of some humorous political verses entitled "The Ladies in Parliament." Wallington, Cambo. Northumbelland. Reform Cambo, Northumberland Athena um

Turner, Sir George (July '97) See special biography

Tweedmouth, Lord (Fcb '86) Peer,
Vernon, Lord (Aug '92) Peer
de Villers, Sin John Henry (July '97) B '42,
call d to bar Inner Femple '65, was for many
years member of the Legislative Assembly
of the Cape of Good Hope, became President in '73, Att-Gen Cape Colony '72-4,
since when he has been Chief Justice Cape
The right how and learned gentlemen was The right hon and learned gentleman was one of the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '81, and represented the Cape at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94

Waldegrave, Earl. (Feb '97) Peer

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (Dec. '63) See special biography.

Way, Samuel James. (May '97.) B. '36. Called to the bar S. Australia '61, Q C '71; Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74; elected to the Central Bd. of Education and Mem of the House of Assembly, and app. Att.-Gen. '75, Vice Chan. of Univ. of Mem of the House of Assembly, and app. Att.-Gen. '75, Vice Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '77; administered the govt of S. Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '84, Chief Justice S. Australia '76, app. to the Judicial Com. H. M. Privy Council '97.

West, Sir Algernon Edward (Mar. '94.) B. 1832; Commr Board of Inland Revenue '73-77; Dep. Chm '77-81, 'Chm. '81-92; J. P. Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private

Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private sec. to Mr. Gladstone, K.C.B.
Westminster, Duke of. (April '80) Peer.
Wharton, John Lloyd (July '97) M P
Whiteway, Sir William Vallance. (July '97)
B '28. Called to the bar Newfoundland 52, Q.C '62, Speaker of the House of Assembly '65-9; Sol-(sen' 77-8, Premier and Att-6cn' '75-85 and '89-94-Sir William was in '77 counsel for the colony at the Halifax Fishery Commission, receiving for his services the thanks of H M Government and a vote of thanks from both branches of the Colonial Legislature. In 90-1 he was one of the official delegates to London on the I-shuries question. In '95 he again took office as Premier and Att -6en (resigned after the elections of Nov '97), and on visiting London for the Inbilec in '97 he was sworn of the Privy Council

for the Judice in 37 he was sworn of the Privy (ouncil
Williams, Sir Roland B Vaugham (Nov. '97)
B '38, being himself a son of a well-known judge, Mr Justice Vaugham Williams Called bar Lincoln's Inn'or, Q C '89, a Judge Q B Division '90-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, Tiebovn Road, S W Athenaum Windsor, Lord. (Feb. '91) Peer Wodehouse, L. R. (July '98.) M P.
Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond. (June '85) B '30
M.P. (C.) Christchurch '74-80, Portsmouth '80-85; Mim to Persia '88 01, Roumania '01-2, when he was app to Spain, G C B., G C M G was one of the now histonic "Founth Part,' Wortley, Chailes B Stuart- (Feb. '96) M P Yarborough, Earl of. (Nov. '90) Peer, York, Archbishop of (July '91) Peer York, H.R.H. Duke of. (July '94) Sec Special biography

biography

Young G. (Aug. '72') B '19 Scotch bar '40 M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist '65-74; Sol-Gen for Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advoc. 69-74, app. a judge of Court of Session 74 Zetland, Marguis of. (Nov '80) Peer.

Clerk of the Council-Almeric Fitzroy, Esq. Chief Clirk- 1. 11. Harrison, Esq.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland.

The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland-The Right Hon. George Henry Earl Cadogan, K.G.

Aberoora, Duke of ('87.) Peer.
Andrews, William Drennan ('97.) B 32 Irish bar 55; Q.C. '72; Judge of High Court of Justice in Ireland since 82
Ashbourne, Lord. ('77.) Peer.
Aktinson, John. ('92.) M.P.
Balfour, A. J. ('87.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald. ('95) M.P.
Belmore, Earl of. (67) Peer.
Bruce, Sir Henry Hervey, Bart. ('89) B '20.
L L City and County of Londonderry; M.P.

Coleraine '62-74, '80-85.

Bruen, Henry ('80.) B. '28. M.P. (C.) co. Car-

low 57-80.

Buller, Gen Sir Redvers H, G.C.B., K.C.M.G..

VC (87) See special biography.
Cambridge, HR H Duke of (68.) Peer.
Campbell-Bam orman, Sir Henry. (85.) M.P.
Carson, Edward Henry. (96.) M.P.
Chatterton, Hedges Eyre (67.) B. 19. Irish bar 13., QC 58. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67;
Sol-Gen, Ireland '66-7; Att-Gen '67; Vice-Cheve, Ledward 19.

Chanc. Ireland '67

Chanc. Ireland '67
Glonbrock, Lord. ('98.) Peer
Devonshire, Duke of '('71) Peer.
Dickson, Thomas A. ('03) B. '33 Is a linen
manut and mirchant at Dungannon and Belfast. | P. Tyrone, M.P. Dungannon '74-80,
co Tyrone '81-8, Dublin (St. Stephen's Green
Div.) '28-9 · (A.P.)
Duffsom and Ave. M. of '(''') Pfor

Ditterin and Ava, M of ('97) Pcci Dyke, Sir W H, Bart. ('85) M P, Fingall, Earl of ('92) Peer Fyz-Gibbon, Gerald ('79) B '37. Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q C. '72; Sol Gen. Ire-land '77-8; app a Lord Justice of Appeal,

land '77-8; app a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, '78

Forde, Col William Brownlow, ('89) B, '28, M l' co Down 57-74; late Col 67th Regt., D l. and l l' co Down

Gibson, J. G. ('87) B, '46 M P. Liverpool (Walton Div) '85-8, called Irish bai '70, Sol-Gen Ireland '85-6, Att-Gen '87, Judge Queen's Bench Div Ireland Jan '88.

Fermphill Challes Hare ('65) M P.

Hemphill, Charles Harc ('05) M P Hicks-Beach, Sir M, Bart (74) M P

Holmes, Hugh. (85) B '40 Ed Trin Coll., Dublin, Irish bai '65; Q C '77; law adviser to Irish Govt '77, Sol Gen I Ireland '8-80, Att-Gen Ireland 85-7; M P Dublin Univ '85-7, a Judge of Queen's Bench Div Ireland '87-07, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland

Jackson, W. L. ('91') M.P.

Johnson, William Moore (81) B '28 Irish
bar '53; Q.C. '72, M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83;
Sol-Gen, Ireland 80-81, Att-Gen 81-3, app.
a Judge of Queen's Bench Div. Jieland '83

Londonderry, Marquis of. ('92) Peer.

Londonderry, Marquis of. ('92') Peer.
Lowther, J. (75) MP

Macdermot, The (92') Admitted to Irish bar
92; QC 77, Sol Gen Iteland Feb Aug. 86,
Att Gen '92-5

Madden, D H ('89') B '40. Irish bar '64;
QC 80, Serj-at-law '87, Sol. Gen Ireland
88-90, Att Gen '90-92, when he was app. a
Judge of the Queen's Bench Div., M.P. Dublin Iliny. '87-92 lin Univ. 87-02.

Martin, Sir Richard, Bart (96) B 31 Is a shipowner, formerly pres of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce

Meade, Joseph Michael. ('93) B. '39 LL D. Frin Coll, an alderman of Dublin, Lord Mayor '91-2; head of a Dublin firm of builders and contractors

Meath, Earl of ('87.) Peer

Monroe, John. ('86) B '39 Irish bar '63;
Q C '77; Sol-Gen. Ireland '85; app. Land
Judge of Chanc. Div. '85.

Morley, John. ('86) M.P.

Morris, Lord. ('66.) Peer.

Murphy, James. ('90) B. '26. Called bar King's Inn, Dublin, '40; Bencher '71; Q.C. '66; a Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

Ireland.

O'Bren, Sir Peter, Bart. ('88.) Ed. at Trin Coll., Dublin, and called to the bar in '65; Q.C. '80; Sol.-Gen. and Att-Gen. of Ireland '87, app. Loid Chief Justice '89.

O'Bren, William ('50) B '32 Called Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of Common Pleas '82, Jud. Commr Educational Lindow ments '90; a Justice of the Queen's Bench Div., Ireland

O'Conor Don, The. ('81) B '38. M.P (L)
Roscommon '60-80, when he failed to secure
re-election, L L Roscommon '96
Palles, Christopher. ('72) See Privy Council,

supia
Pirrie, William James ('97) B 47, only son of the late James Alexander Pirrie, of Little Clandeboye, co Down L at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, m '79, Mary M, d of John Carlisle, MA, of Belfast, Chin and Principal of the firm of Harland & Chin and Principal of the firm of Harland & Wolff, Ld, Shipbuilders and Engineers, J.P. for Belfast city, to Antrin and to Down; on roll for High Sheriff to Antrin '98, to Down' '99, Lord Mayor of Belfast '96-7, Mem. of the Institutions of Civil Engineers, Naval Architects, and Mechanical Engineers, and Hon Mem of the Institute of Journalists of lournalists

of Journalists
Plunkett, Horace (urzon. (97) M.P.
Porter, Andrew Marshall (83) B '17 Irish
bar '60; QC '72; M P (L) (0 Derry '81-3,
501-Gon Ireland '81-2; Att-Gen '82-3, app
Master of the Rolls 83
Parassecutive (67) Poer

Master of the Rolls 83
Powersourt, Visct (97) Peer.
Redington, Christopher F (93) B 47, son of Sir F N Redington, K C B Ed at Oscott Coll and Ch Ch, Oxford, Member of Senate, Royal Univ. of Ireland (80), is resident Commi. of National Education, Ireland Kilcornan, Oianmore, co Galvay, Talbot Hall, New Ross, co Wexford Allienaum Club.

Ridgeway, Sir J. West. (89) B '44 Has seen much service in India, commanded a conintensity of the Afghan Frontier column 84, in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm 85, K C S I, and C B, Permanent Under-Sec for Ireland 87, K C B '01, went on special mission to Tangier '03; Lieut-Gov. Isle of Man '93; app Gov of Ccylon '95

Roberta, Field-Marshal Lord ('95) Peer.

Saxe-Wemar, Prince Edward of ('85) B '23

Entered Gren Guards '41; served in Crimean campaign; Com on-t-chief in Ireland '85-00, Col of 1st Life Guards since '88, app. Field-Marshal '97, G C B

Sinclair, Thomas ('96) '50n of a Belfast merchant; L Queen's Coll, Belfast (M A, gold medal, '99, is Chm of the Watch Comm of the Ulster Convention League and Council of Ulster Defence Union, J P Belfast, D.L. and J P Co Antrin tingent of the Afghan Frontier column 84, in

and I P Co Antrim

Smith-Barry, A. H ('96') M P

Trevelyan, Sir George O, Bart ('82) Sec

Wales, HR.H Prince of (68) Peer Walker, Samuel. (82) Sec Privy Council, supple. (88) Peer Walker, Samuel. (85) B. 32 Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77; MP. (G.L.) co Derry '84-5; Sol-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att-Gen. '85, and Feb-July 86; Lord Chanc. Ireland '92 95, a Lord Justice of Appeal since '95.
Wolseley, Viscount. ('90) Peer.

York, D of. ('97) Peer. Young, John. ('86) B. '26; son of W. Young, of Galgorm, M D. M A Tim. Coll. Dublin; JP and D L co. Antrim, High Sheriff '63. Residence, Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim

Assist Under-Sec to the Lord-Lieut, and Clerk of the Council, James B. Dougherty, Esq.

Privy Council Office See Civil Service. Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties. See Drain Duties.

Proportional Representation. See Com-MONS, HOUSE or.

Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan Fstablished for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wageearning classes throughout London by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the number in each family. Nineteen branches alicady established Chairman, Mr. W. Bousfield, J.P., Becretary, Chas. H. Warren, 5, Lamb's Conduit St, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Prussia. The population is about 35,000,000 See Germany, and for Ministry, etc., see

DIPLOMATIC. Psychical Research. The Incorporated Society for. Founded 1882, "for the purpose of making an organised attempt to investigate that large group of debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic. An important branch of the Society has hitherto been the examination of telepathy. Reports of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Pro-ceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living" The Society has about 800 members and associates; also a branch in the United States of over 500 members and associates. Hon. Secretaries, Messrs F W II Myers and F. Podmore. Offices and Library, 19, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W C

Public Bill See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIA-MENTARY PROCEDURE.

Public Buildings Expenses Act. '98. See 555510N, Sect 8.

Public Libraries Acts See previous eds. and LIPRARIES

Public Schools of England. Many of the great public schools are richly endowed, and since the report of the Royal Commission their condition has been greatly improved, and in several new schemes have been adopted which have resulted in increased benefits flowing from the endowment See under various alpha betical headings, LTON, RUGBY, etc.; also EDUCATION

Public Works Loan Commissioners are an unpaid body who are empowered to grant loans to local authorities for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, waterworks, and other sanitary and local purposes. Office, 3, Bank Buildings, E.C. Foi Public Works Loans Act, '98, see SESSION, sect. 83.

cal weekly was founded July 17th, 1841. Its ("Toby"), Mr Arthur a Beckett ("A Briefless first editor was Mr. Mark Lemon, to whom succeeded Mr. F. O. Burnand (qv), its present editor. Among the many talented artists on its staff may be mentioned Sir John Tenniel (qv), Mr. Linley Sambourne, Mr. E. T. Reed, of "Prehistoric Peeps" faine, Mr. Bernard Partridge, and Mr. Phil May, and among its

Quakers. Sec FRIENDS.

Quarantine. From Nov 7th, '66, the system of quarantine ceased to exist, so far as regards the British Islands. The Quarantine Act of '25 required that quarantine should be performed by vessels coming to the British Islands from places from which "the plague of other infectious disease or distemper highly dangerous to the health of his Myesty's subjects" might be brought; but in recent years this Act has applied only to the plague and yellow fever, and has not often been used. Vessels arriving from infected places or carrying goods, etc., from such places, were required to be kept at some safe distance from the shore and from other ships all their passengers and crew being detained on board -until all danger of spreading infection was considered to have passed. Healthy persons were thus exposed to the risk of taking any disease there might be on the ship. In some places quarantine establishments were maintained for receiving persons from suspected vessels, but most of these were long since abolished, and latterly the only such receiving ships were some old bulks at the Motherbank in the Solent. These were maintained by the Privy Council, on whom devolved the administration of the Quarantine Acts Orders in Council prescribed the system of quarantine By the Public Health Act of '75, the defence of the country against cholera was placed in the hands of the Local Government Board, and regulations were issued by that Board for the purpose Instead of quarantining the entire crew of an intected or suspected vessel, the method adopted consisted in the medical inspection of the persons on board, and the separation and detention of those who were suffering from cholera or who were suspected of being infected. All others were permitted to leave the ship, but were traced and watched by the local authorities. Infected articles on board were to be disinfected or destroyed Quarantine has long been con sidered ineffective against the introduction of disease, besides being a source of much danger . to those who were compulsorily detained under to those who were compulsorily detained under the system. The sanitary ideas of our day favour the less showy but safer methods used in the case of cholera. The fate of quarantine was determined on in '94, when, in discussion on the Privy Council Estimates, objection was made to the cost of maintaining the quaiantine establishment in the Solent on the ground of its uselessness, and the Government promised

which yellow fever and the plague are to be dealt with in the same manner as cholera, and regulations made by the Local Government Board will apply equally to the three diseases Of course qualitatine is still required to be performed in many foreign countries.

The Quarties Act of '94, which Cuarries came into operation on Jan 1st, '95, applies to all workings for minerals, except mines, which are more than 20 feet deep A return has to be sent annually from every quarry exceeding this depth to the inspector for the district, specifying the quantity of mineral obtained, and statistics are prepared from these yearly returns The quantity of clay, brick earth, sand, and gravel obtained from shallow quarries sand, and grave contained from standow quarrections large, but without further statutory powers no accurate account of the quantity and value are be publicly notified. The minerals from quarries more than twenty feet deep in Great Britain and Ireland with the Isle of Man. These during '97 is returned at 37,378,108 tons minerals include - iron oie, 13,787,878 tons, of the value of £,217,795, 3,556,-37 tons of chalk, valued at £12,595; clays, 12,705,196 tons, of the value of \$1,453,120, granite, 1,847,323 tons, priced at £552,004, gravel and sand, 1,356,787 tons, of the value of £111,333, limestone (exclusive of chalk), 11,003,524 tons, valued at $\mathcal{L}_{1,155,003}$, sandstone, 4,064,109 tons, of the value of $\mathcal{L}_{1,524,700}$; and slate and slate slabs, 609,104 tons, valued at $\mathcal{L}_{1,6}19,576$ The 1 manning minerals obtained from quarries more than 90 feet deep include barytes, quartz, the limit of the control of the contr gypsum, clay, ochie, umber, and tin ore, etc. Kent is by ha the most important chalkyielding county, and much of its produce is used in the manufacture of Portland cement at works on the banks of the Thames and the Mcdway There are few counties in England which do not produce minerals for brickmaking, but the workings for clay and brick earth are often shallow, and there are many quarries of less than twenty feet deep which produce much of both As regards granite the term is used very vaguely in commerce, and therefore some of the stone so called is not entitled to that name when used in its proper geological sense. Limestone, without taking chalk into account, appears to be the most important mineral quarried in the United Kingdom, owing to its various uses by builders, farmers, iron smelters, and chemical manufacturers. Derbyshire, Durham, and Yorkshire are the counties which produce more than others. The leadto abolish the quarantine system As a result which produce more than others. The lead-the Public Health Act of '96 was passed, by ing producers of sandstone are the counties

of Lancaster, York, Glamorgan, Edinburgh, and Lanark. North Wales supplies most of the slate. As to the persons employed at quarries under the Act of '94, these numbered 123,370 in '97, of whom 58,845 worked inside the excavations, and 64,525 outside. At these quarries in the same year there were 118 fatal accidents, which caused 123 deaths. The death rate from accidents of the inside workers was 158 per 1000, while the death rate of the persons at factories and workshops outside the quarries but connected with them was 46 per 1000 Forthe purpose of inspection of quarries, under the '94 Act the United Kingdom is divided into thirteen districts A list has recently been published, piepared by the Inspectors of Mines, by direction of the Home Secretary, which contains the names of the quarries, under the Quarries Act, 94, situation, names and addresses of owners, date of signature of special rules, number of persons employed, and kind of minerals obtained from the quarries

Quebec, a province of the Dominion of Canada It his scattward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St Lawrence. Area, 344,050 sq m; pop 1,485,535, mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,201,060; Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, Quebec, pop 63,000, a picture sque, imprignable for tress, with historic associations. Montreal, a splendid city, at the head of the St Lawrence navigation, is the chief scaport and the most populous town in the dominion, with 210,500 inhabitants. Other towns are St Henri, Hull, and Shicibiooka. Administered by a Licuit Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Licuit-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 7; members. Quebec has 24 stats in the Dominion Schate and 05 in the House of Commons. Primary education obligatory, fice, under local control. There are separate schools for Roman Catholes. Sec. BRITISH FMIRH (table), Canada, and Difformatic

Queen Margaret College is the women's department of Glasgow University Securities on Women, Higher Librarion of

QUEENSLAND.

Until 1859 the territory of Queensland was administered by New South Wales, but in that year it was raised to the dignity of a colony. It comprises the N E section of the continent, immediately N of New South Mustalia by 141st meridian of E long from New South Wales boundary to 26° S. lat, thence by 148th meridian to Gulf of Carpentaria. It is 1300 miles from N to S., and 800 miles from E to W, including 808,497 sq. m of area. Population, porarily stuated on the river Brisbane, pop 100,913, stuated on the river Brisbane, 500 miles N of Sydney; and is a thirving city, rapidly increasing, and provided with various excellent.

institutions. Other leading towns are Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton and Townsville. Ihe colony is divided into three districts—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population icside, with 45 representatives in Palhament; the Central district has it representatives; and the Northern 16 representatives. The railways all run east and west, so that there is as complete an absence of communication between the districts as there is of similarity between the conditions of labour and of climate in them. There seems to be an opportunity for developing a most prosperous sugar industry in the colony if only it is attempted by a number of men on small plantations instead of on a large scale. The pastoral industry is very large, and there is a considerable amount of mining for gold carried on Executive vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses Council and Legislative Assembly Legislative I he former is composed of members, 41 nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No hant is placed to the number of members, The latter has 7,2 members elected from 61 electoral districts for three years on a manhood suffrage basis. The members are paid £300 suffrage basis. The members are paid a year. The colony is represented in Federal Council of Australasia, but so far has take i no part in the proceedings of the Federal Convention The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Ko, ian Catholic, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. Education is now retain face from taxation. Education is nee and in ectation, and is well provided for in every branch. Here are about 772 primary schools, with an average daily attendance of \$15,466 pupils. The chief exports are gold, wool, are about 2500 miles of rulway open Revenue. 90, £3,613,150, expenditure, £3,601,264, imports, 90, £5,47,191, exports, £0,01,557, public debt, £33,495,411 See Australia, British Empire 233,448,411 (table), and for Ministry, etc., see Dipromatic.

History, '98. The redetal Luabling Bill was laid before the Assembly by the Premier for second reading (Nov. oth, 197), but as he refused to assent to a proposal to divide the colony into three electroates for federal electrons, an amendment that the Bill be withdrawn was carried. The Premier (Sti. II. M. Nelson) accepted the presidency of the Legislative Council (April 19th), and the Cabinet was their reorganised, with Mr. Byrnes as Premier. The Budget statement showed an estimated revenue for the ensuing year of A₂A₂A₂A₃ and expenditure £3,806,500 (Aug. 19th). In consequence of the drath of Mr. Byrnes, the Hon. I. Dickson became. Premier and Chief Secretary, temporarily combining the Ministry of Justice with that of Postmaster General (Sppt. 19th).

Queen's Speeches, '98 Set Sussion, sects, 2 and 4.

R

RAILWAYS.

- H RAILWAYS AS PUBLIC STRVANTS H BRITISH RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL
- III. RAILWAYS AS EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR

For a general survey of matters relating to railways see eds '05 and 96. In cds '07 and '08 more recent developments are dealt with, and he following article shows the present position

I. RAILWAYS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS.

To what extent and in what relation to the and population the principal countries of the world are provided with railways, may be gathered approximately from the following table, which is compiled from the latest statistics generally available

Country	I en ab in nules	l en. H - per tor q - mde	her midi tut
North America	207, 10	-	
Europe .	150,824		
Asia	10, 75		
South America	37.37	-	
Australasia	1,12	0.5	,1 62
Africa	19, 40	- ,	,
Airica	,,		
Total of the Earth .	145,001		
United States	15,7,6	61	25 17
Germany .	1 44	14 0	5 41)
France.	(23, 5,	12	0.55
Russia and Finland	1,01	11,	4
Great Britain and Ireland	1,4	171	;
British India .	0.17	oti	0.00
Austria-Hungary	19,00,	7 0	1.11
British North America and			
Newfoundland	16, 7,	1 45	11.5
Italy .	$0 \leftarrow 0$	6 .1	1.4
Argentina	5,037	0.74	1 1 0 3
Brazil	1,07	0.00	1.7
Spain	7,0	> 7	1 10
Mexico	5. 881	OL,	5 2 4
Sweden	0,140	3 4	l.,^
Belgium	3,53	31 4	5.51
Algiers and Tunis	,510	0,011	1 1
Chili	2,50	o ti	7 .
Cape Colony	SCA	0.80	14 '
Japan .	2,.00	1.,	0.50
Switzerland	-, 11	13 65	7 "
Netherlands and Luxem-	: 1		
bourg	1,944	140	, -
Siberia .	1,888		2,5
Roumania	1,7' 1	2.14	~ (1)
Asia Minor and Syria	1,50	0.10	0 01
European Turkey, etc	1,510		15,
Portugal	1, 105		2 . 3
Egypt	3,440	9 33	0.51
Denmark	1,435		
Dutch India	1, 03	0 80	5 65
Norway	1,204		13 61
Uruguay .		2 42	6 58
Cuba	1,076	0 16	3 42
Peru .	034	_	273
Venezuela .	502		2 76
Greece	202		,
China	1 200		

From the above figures it will be seen that a very large proportion of the rulwa, mileage of the world is in the United States, and that, relatively to population, that country is far better supplied than any other of those owning large mileage, with the exception of British North America and Australasia. France has the next best supply per population, and then follow in order Germany, Great Britain, and Austria Hungary. Russia and British India, though they possess large initiage in the aggregate, are both very poorly served per inhabitants, and these great countries should in the Inture be able to support very many miles more. The greatest quantity of rathoad relatively to population is found in the Australian colonies. In West Australia, for instance, there are no less than 115 miles for each ro, comhabitants, but, on the other hand, the mileage per no square miles is so scanty as not to be

per 100 square miles 15 so scanty as not to be expressible in a mist decimal figure.

The railway system of the United Kingdom, on the 31st, 67, nach, according to the Board of Frade returns, a total extent of 21,113 miles, the mileage for the three countries separately being Lingland and Wales, 14,518; Scotland, 4175, reland, 4168. Of new lines opened completely in '98, perhaps the most important is the Highland Company's new direct line between Parth and Interness the direct line between Peith and Inverness, the final portion of which, from Daviot to Inver-ness, a distance of 11 miles, was brought into use on Nov 1st. The new line leaves the Company's old main line at Avieniore, and the portion between Avience and Daviot, 2 miles, was opened last ven, and has been worked is a branch. Now that the remaining portion is finished, it is being worked as the main line in place of the present circuitous route cia Portes and Narri, and thus a saving of 26 nules in distance, or about one hour in time, is effected on the through journey between Inveness and the South - The works of the new her are very heavy, and it has been under construction for no less than fifteen years Another newly opened line in the north of Scotland is the Cruden branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway, opened on Aug 2nd, 97, facution of which was accidentally omitted from our 'azed This line leaves the Company's Buchanline at I llon (romiles north of Aberdeen). and runs in a north casterly direction until it strikes the beautiful Ciuden bay, where the Company is creeting a large hotel to be opened in 99. Thence the line proceeds northwards through the famous Peterhead deposits of red granite to its terminus at the fishing village of Beadam Other new lines opened in Scotland in 98 are the East File Central (from Cameron Bridge to Lochty), and the Aberlady and Gulline Railway, both constructed by the North Entish Company Next to Scotland, in point of new radway openings in '98, comes the South west of Lingland, where the Lynton and Burnstaple, 25 miles, the Holsworth and Bude, 11 miles, the Lambourn Valley, 1.3 miles, and the Mailborough and Grafton, 7 miles, have all been opened in '98 The Lynton and Bainstaple, and Lambourn Valley, are local lines, constructed and worked by independent companies, the one having a connection with

the South-Western and the other with the close to the Market Place. Great Western system. The Mailborough and commodious hotel is also in co Grafton is a link line consolidating the system of the Midland and South-Western Junction Railway Company, whose traffic is principally between the Midlands and Southampton. The Holsworthy and Bude line is the undertaking of the South-Western Company, which Company has also recently opened a new branch line of 6 miles to Budleigh Salterton, a seaside place in South Devon, and wile shortly extend this to Exmouth. The same Company, too, on Oct. 12th, '98, laid the coping stone of its new deep-water quays at Southampton Docks In Norfolk and Suffolk the Great Eastern Company and the Midland and Great Northern Joint Committee have united to construct a system of new railways for further developing the seacoast, the first portion of which, from North Walsham to Mundesley, 52 miles, was opened on July 1st, 98 On the same day the Great Fastern opened a new station, with a connecting railway more than a mile in length, at Felixstowe. On April 4th, '98, the Great Northern opencid a further portion, smiles, of its Leen Valley extension in Nottinghamshire, which is eventually to connect with the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway at Langwith, and the London and North-Western Langwith, and the London and North-Western has added two additional lines to its Trent Valley line for a distance of it miles. The Cawood, Westow and Selby line, 4i miles, was opened by the North-Eastern in '98, and in connection with the same system a branch line, 4 miles in length, constructed by an independent company, has been opened from (hathill to North Sunderland Some important electric lines have been opened during the star, including the Laxey and Ramsey (Isle of Man), rod miles, the Fleetwood and Blackpool, io miles, and an extensive system in the neighbourhood of Stockton-on Pees London's second underground electric railway, the Waterloo and City, 11 miles, was opened in August, and the opening of the Central London August, and the opening of the Central London is expected next year. An extension of the City and South London northwards is well in hand, the Baker Street and Waterloo has been commenced, and a "Great Northern and Strand" line is projected

An addition to the railway mileage of the United Kingdom far larger and more impor-tant than any of those recorded above is that made by the Great Central Company's new trunk line from Annesley to London, 92 miles in length, which was opened for coal traffic in July 98 Its complete opening 15 to take place in the course of '99. Starting at Annesley (about 10 miles north of Nottingham), where large sorting sidings have been laid out, the new line crosses over the Great Northern and Midland Railways at Linby, and runs on to Hucknall Town, the first station. Stations are also being provided at Bulwell, Basford (Haydn Road), and Carrington Between the latter two stations the line is in tunnel, called the Sherwood Rise tunnel, 662 yards long Immediately south of this the Mansfield Road tunnel-1188 yards long-commences, which emerges into the site excavated for the Central

A large and commodious hotel is also in course of erection here The goods yard at Nottingham, where a large goods warehouse is being erected, is situated between Kirk White Street and the situated between Kirk White Stieet and the river Trent Stations are also being elected at Alkwright Street (Nottingliam), Ruddington, Fast Leake, Loughborough, Quorndon and Woodhouse, Rothley, Belgrave and Birstall, Leicester, Whetstone, Ashby Magna, Lutterworth, Rugby, Willoughby, Charwelton, Woodford, Culworth, Helmdon, Brackley, Finmere, Calvert, and at Marylebone Road, London, The passenger station at Leicester extends The passenger station at Leicester extends from Talbot Lane to Soar Lane, and the principal entrance to the station will be from a new road, so feet wide, which the Company are constructing from Soai Lane to Sycamore Lane. The station has a commanding position, and will be very convenient. The goods yard is being laid out on the Bedehouse Meadows, where an extensive goods warehouse is being built. The access to the station at Rugby will be obtained from Hillmorton Road, one of the principal thoroughlares of that town. In addition to the passenger station at Woodford, large sorting sidings are being laid down, and short branch lines have been made forming a connection with the Last and West Junction connection with the Last and west junction Railway, which will open out a new route to Stratford-on-Avon and other places. Large hydraulic and cleetric lighting plant are being provided at Annesley, Nottingham, Leicester, Woodford, Neasden, and London. The sorting addition. A Notable, use of most present places. Woodfold, Massian, and London The sorting sidings at Neasden are of an extensive character. The tunnelling under Lord's Cricket Ground, st John's Wood, for the new line, was completed in March, 97, and the three tunnels which the Company were inder agreement with the Cricket Club to cover over have been entirely hidden from the public view by a been carriery midden from the public view by Jayer of earth which has been turfed over, and leased to the Club by the Railway Company. Inc large area of land which belonged to the Clergy Orphan Corporation has been acquired by the Company and handed over to the Cricket Club, so that not only has the Club suffered no damage whatever by the advent of the Railway Company, but it has actually obtained a considerable addition to the ground. The coal traffic in London is being dealt with on a site between Grove Road and Carlisle Street, lying to the rear of Edgware Road, and absorbing the property between Luton Street and Orcus Street on the north, and Samford Street on the south. The Regent's Canal, opposite the goods station yard, has been widened to a minimum. width of 100 feet, to enable barges to turn with ease. A large transit shed is here being erected, and extensive sidings laid down, to be used in connection with the traffic to be barged along the canal to the docks on the Thames. The goods warehouse at the I ondon terminus is being built on the most modern principles. About 6500 tons of steelwork have been used in its construction. The passenger station, which is being constructed of red brick, will have a frontage of 325 ft, and will contain dining and refreshment rooms, and the usual emerges into the site excavated for the Central companies. Iwo large island platforms, with bay platforms at the end of each for the local train services, are being constructed for this being constructed for this station, which is in the centre of the town, ploaching completion, in front of the passenger

station in Marylebone Road, should be a source of considerable attraction to the new route.

In addition to taking a half-share in the construction of the Nottingham Central Station, as mentioned above, the Great Northern is constructing a junction line through that town This will enable it to run express trains through Nottingham, and thence, by its running powers over the Great Central, to Sheffield and Manchester, thus providing itself with an alternative route to the present one via Retford, by which the joint traffic of the two companies has hitherto been conducted. The Great Northern has already begun to carry on its goods traffic with Manchester and the northwest independently of the Great Central, having opened on July 1st, '98, a portion of the very large goods depot which it is electing in the centre of Manchester, and having also set up its own separate organisation in other important places in this district whose traffic it previously obtained through the agency of the Great Central

Besides the very large works connected with the construction of this new trunk railway, there have been many important new lines under construction during '48 I he North-The North-Western still proceeds with its two great works mentioned in ed '97, viz —Asliboui ne to Paisk y | Hay, 13 miles, and Heaton Lodge to Wortley, | 14 miles, the one to provide a new route between the Midlands and Manchester, and the other a new route between Huddersfield and Leeds This Company is also constructing a new viaduct over the river Dee The Great Western's short-cut line to South Wales (from Wootton Bassett to Patchway, 30 miles), and its Wootton Bassett to Patchway, 30 miles), and its new route to Weymouth and the west of England afrom Stert to Westbury, 14 miles), continue to make good progress, and the latter is expected to be completed next year. The Midland partially opened on Nov 14th its Kentish Iown widening (1½ mile) and its new London coal depôt; it is pushing on with its harbour and railway works at Heysham, Lancashire, and it has taken in hand an important new line between New Mills and Hauton Mersey. between New Mills and Heaton Mersey, 10 miles in length, to improve its route to laureashire Both the Great Northern and North-Eastern have short extensions in hand to Hunslet, a manufacturing suburb of Leeds The South-Western has just started on its Meon Valley (Alton to Farcham) line, which is to extend 25 miles through an undeveloped part of Hampshire, and it is also constructing a link line, 8 miles, from Alton to Fainham, and a light railway, 12 miles, from Alton to Basing-stoke The North Cornwall Company's line when completed, be worked by the South-Western The Brighton Company's new line from South Croydon to Parlswood, to replace running powers over the South-Eastern, is expected to be completed shortly The Southexpected to be completed shorty. The Soudi-Eastern is enlarging Folkestone harbour. The Great Central is enlarging its Sheffield station and extending Grimsby docks. The North British's great improvements at Edinburgh are approaching completion, and it has also in hand a new dock at Burntisland, and an extension of the West Highland Railway from Banavie to Mallaig The Glasgow and South-Western is building a new bridge over the Clyde, and the Caledonian has just started a new dock at Grangemouth The Highland is parcel rates. The North-Eastern started a doubling its main line for 184 miles north of new express service between Sheffield and Blair Athol. The Belfast & North Counties is Edinburgh, and a new service between York

about to open an hotel at Belfast, where it has just completed other extensive improvements. Of new railway schemes authorised in '98, by Rosslare scheme, by which the Great Western and the Great Southern and Western of Ireland Companies propose to establish a new shortcompanies propose to establish a new since sea route between England and Ireland. The works authorised include a new harbour at Fishguard, in South Wales, an improved harbour at Rosslare, and a new line from Rosslare to Waterford, with a bridge there over the river Sun In connection with this scheme the Great Southern and Western proposes to absorb the Waterford and Limerick and Central Iteland Railways, if Parliamentary sanction can be obtained. The Great Western has also obtained powers for a new harbour at Weymouth. The Milland has secured sanction for new lines (19) miles) in the West Riding, which will give it a new direct route to the North through Bradford, avoiding the existing loop viá Leeds The North-Western's Act included a deviation line, 8; miles, at Shap, in Comberland, and an conlargement of Euston terminus, the Great Northern's, an extension (20 miles) of its En-fields braich to join the main line again at Stevenage, and so make a new loop line to the North, the Great Central's, a suburban line to Roth, the Gritt Centary, a standard the to serve South Harrow, Sudbury, and Wembley. The North-Eastern was authorised to absorb the Scarborough and Whitby Railway (202 miles), and the Great Eastern to make a line, 6 miles long, from Woodford to Hford The Glasgow and South-Western was empowered to enlarge 5) Frioth's Station, Glasgow, and the approach lines thereto, and the North British to construct a link line (rol miles) from Dunfermline to Kincardine

In providing improved facilities for travel and ransport all the leading companies were more or less active in '98; but again, as in '97, the most important work was done by the London and North-Western This company's day express service, London to Dublin, was accelerated by an hour and a half, and the time of departure from Euston is now if a m instead of 9 40 as formerly, the arrival time at Dublin icmaining the same-viz, 8 30 p.m In the opposite direction the day express service was accelerated by an hour The day Irish mail was also quickened by nearly an hour in each direction To the 10 am Scotch express in both directions luncheon cars for both classes were attached The service to the North Wales coast watering-places was considerably im-proved, and a new through express service was established to Llandrindod Wells and other watering-places in Central Wales New breakfast-car trains were put on from Liverpool and Manchester to London, and the service with these places was quickened and otherwise improved Breakfast cars for all classes of passengers are now run upon the 545 Belfast boat train, Fleetwood to London The Midland Company commenced rebuilding their express rolling stock on an improved pattern, the interrors of the compartments being much larger and more arry than those in general use, and placed new duning carriages on several of their services. They have also extended their Winter tourist and week-end fares to most of the chief holiday resorts, and lowered their parcel rates. The North-Eastern started a new express service between Sheffield and and Belfast, via Newcastle, Carlisle, Stran-raer, and Larne, the latter connecting by the Great Northern line with London. The Great Northern and North-Eastern also joined hands to run a "Wilson Line express" between King's Cross and Hull. The Great Cential added to its stock some beautiful new corridor trains, with dining and luncheon cars

As regards the southern lines, the Brighton Company, under its newly appointed general manager, Mr | 1 S Gooday, started a special bunday service between London and Brighton, covering the distance in an hour each way, and further improvements are likely to follow. Still more important reforms are likely to accrue. from the great change which took place during the year in the relationship of the South Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Companies. These are in the tuture to be worked as one concern, so far as regards competitive traffic, under the management of a joint committee of the two boards, of which Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, M.P., is chairman, and Mi. Alfred. With general manager, Mr. | S. Foibes, the late chairman of the Chatham, having consented to be relegated to a consultative position. As regards improvements in Scotland there is not much to be said, but in Ireland the development of touristicatic by means of new facilities and improved accommodation made much progress, particularly in the matter of hotel accommodation The London and North-Western opened a very large hotel at (accnore, the Great Northern of Ireland opened a new ho'el at Wairenpoint, and took over the management of the Mourne and Woodside hotels at Rostrevor, while the Belfast and County Down completed the Sheve Donard Hotel at New castle. The (neat Northern of Ireland was also very active in improving the comfort of travelling on its line by incars of breakrast, luncheon, and dining cars, and by the installa-tion of the electric light. In connection with the Fishguard and Rosslare scheme already mentioned, a joint committee of the Great Western and Great Southern & Western of Ireland took over on November 1st the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore, and Fermoy and Lismore lines, and has equipped them with

up-to-date rolling stock.

A new code of bye-laws was framed by the solicitors of the various leading railway com-panies, and in June last was submitted to the Board of Irade by the North-Eastern Railway Company. The other companies will await ! developments, and if the North-Lastern secures the assent of the Board to its proposals, they will in their turn submit identical ones, each for itself Improvements are introduced into many of the clauses Progress was also made. in the promotion and construction of light rail-wars under the Light Railways Act, 96 (for Origin and scope of which see previous eds.)
The first report of the Commissioners appointed under this statute was issued in March '98, and from this it appeared that up to the date covered by the report-the end of '97--

sittings in all parts of the country, and given their approval to a large number of other schemes l'p to May '98, when the last list of applications was published, the total number of schemes promoted under the new Act was 123, and a goodly number of others are being framed as this article goes to press. But a considerable proportion of the applications have failed to win the Commissioners' approval and of those sanctioned a good number will probably not be carried out, so that the success of the new Act, great as it undoubtedly has been, is not really so important as might appear at first sight. Moreover, the economy of the new method of promotion has not proved so marked as was hoped for by its originators, and various knotty points have arisen in connection with it, the most important being whether or not urban transways should be promoted under the Act The construction of several of the lines sanctioned have already commenced, and more than one will probably be opened for traffic in '99

II BRITISH RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

The paid-up capital of the railway companies of the United Kingdom reached the stupendous sum of over Lipoto,000,000 at the close of '95, and at the end of last year it exceeded that amount by meanly Loo,000,000, making the cost amount by meanly gorgosopore, making the cost out tailways nearly (50,000 per nule. Of this total, however, over (152,000) epresents merely nominal capital, 1,e additions made on the consolidation, conversion, and division of stocks, bit, even after allowance for this has been made, the result arrived at proves that British railways have been very far above the average in costliness - that, indeed, they have ost nearly double as much per mile as the lines of the rest of Europe, and nearly four times as much per mile as radivays in other parts of the world. Moreover, owing to the large sums which are constantly bying spent by the compames, particularly in London and other large towns, from which no addition to mileage

towns, from which no addition to inheage results, the sum laid out per mile increases year by year Such being the abnormal and increasing costliness of railway construction in the United kingdom, one would not be surprised to find that a large part of the capital sunk therein yielded no return to investors, and that this is true of little more than ½ per cent, of the whole prepares us to find that the companies enjoy a very large and constantly increasing revenue. The official returns, during the forty years over which they extend, show an almost uninterrupted growth under the head of "gross concurrently of course with, but receipts, more than in proportion to, the increase in mileage worked. The gross receipts for '97 reached the very large total of £917 millions, showing the very satisfactory increase of 4,6 millions, or 4 per cent over the total for '90 I o this increase passengers, goods, and miscellaneous have contributed their share, the date covered by the report—the end of '97-' (ellaneous have contributed their share, the orders for five light railways had been ap- increase in the "miscellaneous" receipts being proved by the Commissioners and confirmed to the Board of Trade—12, the Basingstoke of '96, but contrary to that of several years and Alton, Fast and West York-hire Union, immediately preceding, each branch of the Potteries, Hadlow and Wrington Vale Four passenger traffic increased in '97. As regards this date awaiting the Board's confirmation, this date awaiting the Board's confirmation, dafer a decrease from '90 to '94, have sufficed and during '98 the Commissioners have held

had been reached any time during the ten years preceding The change in the tendency of second-class receipts has been even more noticeable, the increases of '96 and '97 having made up so much of the leeway of the preceding six years that the total for '07 was only a small amount less than in '92. The explanation of this is that the movement for the abolition of the second-class has ceased, and given place to the policy of encouraging that class by reducing its scale of fares more nearly to the level of third. Coupled with the increase in first and second-class passenger traffic, an increase of second-class passenger traint, an intrease serial fairly average proportions was registered in '97 in the season-ticket takings. The bulk of the increased passenger revenue, however, was, as usual, derived from third-class traffic. under which head there have been gains of greater or less amount year by year since '85.
The total gain from that date to '97 has been £8,000,000, or at the rate of £666,000 per annum, and the increase in '97 was a little above this average, although less than that of several individual years. The receipts from third-class passengers now amount to over three-fifths of the total passenger revenue. The increase in the goods traffic revenue for '97 was at the same proportionate rate as the passenger traffic increase. Under the heading of "minerals" the gain was larger both in amount and proportion than for '6, and considerably in excess of the average for the previous inne years. The increase in "general merchandise," though less than that for '96, was also in excess of the average for the past nine years, but these have usiness. The decreases in "hive stock" traffic which occurred in '95 and '96 were arrested in '97.

Turning now to the other side of the account, we find that the total working expenditure of the companies showed an increase in '97 larger both in amount and in proportion than any which has occurred for several years, with the result that the proportion of expenditure to receipts, after having stood at 56 per cent for the three previous years, was raised in '97 to 57 per cent. This is the same level as that reached in '93, the year when revenue suffered so much from the great coal strike, and it is the highest yet recorded. Moreover, the 50 per cent. of '94, '95, and '90 was itself in exciss of the mean of the percentages of the previous decade; so that it appears that the cost of railway working has not only been permanently raised during the last few years, but that it tends still further to increase. Much of the gross increase of expense is, of course, due to increased business, but, whereas the increase which occurred in '96 was very largely the outcome of satisfactory business conditions, it was not so much so m'o7. In other words, the companies in '07 spent more money, on the whole, to earn the same amount of revenue. To a large extent this increase of expenditure. is outside their own control, particularly in the department of wages, advances in which have been necessitated by the operation of the Act dealing with the hours of railway servants, the agitation of the men's unions, and the additional facilities demanded by the travelling public. From these causes the wages bill may be expected to go on increasing in the near future. An increase in the items of rates and taxes also continues year by year, though perhaps at a less rate than a few years ago. In '97, also,

there was a substantial increase in the amount paid for fuel, in which item a reduction had occurred in each of the five years ending with 36. This increase may be expected to be much greater in 36, owing to the Wish coal strike.

From the above it is evident that the railway shareholder has little to hope in the near snareholder has little to nope in the near future from diminution of working expenses, but that, on the contrary, he has to fear a further increase in this department. Never-theless, thanks to increasing gross receipts, the net earnings available for distribution as dividends seem likely to increase sufficiently to keep pace, on the whole, with the constant additions to real capital. The figures for '97 showed, it is true, an apparent decline in the proportion of the net earnings to total capital from 188 per cent, the figure for '96, to 37, per cent, but this was largely, if not entirely, due to the large nominal increase of capital made during the year, the ordinary stocks of the Midland and Glasgow and South-Western companies being divided in '97 into "preferred" and "deferred" stocks, in such a way as to double the amounts while reducing the rates of dividend. The figures for '98 are sure to be of dyldend. Inc ngures for 90 are sure to be adversely affected by the coal strike in South Wales, from which the Great Western and some of the Welsh companies have suffered those serving the Northern and Midland coal-fields, have done unusually well, and generally the traffic returns have been satisfactory, but no marked improvement in the profitableness of railway business can be expected to be shown by the returns for '98, indeed, it is very doubtful whether the status quo has been preserved

III. RAILWAYS AS EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

The iclations between the railway companies and their employes have, on the whole, been less disturbed during '98 than seemed probable at the end of the previous year. In ed '98 we chronicled the presentation to the companies by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Scruants of a "national programme," embodying the men's demands, replies being asked for by Nov 10th, '97. Most of the companies sent only formal acknowledgments of this ultimatum, and the Society, much disappointed, threatened a general strike at Christmas, if more attention were not paid to the men's grievances. Ultimately, however, Mr. Bell, the secretary of the Society, contented himself with appealing, on Dec 31d, to the Board of Irade for its intervention, ''so that the disaster of a general strike might be averted.'' Sir Countenay Boyle prompily replied, on behalf of the Board, definitely declining to intervene, and pointing out that "any attempt to force the claims of the men by a strike would be entirely inconsistent with the exceptional position secured to the men by the Legislature, and would show an entire disregard of the convenience of the travelling public.' This severe rebike quite put an end to all talk of a general strike in England, and the Society fell back on other methods of pressing its national programme on the attention of the companies. In Ireland, however, the situation had become more acute, strike notices having been actually served upon the Great Southern, and Midland Great Western Companies, and, although these

were withdrawn, an actual rupture was not were withdrawn, an actual rupuner was not averted, though fortunately it was confined to a small arca. On Jan 24th, '08, 350 men came out from the service of the Cork, Bandon & South Coast Railway, this extreme step being precipitated by the alleged "victimisation" of a signalman. The tradic of the system was much impeded, but not paralysed, the loyal portion of the staff working devotedly. The strikers, having obstinately refused an offer to jeturn before the end of the month, which served with summonses, both for breach of contract and for impeding the traffic of the railway Some of the mengot off the penalty asked for on the ground of not being manual I. bourers, but cight of them- four guids, two shurters, and two signalmen-were sentenced each to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine a great blow to the Society, which had assured them that a fine would be the extreme penalty. A disgraceful meident in this strike was a fortunately unsuccessiol attempt to wicck was nortunately unsuccessivate in pero wice, the Cork mail by the displacement of rails at Frankfield on March 20th Soon after this the strike began to break down, the directors having agreed to register trikers many as apprents for reinstatement, and by May'r the applicants for reinstatement, and by May the affair was at an end. Meantime a somewhat similar rupture of a more local character had occurred on the Midland Railway at I cods and occurred on the Midland Railway at J ceds and Sheffield. On March 21st so I ceds men left work, the occasion of their coming out being, as in the other case, the alleged 'victorisa-tion' of one of their number. On the 4th about 186 Sheffield men struct in sympathy, and on the same day a number of Legeste. men came out, but only stayed out three hours On the petition of the Secrety the Midland directors decided to registrate the Sheffield men, but declined to do so in the Leeds case whole affair was subsequently claracterised by the Society as a "blunder", and the Society may also be said to have condemied the Trish strice by dismissing its firsh scrictar, at its annual congress, held it Leeds in October in At this congress an amalgamation was effected between the Amalgamated Society and the Railway Workers' Union - After the severe purishment imposed upon the Cork men for impeding railway traffic by leaving their work abruptly, it is not it all likely that still is will be resorted to hastily by rails is workers in f be said to have marked a decided step in the direction of peace. Moreover, the companies have done much during the year to conclude then men by granting improved conditions of service, and that legitimate grounds of guev ance on the latters' part have dominished in recent years is proved by the falling off in the number of cases with which the Board of Irade has had to deal under the Railway Servants For the year (Hours of Labour) Act of a as compared with a dealt with it the pictions year. It is also worthy of note that the men have never carried a case beyond the Board of I rade to the Railway Commission, though the Act gives them the right to do this, and the Board of Trade is quite withing to assix in such an appeal. During the year the Amalgamated Society has made some strong complaints to the Board of Irade as to the "victimisation of men attached to the Society, and a list of such alleged cases has been furnished to the Board, but without any practical results at present.

Rainy, Robert, D.D. (Glasgow and Edin.), b. in Glasgow 1526. Ed. Glasgow University, graduated M.A. '43. Having joined the Free Chuich of Scotland, he studied theology at New College (Edin.) '45 (Ed Church of Scotland, he studied theology at New College (Edm.) '41 to '48. Ordained minister of Free Church, Huntly, '51. Elected to Free High Church, Fedinburgh, '54; Professor of Church History, New College, Edmburgh, '65; Principal, 74. Dr. Ramy takes the first place or Scotland as an ecclesiastical statesman and an scottand as an ecclesiastical statesman and tader. His chief works are "Three Lectures on the Church of Scotland" (72), "The Delivery and Development of Christian Doctrine (74), "The Bible and Criticism" (78), and "Epistle to the Philippians" (92) Address 28, Douglas Crescent, I dinburgh

Ranavalona III, the late Queen of Madagastai, was b in 1861, and succeeded Queen Ranavalona II in Fig. having been nominated by her as the future Queen. She married the Prime Minister, Ramiliaarivony (deposed in 55 and eccased in 56) soon after ascending the throne. She was crowned in Nov Fig. Her kingdom and capitil were taken by the French in second the country was made a funching and the country was made a funch in 95, and the country was made a French colony. In 97 she was exiled to Reunion See MADACASCAR

Rayleigh, Lord. See under Prirage.

Recorder of London. See London Cor-PORATICA.

Record Office, Public The public records and state papers are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane Previous to the erection of this building they were stored in the Chapter-house of Westmenster Abbey, the Tower, the Rolls Chapel, the State Paper Office, and the Queen's Remembrancer's Office Among the more interesting books at the office is the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror A Record A Record Commission was established in 1800 to search the records, examine their state, and publish such of them as they thought of sufficient Then first publication was made in interest rion and the series is being continued under the direction of this Oline. The Master of the Rolls was made kept of these records in risk, when this public department was first constituted. There are public search rooms at the Office, where the records and state papers can be consulted by historians and others

Referendum A system of legislation which consults all the electors of a tate as to whether new laws shall be confirmed. In some cantons of Switzerland a method resembling the reterendum has been practised since the sixteenth century. The present form was adopted in the canton of St. Gallen in 1830. In '48, in spite of Conservative opposition, the referen-dum was, by the action of the Radicals, in-corporated in the Swiss Federal Constitution, and in 74 its application was extended. In all the Swiss cantons, except Freiburg, the reterendum is now established. According to the Swiss, Federal Constitution, all constitutional amendments must be ratified by the Swiss electorate before they become law. Other measures must be submitted to the popular vote, it demanded within minety days after their publication by 30,000 voters, or by the governments of eight cantons. During the seventeen years 74 to 91, out of one hundred and forty-nine laws, twenty-seven were referred to the people, of these fifteen were rejected. The referendum has worked so well

that it has conquered all opposition to it, and In the above three classes of occupiers the it is now generally regarded as a check on hasty and class legislation. It will be observed that the essence of it is that it submits to the people a single and clear issue upon which they may give their decision. There exists also mass of the electors, and it is not necessary that a demand for this submission to the electors should be made In Great Britain what may be termed a kind of local referendum with regard to the "Adoptive Act," was set up by the Parish Councils Act of '04. Fire reis a growing demand in the United States for the great all the distribution. the general introduction of direct legislation by means of the referendum

REGISTRATION, PARLIAMENTARY.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. Most of the law as to the compilation of the register and the qualifications for enrolment thereon is contained in some fifty or sixty Acts of Parliament, but these are subject in some measure to the principles of the common law, and hable to alteration in several particulars by Order in Council. Ihe following sketch may afford a good general idea of the different classes of males of full age who are entitled to be registered There are, besides those set out below, some ancient franchises, such as those enjoyed by the liverymen of the City of London No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief or who is an alien. In counties the qualifications are as follows Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 405 and upwards liechold for life must be of the clear annual value of 45, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cises tos clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th, by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 of upwards Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of \(\frac{1}{2} \) or upwards, if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be \(\frac{1}{2} \) or \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) Descent than the clear annual value must be \(\frac{1}{2} \) or \(\frac{1}{2} \) Descent than the clear annual value and \(\frac{1}{2} \) or \(\frac{1}{2} \) descent than the clear annual value and \(\frac{1}{2} \) or \(\frac{1}{2} \) descent than the clear annual value and \(\frac{1}{2} \) or possession previous to July 15th, by descent, etc , no length of possession is in cessary sons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July - Counties and Boroughs Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or

occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. Occupation as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let an Obligatory Referendum in eight Cantons, unfurnished, of the Successive occupation where every law and every expenditure beyond its also allowed in the case of lodgings, but a fixed maximum must be submitted to the int must be from one part to another part of the same house Ir all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year Occupars need not send in claims unless they find that their names are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their names to the overseers on or before the 20th of August Lodgers must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Any person whose name appears on a list of electors may object to the name of any other person appearing therein Written notice of such objection must be given both to the overseers and to the person objected to On a given date the overseers publish a list of the names of all persons who have sent in claims or have been objected to Copies of all the or nave been objected to Copies of all the lists that have been published are then for-warded by the overseers to the clerk of the peace of the county, or (in the case of municipal boroughs) to the town clerk. He prepares an abstract of such lists of claims and objections, and transmits it to the requirem benefits. austract of such 11sts of claims and objections, and transmits it to the revising barrister for his district. Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Clinef Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the list in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers, must attend. The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to oath, to hear claims and objection, and to insert or omit names as he finds just An appeal hes from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express The list of voters as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff, in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer. The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep printed copies of the register for sale at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names. (For further information on the subject see "Rogers on Registration") In the case of part of a house in which the landlord or any person not having his name on any list of superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be objection, he should apply to the registration lodgers. Occupation by virtue of any office, agent for his district of the political party to service or employment, of any dwelling house, which he belongs. Such agents are appointed which is not tubobled by a recognized to the political party to service or employment. which is not inhabited by a person under whom | and paid by the various party organisations in such office, service or employment is held most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the

The number of registered electors for the United Kingdom was in '98 returned at 6,528,629, of whom 4,817,278 were in England, 289,829 in Wales, 664,095 in Scotland, and 720,312 in Ireland. The grand total of lodgers came out at only 130,783, \$8,296 being in the countres and 101,487 in the boroughs. The number in some of the large constituencies was quite insignificant. For Registration (Ireland) Act. '98, see 51 5510N, sect 63

Reichsrath See Austria-Hungary Reichstag See GFRMANY

Reid, Sir Wemyss, was b at Newcrette-on-Tyne 1842. Beginning journalistic life at the early age of cighteen, in 64 he became editor of the Preston Guardian, and (70 to 80) editor of the Leids Mercury, which he conducted with so much ability that it speedily tarked as one of the most influential provincial newspapers Sn Wemyss Reid has written several highly successful books. His monograph on "Char Gaskell's "Life 'His novels "Gladys Fane and "Mauleverer's Militons" have commanded and "Manuscreer's Millions have commanded a very wide circulation." (Cabinet Portraits." and "Politicians of Fo-day," are telling sketches of leading statesmen. He has also written lives of the Right Hon. W. F. Forster, of Lord Houghton, and of Mr. Gladston. In '87 has accounted the programment of the programment of the programment. Lord Houghton, and of Mr Gladstone. In 87 he accepted the pos tion of general manager to Messrs Cassell & Co., Limited, and in 90 he ame editor of the Sycaker 11 on LL D St. Andrews, 92 in 98 he was elected President of the Institute of Journalists. He was kinghted in 94. Addies 6. Bramhain Gardens, London, S.W.

Reid, The Right Hon G H, Premier of New South Wales, was b at Johnstone, Ren-trewshire, 1845, and is the son of a Presbyterian minister minister. His parents went to Melbourne in 52, and to New South Wales in '9 Mr. Reid embarked upon a legal career, and was called to the New South Wales bu, but soon entered bythics, and was elected as member for East bythic in 80 In 83 he was appointed Minister of Education, and rapidly advanced his influence with his party. He is an enthi-siastic free trader. When Sir George Dibbs ministry was overthrown in 94, Mr. Reid, who had been leading the Opposition since or, was made Premici, the Governor, to the surprise of many, calling upon him instead of upon Sir Henry Parkes The country emphatically endorsed Mi. Reid's free trade and progressive policy, and at the '95 general election gave him a big majoricy to carry it out. He visited Fingland for the Jubilee celebrations in '97, and was made a member of the Privy Council In 98 he became () (His attitude towards the

Federation question is discribed under New South Walls, History, 98. Religious Tract Society, The (instituted 1799), has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. The Society has published in 220 languages and dialects The business is conducted by a committee chosen annually in London, and consists of four ministers and eight laymen, and of six trustees, half the Committee being members of the Church of England and the other half Nonconformists The Society has in its catalogue some 4000 separate tracts and hand-

bills, books, etc., for adults, besides books and tracts for children. The well-known Lessure Home are published by this Society, as well as the Boy's Own Paper and the Girl's Own Paper. Circulation of the Society's publications for '978, 50,000,300. Income for 97-8, from subscriptions, donations, etc., £21,622 tos 2d., including part payment from recipients of grants, £6307 tos. 5d. payment from recipients of grants, Losoy ros. 5d. Grants in money, paper, publications, etc., Losobs i.s. ad Secretaries, Revs Prebendary L. B. White, D.D., and S. G. Green, D.D. Asseciation Sees. England, Revs A. Mercer, M.A., R. C. Larle, B.A., and W. J. Wilkins, Scotland, Rev. Thos. Boyd, M.A.; Ireland, Rev. William Invia., D.D., Corresponding Sec., D. J. Legg. Offices, 5o, Patrinostic Row, E.C. Renton, School. Dephyships. Founded visc.

Repton School, Derbyshire Founded 1557; reorganised 1874 Pupils, 300 Twenty assistant masters Head Master, W. M. Purineaux, M.A. Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98. Sec

51 5510N, Sect 84

Restitution of Conjugal Rights may be brought for this purpose in the Divorce Division by either husband or wife, not being themselves guilty of a matermonial offence must be preceded by a request to the reconductor terms Conduction, couched in conductor terms. Until 84 a decree for restitution was enforced by imprisonment Since then, by virtue of an Act known as the Weldon Act, passed as a result of the suits of Mr and Mr. Welldon, such a decree results in monetary advantages to the petitioner, the respondent being compelled to settle portions of his or her property on the petitioner, and neither party can by imprisonment be com-felled to live with the other. A failure to comply with the decree is legal descrition and ground for a judicial separation, or, coupled with daltery for divorce. See Divorce and with adaltery, for divorce IL DICIAL STEARATION

Revenue Act, '98. See Sussion, sect. 85.

Rhodes, Right Hon Cecil, P.C., is a younger son of the late Rev. F. W. Rhodes, Rector of Lishop Stortford After taking his degree at Oxford (Oricl College) he went out to Africa, where he at first met with but little success However, when the De Beers mine (with which his name is now so prominently connected) was anything but prosperous, he combined various Kumberley mines under his direction, and amassed a large fortune. Cape politics attracted him, and he represented West Barkly attracted him, and he represented West Barkly for a short period, and held a position in the ministry of 5n 1 Scanlon. On the fall of the Spriggs Ministry, a new government, with Mi. Rhodes as Frime Minister, took office at the Cape (July 17th, 60). He remained in office from that time till Jan '96, when he resigned in consequence of the Jameson raid into the Jiansvaal. His gift of Lio,000 in summore of the cause of Home Rule in '91, when support of the cause of Home Rule in 'or, when he was in England, attracted much attention Mr. Rhodes was the prime mover in obtaining mining rights over Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and till '96 he was the Chairman of the British South Africa Company When the trouble with Lobengula began, in Sept '93, he went to lost Salisbury to direct the operations against him. His policy in this direction was warmly approved at the Cape, as was evidenced at a banquet given to him by the citizens of Cape Town in Jan. '94. Mr. Rhodes, in his speech of thanks, defended his policy,

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and sketched in outline the United South Africa which he hoped to see in the near future, covering all the country south of the Zambesi, one in the question of tariffs, of railway communication, of law, and of coinage, although possessing full local government in and ough possessing full local government in local matters. He was sworn as a member of the Privy Council in Feb '95. After resigning office at the Cape in '96 he visited England, and after an interview with Mr Chamberlain left for Bul iwayo, intending to devote himself to the development of Rhodesia. He took an active part in suppressing the Matabele revolt and in arranging terms of peace, although he gave up his managing directorship of the Company. In Jan '97 he came to England again, and gave evidence before the South Africa Committee, after which he returned to the Cape and again took up his work. Rhodesia, later on resuming his place on the Board of Directors of the Company. He took a leading part in the elections to the Cape Parliament during '98, and was himself re-turned for two constituencies. See Capi Colony and Rhodesta.

HODESTA.

Rhodesia is the name given to that part of South Africa which has been occupied of icent years by the British South Africa Company, acting mainly under the leadership of Mr. Creil Rhodes—It is bounded on the least by Portingness East Africa, on the west by Angola and German South-West Africa, on the worth by Guinan East Africa, and the the north by German Fast Africa and the Congo Free State, and on the south by Bechuanaland and the Transvaat. The whole nechanism and the Transval. The whole territory, covering an area of $\frac{1}{1}$ -spoons square miles, is administered by the British South Africa Company (q|v|), which was given a royal chaiter in Oct. 80. The river Zambest flows through it, cutting the region into two portions—Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia consists of the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland Mashonaland is bounded on the porth by a line running roughly in a S.E. direction from Inc running roughly in a S.E. direction from Zambo, on the Zambea, to the intersection of the river Mazoe with 33° E. long, on the south-west by Matabeleland, and on the east by the Portuguese province of Lorenzo Marques. The capital, and the seat of government of Direction of the seat of the The capital, and the seal of government of Rhode sia, is Salisbury, with a population of 1800. The other principal townships are New Umtah, Melsetter, and Enkeldoom A rail way is being built, running inland towards Salisbury from Beira on the coast, and it is already sixtymiles beyond Unitah. Its completion will place Salisbury in direct communication with the sea over a line 382 miles in length It is then proposed to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo, The African Trans-Continental Bulawayo. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company has constructed a line between Umtah and Tete, and from there on Zomba, Fort Johnston, Kota Kota, or the western shore of Lake Nyasa, and Kalonga, at the north-western end of the lake. The survey onto Lake Tanganyika is practically completed The survey Matabeleland lies between the Limpopo and niddle Zambesi rivers, and is bounded on the north-east by Mashonaland and on the south by the Fransvaal and Khama's country. The Bulawayo has given an impetus to the mining principal town, and the chief commercial centre industry, and many mines have machinery on in Rhodesia, is Bulawayo, with a population in the ground. The crushings at the Geolong

of 5000. Telegraphic communication exists between Cape Town, Bulawayo, and Salisbury, and in the Bulawayo district the telegraph system has been considerably extended. Bulawayo has also telephone communication with the principal stations. The extension of the Cape Government western railway system through Kumberlev and Vryburg to Bulawayo was completed in October '97, and officially opened on Nov. 4th The distance from Cape Town to Bulawayo is 1360 miles.

Northern Rhodesia consists of the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambesi, lying between Portuguese East Africa, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, and Angola, Africa, the Congo Free State, and Angoia, with the exception of the strip of territory forming the British Central Africa Protectorate, which is under direct Imperial administration. North of the Zambesi the country has as yet been little prospected. Coal has been found on the shore of Lake Nyasa. Fig. North Charterland Exploration Company, which holds a grant of 10,000 square miles north of the Zambest, is engaged in trading, agriculture, and stock breeding operations. A new industry has lately been started in

fibic, on which the representative of a large

London company has been experimenting with satisfactory icsults

Public roads in Rhodesia have been made to the extent of 2 30 miles, and telegraph lines to the extent of isso miles of line and 550 miles of vite. The rinderpest, which for several years has been devastating Africa, travelling slowly through the continent from moth to south, made its first appearance in Matabeleland in February to The adoption of the diastic regulations which the Administration decided to enforce had to some extent checked the progress of the epidemic, when the outbreak of the Matabeleland rebellion put a stop to all precautionary measures. The effects of the disease have been far-reaching, and, apart from considerations of human life, have been more disastrons than those of the native rebellion. During the twelve months succeeding the outbreak of the rebellion, agriculture was practically at a standstill agriculture was practically at a standshif Smeet the pacification of the country considerable tracts of land have been placed under cultivation, and fresh stock, including Angora sheep and Mermo goats, is being imported Throughout the country the conditions of soil and climate are spitable for all kinds of I uropean cereals and regetables, and, in addition, many trees, shrubs, and plants, peculiar to subtropical regions, can be successfully cultivated Good results have already been obtained from the introduction of fruit and gither trees. Tobacco occurs in a wild state, is grown universally by the natives, and has been produced of excellent quality by white farmers in several districts. Indiarubber, indigo, and cotton are similarly indigenous, and will probably well repay cultivation. The Rhodesian forests produce abundance of hard timber of fine quality, and a company is workmg this industry with a view to meeting the large demand for building and other purposes in Salisbury and Bulawayo. In addition to gold, silver, copper, coal, tin, plumbago, anti-mony, arsenic and kusiguhr have been discovered. The arrival of the railway at Mine for the month of September ('98) averaged 193 dwts., including tailings, to the ton In Southern Rhodesia a company is being formed to develop the indiatubber industry on a large scale. Full advantage has been taken of the facilities afforded to the Administrator in Council by the Matabeleland Order in Council, '94, to legislate locally by means of regulations, and upwards of forty measures have been thus passed. Several Ordmanics have also become law. A drait Order in Council, entitled the "Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, '98, which modifies the provisions of the Matabeleland Order in Council, '94, and in some cause to be stows a new constitution on Southern Rhodesia, has been prepared. A Customs clause in the new Order in Council provides that the duty on British goods imported into Southern Rhodesia, has been prepared. A Customs clause in the new Order in Council provides that the duty on British goods imported into Southern Rhodesia, shall not exceed the present Cape tairli. By a proclamation, dated June 10th, 10th, the laws of the Cape Colony passed prior to that date were adopted for, and are to be administered in, Rhodesia, as far as the circumstances of the country will period. In consequence of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal the control of the military forces of the Company was removed from their hands, and is now in the hands of the lingerial Government. See Africa, Rheitish South Africa, Company, and Transvan.

Entory, '48, — At a contener between Captam the Hon Arthin Lawley, the Deputy Administrator, and King Lewanika of Barotseland, held in September, it was agreed that, in addition to the concessions already greated to the Company, administrative powers over the whore kingdom of Parotseland should be conceded to them. The kingdom wis, by the Anglo Portugue se treaty of or, left within the British sphere. It is, roughly speaking, as large as the German Limpine, and embraces the whole basin of the Upper Zambesi lying between 12 yof and 12. S. lat, and o and 27 30 E. long. The western boundary between 1 and Angola has not yet been definined Lialin is the capital, and M. R. I. Corviging the thirty higher contains the british representative that

Ripon, Bishop of. See under Perrage Roberts, Lord. See under Perrage

Robertson, Johnston Forbes, is the son of Mi | I orbe's Robertson of Oberdeen, and was bin London | Ian toth, 1673. He was ed, at the Charterhouse, and at Rouen, and has been an actor since he came of age. He studied his art under Phelps, and for some time took the principal parts at the Bane ofts' theatre and in Mr. Hare's company, but recently has successfully been his own manager. He proof duced "Romeo and Juhet," and Mr. H. A. Jones's play, "Michael and his Lost Angel," at the Lyceum in '95, "Hamlet in 97, and "Macbeth" in '68.

Robinson, Sir John R, the manager of the Daily News (qv), is the son of the Rev R. Robinson, and was be at Witham, Lescy He has been associated with this new spaper solder of the evening paper published by the editor of the evening paper published by the propietors of the Daily News, under the aconstant contributor to the columns of the American press, especially to the Boston Advertiser and the Chicago Tribune. Appointed the

sole manager of the Daily News in '68, he was also editor '87-96. Knighted '93.

Rochester, Bishop of See under Peerage. Rodriguez. An island in the Indian Ocean, 344 miles east of Mauritus (q v), of which British colony it is a dependency. It is 18 miles long and 7 broad. Administration is provided for by a Civil Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. The population is about 2000. Rodriguez was annexed in 1814. See British Emirgs (table).

Rogers, Rev. J. Guinness, B.A., well-known Congregational ninister and writer, was ed at Fin Coll, Dublin, and graduated at Dublin Univ in [43, afterwards studying for the munistry at Lain ashire Independent College. His first pastorate was at St. James's Church, Newcastle-upon-Type (46), and he went to Ashton-under-Lyne five years later. In '65 he succeeded the Rev. J. Hill at Grafton Square, Clapham, where he celebrated his semi-jubilee in '06. He was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in '75, and in the annual meetings of the Union he has always taken an active part. His hterary labours have been extensive, and in the domain of politics he has always been active, of late earls he has worked most energetically for the cause of Hom. Rule for Ireland. The jubilee of his call to the ministry was celebrated Jan 12th, '96. Address. 81, Clapham Common, S. W.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church is the name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Poter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, posters so fir as they are priests—and laity. The distinctive characteristic of the Roman Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its doctrines, like those of the rest of Christendom, are chiefly found in the articles of the Nagaria fixed. Nicene Creed After the Council of Frent Pope Purs IV added to the formal Profession of Faith the articles on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility vere defined as articles of faith in 1854 and 70 respectively. One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is a great distinction between what is of docume and what of december the former belowers. what of discipline, the former belonging to Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances—The Sacred Oolege of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or

sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They are also the chief members of the Sacred Congregations, or permanent ecclesiastical commissions (about twenty in number), to which much of the business of the Holy See is entrusted. Among the best known of these congregations are the the best known of these congregations are the Propaganda, the Index, the Inquisition on Holy Office, and the Congregation of Rites. The number of cardinals is hardly even complete, in Nov. '98 there were 57. Including 52 of the cardinals, the patriarche, archbishops, and bishops, in '98 numbered 1284. There are no patriarchates with 14 patriarchal sees, and 19° archiepiscopal and 779 episcopal sees which are termed residential. Besides these, there are a number of titular sees, most of which are assigned to archbishops and bishops appointed, either to apostolic delegations, vicalitates, of prefectures, or to the office of coadjutor, auxiliary, or administrator of a diocesc There are altogether 8 delegations, 122 vicariates, and 48 prefectures See Andrean Orders

Statistics. - The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about catholies throughout the world, rited by about 1200 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 240,000,000. There are in Great Britain and Ireland, about 5,500,000 (1.2., about 3,550,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain), and in the rest of Europe more than 100,000,000 and in the rest of Europe more than 100,000,000.

Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, juled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (v. m/ra). The 4 attentishings and 23 Dishops (b m/m) 11 at mumber of priests in Ir land (a shout 4450, setting 2434 churches and chapels, situated in 1070 parishes. The 24 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (b m/m) consist of 15t, for England, 1 archbishop (of Weetminstr), with authorities and a sufficient and a sufficient England, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 4 suffragains and 1 coadintor, and a suffragain bishop for Wales, 2ndh, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (one of St Andrews and Edinburgh and one of Glasgow), with 4 suffragains and 1 auxiliary. The number of priests of and a auxiliary. The number of priests of England and Wales in 68 was 2008, with 1482 churches, chapels, and stations, of Scotland 421, with 350 churches, chapels, and stations The United States has about 12,000,000 Roman Catholics, 90 archbishops and bishops, about 10,750 priests, 0570 chur hes, 5105 chapels and stations, and 958,960 pupils in parish schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,000,000 Roman Catholics, 39 archbishops and bishops, about 2000 priests, 2000 churches, chapels and sta-tions, 800 colleges and academies, and 4400 parish schools. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published occasionally, may be interred how complete is the organisation of this Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Roman Catholic faith. Westminster Cathedial, a vast edifice in the Byzantine style, of which the first stone was laid by Cardinal-Vaughan and Logue on June 20th, 95, is rapidly rising, and every effort will be made to open it on Sept. 27th, 1900, the fiftieth anniversary of the restoration of the hierarchy in England Internally, the length is 342 ft, the width across nave and asiles and side chapters 55 ft., the width of nave of ft, and its height 112 ft. For Papal Ministry see DIPLOMATIC

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Province of Westminster.								
	NAME.	Diocese.						
Vaugh	minence Cardinal an (Archbishop) Fdward Ilsley Wm R Brownlow Thos W. Wilkinson William Gordon Inomas Whitesid Richard Lacy John C Hedley Arthur Riddell Edward Bagshawe William Vaughan C Graham (Coad) John Vettue John Bilsborrow Samuel W. Allen Francis Mostyn	Westminster. Birmingham. Clifton. Hexham and Newcastle. Leeds. Liverpool. Middlesbiough. Newport. Northampton. Nottingham. Plymouth Portsmouth. Salford. Shrewsbury. Southwark. Mencvia in Wales						

SCOTLAND.*

Name	Diocese.
Most Rev Angus Macdonald (Archlashop) (Vacant) Rt Rev John Smith	St. Andrews and Edinb. Aberdeen. Argyll and the Isles
", ", James A Smith ", Wilham Furner Most Rev Charles Fyre (Abp.) Rt Rev Magune (Auxil.)	Dunkeld.

IRELAND. Province of Armagh.

			NAME.	Diocese.
			nence Cardinal Logue	A
			Primate of all Ireland	Armagh.
	Rt	Rev	Joseph Hoare .	Ardagh and Clonmacnoise.
	,,	•••	Richard Owens	Clogher.
	,,	,,	John Keys O'Doherty	Derry.
•	••	,,	Henry Henry .	Down and Con- nor.
	"	,,	Thomas MacGivern .	Dromore.
	• •	**	Edward Magennis .	Kılmore.
	••	**	Thomas Nulty	Meath.
<	**	"	Patrick O'Donnell .	Raphoe.

Province of Dublin.

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		NAME	DIOCESE.
ь	isnor	ev W Walsh (Arch-	Dublin,
Rt		N Donnelly (Auxil.) James Browne.) Ferns.
		Patrick Foley .	(Kildare and
		Abraham Brownings.	Leighlin. Ossorv.

* The tour Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St Andrews and Edin-Roman Catholic Binhops. - The fol-burgh The Abp of Glasgow has no suffragans. Diocese

Province of	Cashel.
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NAME.

			L-IOCESE.
Mos Rt.	st Rev	ev.ThomasCroke (Abp.). Robert Browne Thomas O'Callaghan John Coffey	Cloyne. Cork
,,	,,	Thomas McRedmond	Kıllaloe
,,	,,	Edward O Dwycr	Limerick.
,,	,,	Denis Kelly	Ross
,,	,,	Richard Sheehan .	Waterford anp

Province of Tuam.

	NAME.		Diocest
(Archbi	John Lyste John Healy John Clanes	r	Tuam. Achonry Clonfert. Elphin Galway and Kilmacduagh
	lohn (oum	'	17.11.1.

,, John Conmy Kıllala Rontgen Rays, The The experiments which led to the discovery of these lays by Professor Routgen, of Wirzburg, were made at the end of '95, but were not communicated till the beginning of Jan '90. The essential part of the experimental apparatus is a Crooke's tube, rr., a small glass tube into each end of which is fitted a write from some form of electic grounding apparatus, then form of electric generating apparatus, then, the tube being calcusted by an an pump, the electric enemit is broken by the vacuum space in the tube between the two ends of the wires. If, when an electric current is made to pass along the wires, a living hum at hand be interposed between the Crookes' tube and a photographic plate, a shadow photograph can be obtained which shows all the outlines and joints of the bones most distinctly. In the same way Rontgen obtained photos of shadow pictures, of a set of weights in a box, of a compass card and needle completely inclosed in a metal box, and many other concealed From these and other experiments he objects inferred that some invisible kind of rays were generated in the neighbourhood of the Crookes tube, by the electric disturbance set up by the passage of an electric current, and that these invisible rays possessenthe property of passing through all bodies interposed in their path But some bodies, being less primeable than others, east a shadow. Thus bone is much less permeable to these rays than flesh, hence the possibility of photographing a shadow of the bones of the hand, since a photographic dry plate is sensitive to the rays. Rontgen's ex-periments to determine the nature of these phenomena were for the most part negative in iesult. But he was warranted in assuming the presence of a form of radiation, and in consequence of the indeterminate character of the rays he proposed the name X-rays. The algebraical symbol has since been generally dropped in favour of the discoverer's name. A Röntgen Society was formed during '97, and Professor Silvanus Thompson delivered and Professor Silvanus Thompson delivered appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of his presidential address at the mangural London. Addresses 10, Bramham Gardens, meeting on Nov. 5th. He asserted that with the exception of antiseptics and anæsthetics | næum Club.

no discovery of the century had done so much for operative surgery. The first great application of the rays had been to the diagnosis of dislocations and the discourse, the study of bone disease, and the detection of foreign bodies in various parts of the human frame, even the progress of tubercular disease in the lungs had been rendered evident, and to watch the motions of the living heart was now an every-day experience. Soon after the invention of focus tubes had furnished powerful sources of the rays, it was noticed that exposure to them frequently resulted in severe local inflammation, accompanied in some cases with destruction- at least temporary-of the hair, which fell out and left bald patches. It was disputed whether this effect was direct, like sunburn, or whether it was indirect and due to the chemical action of ozone generated by the ionizing of the oxygen of the air, or, finally, whether it was electrical. It appeared that the rays were not the inselves homogeneous, but were of many kinds, differing in penetrative power, the quality of the mixture depending on the state of the vacuum as well as on the form of the tube and the nature of the emitting surface. The relations between the Rontgen and the cathode rays had been investigated and the cathode taxs had been investigated by Mr. A. Campbell Swinton, by M. Perrin, and by several It than investigators. Many speculations had been put forward as to the physical nature of the rays themselves. Crookes, Tesh, and others held them to consist of flights of minute atoms or hyperatoms, on the other hand, there was a hypothesis that they were meiely an extreme soit of ultra-violet light, consisting of transverse waves of excessively minute wave-length Jaumann and apparently, Rontgen regarded them as due to longitudinal vibrations, while Sir George tokes had put forward the view that they might be transverse waves, not in icgular trains, but consisting of innumerable

regular trains, but consisting of innumerable solitary waves. For the progress of investigations during 'v8, see Figure 17, '98

Roscoe, Sir H. E., was b 1833, and is the grandson of Roscoe the historian. He was ed at University College, London, and at Heidelberg. He was Professor of Chemistry at Owens College '58-80, and distinguished himself specially by his researches as to the chemical action of light, and on the metal vanadium. His treatise on "Chemistry," in books written in comuniction with Professor books written in conjunction with Professor Schorlemmer, is well known. He has also written "I essons in Elementary Chemistry, which have been translated into many lan-guages, and "Lectures on Spectrum Analy-ies" He served on the Royal Commissions on Noxious Vapours, on Technical Education, on the Scottish Universities, and on Secondary Education. In 87 he was chosen President of the British Association. The is a Fellow of the British Association. Eton College, an officer of the Legion of Honour, a corresponding member of the Institute of a corresponding member of the institute of France, an Hon D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Cambridge, Dublin, and Montreal, M.D. of Heidelberg, D.Sc. Hon of Victoria, Manchester, and a member of various other learned societies In 85 he was elected for the South Division of Manchester, and ictained his seat till the '95 election, when he was defeated. In '96 he was

Rosebery, Lord. See under Pedrage.

Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire.

Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov '90.

Two Exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year, and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 14 scholarships tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held about the beginning of April-Foundation, Sentiol and Junior Head Master, Rev. J. P. Way, D. D. The preparatory school, which forms a portion of Rossall, is under the charge of Rev. H. G. D. Tait, M.A., subject to the general supervision of the Head Master.

Roumania. Formerly Moldavia and Wallachia, autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire; now, with Dobrogea, an independent kingdom under Charles I of Hohenzollernkingdom under Charles I of Holtenzollern-Signaringen, in whom, with a cabinct of eight and the Prime Minister, resides the executive power. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, elected for eight years, and a Chamber of 183 members elected for four years by three electional colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not property insuring an annual income of not less than \$50, (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 fance annually, or following a profession, and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom yote indirectly by choosing delegates who yote with the direct learners of the age, and the property of the collection of the collection of the collection. choosing derigates who vote with the effect electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers For local government purposes the country is divided into 42 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal Education is free and compulsors, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Area, 48, 60, square miles, with a population estimated at about Estimated revenue and expenditure 5,800,000. for '98 9, £8,880,000; imports, 05 0, £12,000,500, exports, £11,045,000; debt, 97, £49,020,000 exports, L11,045,000; debt, 97, L49,020,000 See DIPLOMATIC, FORFIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES

Roumania, King of. Sce Charles I.

ROWING, '98.

A finer summer for rowing could not have been wished for, and fair weather favoured all the regattas after the early part of the year. The Colquboun Sculls at Cambridge were won by R. B. Etherington Sunth, First Limity The Open Boat Handicap on the Tyne was won on Dec. 11st, 79, by J. White, and on March 2nd W. Haines beat J. Wray on the Tyne for £100 a side. The 55th Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race was rowed on March 2oth in the worst weather in which it has ever been rowed, a gale blowing from the east with sleet, hail, and snow stoims, and ended in a signal victory for Oxford for the 95th year in succession. Cambridge had been very unfortunate all the caller part of the year there was trouble amongst the rowing men, and a split owing to the action of certain Trinity Hall B.C. men, and their luck for sook them on the race day as well. The gale was

blowing from the Middlesex shore, consequently Oxford, who had won the toss and chosen the Middlesex station, were comparatively sheltered. The Cambridge boat was full of water has been a dead near. In the Sunmer Engine New College retained her position as head of the river at Oxford, First Timty is head of the river at Cambridge Henley Regatta was held on July 4th, 6th, and 7th, in splendid weather. Of all the foreigners who entered for the different races, only one—from Berlin— appeared, Mr. P. Schultze, Denhard, who was beaten in his heat for the Diamond Sculls by Blackstaffe. B. H. Howell made a new record of 8 mm 23 Sec for the Diamond Sculls, New College, Oxford, a record of 7 mm 37 sec for the Visitor's Cup. The final heats were as tollows - Grand Challenge Cup Leander Club follows - Grand's fall (age Cup Leander Club (Becks) o, won by three quarters of a length, time 7 min 13 sec. Thomes Challenge Cup Trimty College, Oxford (Berks) 1, R. I. F. College, 1 oopers. Hill (Lucks) o, won easily by 4 lengths, time 7 min 13 sec. Wyfold Challenge Cup Experience (Con Experience). Cup Kingston R (Bucks) 1, Caius College, Cambridge (Berks) 6, won easily, Caius college, United the Steven College, Cambridge (Berks) 6, won easily, Caius unning into a skiff, time 8 min 28 sec The Silver Goblets and Nickalls' Challenge Cup Hames R (Bucks) 1, Issus College, Cambridge (Berks) 6, won easily, time 8 min 41 sec. The Stewards' Challenge Cup Leander Challenge Cup Leander 41 Sec. The Stewards' Challenge Cup Leander Club (Bucks) 1, New College, Oxford (Berks) o Diamond Challenge Sculls B. H. Howell, Trinity Hall, Cimbridge (Berks) i , H F Blackstaffe, Vesta R C (Bucks) o , won by 12 lengths, in 1000 d time of 8 min 29 sec Ladies Challenge Plate Eton College (Bucks) , First Timity, Cambridge (Berks) o, won by three-quaters of a length, in 7 min. 3 sec Visitors Challenge Cup. New College, Oxford (Bucks) 1, University College, Oxford (Berks) 0, won by 21 lengths, in the record time of 7 min. 37 sec. The Wingfield Sculls, which carry with them the Amateur Championship of the Thames, were rowed for on July 25th, and won by B. H. Howell, who beat H. Blackstaffe after a wonderful race, in the record time of 22 min 57 see, both men being thoroughly sowed out and having to be lifted from their boats. The Amateu Single Punting Championship of the Thames was won by W. Colin Romaine, the Doubles by C. R. Mullins and W. Colin Romaine. The Professional Cham-

On Aug 18th T. Bullman in 35 min. 38 sec. On Aug. 18th T. Bullman beat W. Bubear casily in a face over the Championship course on the Thames for Lioo in 24 min 38 sec A L Hope won the Amateur Single Punting Championship of the Lower Thames at Sunbury Mr George Ashe, of the Thames R C, attempted on Sept 13th to 10w across the Channel in a river skiff, but only succeeded in getting about 4 or 4 miles out when his boat sank. The Sculling Championship of England, lowed over the Thames Championship course for the Spatismar Cup and Zeo sweepstakes, was won by Barry, of Putney, who beat G Iowns, the Austrahan, magining see Royal Academy of Music Established in

1822, chiefly owing to the exertions of Lord Burghersh, atterwards Earl of Westmorland, the R A M was incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all bianches of music are catered for, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which The chief scholarare officed for competition. The chief scholar-ships are the Westmorland, open to ladies and gentlemen in alternate years between the ages of eighteen and twenty iour, the Potter, also open to ladies and gentlemen, the Sterndale Bennett, open to male candidities in any branch of music, and providing free instruc-tion for two years, the Parepa Rosa, founded by the late Carl Rosa, for ladics who have not previously been students at the Academy, the successful candidate being entitled to two vers free musical education, the Sir John Goss, for organ playing; the Thalberg, for pianoforte students, the John Thomas (Welsh), for vocalists and instrumentalists alternately, the Henry Smart, for organists and composers, the Sainton Dolby, for temale vocalists, the Liszt for composition and panoforte playing, the holder being entitled to three years' free tuition, and thereafter to about £80 a year for two years; the Hine Prize for composition, and the MacFarren Scholarship for composition, and the MacFarren Scholarship for composition, providing three years' free trution, the Erard Centenary (2), one for praints and the other for harpests, the Sainton, for violinists, the Goring Thomas, for the encouragement of lyneal companions of the constant of the formal of the companions of the constant of the constant of the companions of the constant of the consta position, the Mence Smith, for vocalists, the Dove, for violinists, and the Costa, for composers Associates pass a qualifying examina- 1 1688 tion, and are entitled to the use of the initials 1 1884 A.R.A.M. Fellows (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy They are solely entitled to use the initials FR.A.M. Honorary members are entitled to the initials R.A.M. with the pictix Hon Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year, -viz., in September and in the Christmas vacation-successful candidates at which are rentifed to the use of the initials L.R.A.M.

President, HRH the Duke of Save-Coburg and (sotha; Principal, Sir A C. Mackenize, Mus Doc.; Secretary, F W Renaut The Academy is situated in Penterden Street, Academy is situate Hanover Square, W

Royal Academy, The, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House Thence who gave it rooms in Somerset House Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies

pion is again W. Haines. Doggett's Coat and rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Badge was rowed for on Aug 5th, and won by Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of A. J. Carter, Greenwich, by a dozen lengths, a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer then performances to public inspection, and adjune that degree of repu-tation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the super-inguisher and control of the Societies, who intendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the Society itself consets of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E J. Poynof 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retring every year, the Piesident, the Keeper, and the licasurer being ex-officio members.

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Retired Royal Academicians.
                             Ind I
Little, W. P.
Horles, J. C.
                                                                                                                                                                                                   Pickersgill, I R
Watts, G I
                                                                                                   Royal Academicians.
                                                                                                                                                                       Agemicians.

1877 Orchard on, W. Q.

1851 Ode & W. W.

1 76 Poynter, Str. J.

1894 Frinse; V. C.

1895 Swhinood, Str. W. B.

K. C. B.
          579 Alma Tulema
     1'79 Armse of, H II
180r Brack, T | S

180r Cooper, I | S

187r Cords, I accept 1

187r Cords, I W B

180r Dockset, I

187r Inde S Inke

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183r Collect A
     Par Brak. T
                                                                                                                                                                           i Er Riviere, B
                                                                                                                                                                         1 Fr RWIGE B
1890 Sant, J
1897, Sangent J S
1877 Stone M
1877 Stone M
1877 Thomycroft, H
1875 Waterhouse, A., Trea-
   180, Good il 1
1821 Gow. A. C
   1851 Griham P
1866 Herkomer H
                                                                                                                                                                           1 7, Witchiouse, J. W.
1870 Wells, H. I.
1371 Woods, H.
 166 H kson 1 G
166 H kson 1 G
1676 Feslic, G D
164, MacWhiter 1
                                                                                                                                                                           1776 Yeames, W F , I ibra
                                                                                                        Retired Associates.
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                         Associates.

Abbry, I A Basciates.

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                                   Swol, I
      19 is Abbey, I A
   rest Antchison, to
120 Bates II
120 Bates II
120 Bodley G I
130 Brett J
120 Brett J
      1305 Clusch G
      1870 Crewe, I
      1870 Crewe, 1
189 Forbe, S
18 A Frampton G J
1883 Gregory, I J
1994 Hicker, A
1896 Hemy C
        1814 Hunter, C
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The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was nearly £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of

^{*} RA. Ikci

the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The result is that a really admirable collection of masterpieces is usually brought together. The exhibition rename open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and the general public at certain hours. The Diploma and Gibson Gallories, reached by a stancase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician, the works of J Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him, several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture

Royal Agricultural Society of England
This the premise arranging the presence of the stremes.

ROYAL Agricultural Society of England This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom (though not the first established) was founded by Royal Charter on the 26th March, 1840 I he Charter gives a long list of the national objects which the a long list of the national objects which the Society was intended to promote, and which have been well embodied in its motto, "Practice with Science". The results of the Society's efforts for what the Royal Warrant calls "the general advancement of English agroutture" have been given and striking It would be impossible in this brief record even to enumerate all the improvements in the different breeds of live stock, and in agricultural machinery, which have arisen from the annual competitions in the Society's showlands, or the advances in scientific knowledge as to the experiments and grants to investigators have brought about It has two sides to the work (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, to which the best pedigree animals are brought to compete for the valuable prizes offered by the Society, and still more for the honour of being "Royal" prizewinners, and at which also the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labouisaving appliances are exhibited; (2) The soundifie, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Voterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best soundific advice obtainable. It controls. best scientific advice obtainable It controls, moreover, an experimental farm and "Pot station at Woburn, where elaborate Culture" investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture are carried on. Its *Journal* has from the first taken high rank amongst scientific publications, and contains in each quarterly number articles by leading authorities on the most Important agricultural questions of the day The R. A S. offers gold and silver medals and Life Memberships of the Society for competition by agricultural students at its annual agricultural examinations, and has, in conjunction officially recognised by the Technical Educawith the Highland and Agricultural Society of tion Board of the London County Council.

Scotland, instituted in 'or annual examinations for the award of a national diploma in the science and practice of dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of in many other ways to loster the study of agriculture. The governing body of the Society consists of a president (elected annually), twelve trustice, twelve vice-presidents, and fifty members of council, half of whom go out of office each year. The Journal meet once a month at the Society's house, 13, Hanover Equare, and the business is divided amongst Square, and the business is divided anoight as large number of standing committees. Three general meetings of members are held in each year one on the 22nd of May (the anniversary meeting); one in the Society's shown and in the summer, and one in December, would not the Thursday of the Southfold usually on the Thursday of the Smithfield Cattic Show week. The number of members Cattle Show week. The number of members is over 11,000, including nearly all the chief landowners and practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room, at which the principal agricultural newspapers and other periodicals can be consulted by members blembers may obtain skilled veterinary advice in cases of disease amongst cattle, sheep, or pigs, by arrangements made with the Royal Vetermary College. They can also consult the professors of the College at fixed rates, and have the pivilege of sending cattle, sheep, and pigs to the College infirmary. The Society makes annually a considerable grant from its general funds in order that members may obtain at low rates analyses of feeding stuffs, artificial manures, soils, etc., by the Society's consulting chemist (Dr. J. Augustus Voeleker), whom members may also consult either personally or by letter at a small fee. Reports can be obby fetter at a smarried response can be ob-tained by members from the Society's consulting botanist (M). W. Carruthers, F.R.S.) on the punity of seeds, and on diseases of weeds affecting farm crops, at a fee of one shilling in each case. Information respecting any animal (quadruped, bird, insect, worm, etc.) which, in any stage of its life, affects the farm or rural economy generally, with suggestions as to methods of prevention and ready in respect to any such animal that may be injurious, can to an such animal that may be injurious, can be obtained by members from the Society secologist, Mi Cecil Warburton, MA, the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, at a fee of one shilling for each case. The fifty-mith annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce was held in the week commencing June 20th, '98, at four Oaks Park, near Immingham President for '98-9, The Evolution's Secretary Expect (and near Brimingham President for '98-9, The Earl of Coventry Secretary, Sir Linest Clarke, 13, Hanovet Square, W

Assent. See Parliament and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Royal Botanic Society The Society was monoporated in 1839 for the promotion of Botany, and for the formation of Botanical Gardens within the Metropolis The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent, and are beautifully laid out as an interest the state has been to be Society as comornamental English park. The Society is comornamental ringisti park. The Society is composed of Fellows and members, admission to the Gardens being by personal introduction or Fellow's order. A School of Practical Gardening has also been established, and is officially recognised by the Technical Education Board of the Lindius Courte Courte The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades are held in the season on Saturdays, also on Wednesdays (admission 2s. 6d.). The public are now admitted, by payment, to the exhibitions and fetes held in the spring and summer. President, H.H. The Duke of Teck, G C B. Secretary. Mr. J. B. Sowerby, Library and Office, Innei Circle, Regent's Park, N.W. Royal College of Music, The, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, was founded in 1882, under the presidency of H.R. H. the Prince of Wales, and incorporated by Royal Charter in May 83, when the College was opened for the reception of pupils. At its commencement the

Royal College of Music, The, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, was founded in 1822, under the presidency of H R H. the Prince of Wales, and incorporated by Royal Charter in May 83, when the College was opened for the reception of pupils. At its commencement the sum of £126,000 was raised by public gifts, and has all been invested. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners and students. The Open Free Scholarships are fifty in number; they are gained by competition, and cuttle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven Close Free Scholarships, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various Exhibitions and Prizes. The following are the most important—The Council Exhibitions, each term, value £20 and £30, for pupils of one year's standing, and those of two years' standing, iespectively, the Erard Exhibitions, value £102 each, and tenable for three years (value £40 a year), and the Charlotte Holmes Exhibition (£15). Various prizes, medals, etc. are also offered from time to time for competition to pupils in the College. Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of a fee of £12 125. per term Associates need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College, they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials AR C M (fee £55). The teaching staff includes a large number of musicans of the highest eminence; amongst other-the following gentlemen (who constitute the Board of Professors)—Sir J F Bridge, Mi E Dannreuther, Mi Richard Gompert, Scinol F. Fernandez-Arbos, Sir Walter Parratt, Mi A Randegger, Prof C. Vilhers Stanford, Mi Franklin Laylor, Mi A Visetti Director, Di C H H Parry; Hon Secretary, Mr Charles Morley, Registrar, Mr. Frank I 'ownall, to whom all communications relating to admission, etc., should be addressed

Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Royal College of Surgeons in London was established in the year 1800. By a charter granted in '43 the name of the College was altered to that which it now bears, The Royal College of Surgeons of England. The first building of the College, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was opened in '33, in '35-6 it was practically rebuilt by Sir Charles Bairy. In '90-92 considerable additions were made to the accommodation for both the Museum and Library. The nucleus of the present Museum was the celebrated Hunterian collection; this was purchased by the Government after John Hunter's death, and, under certain conditions, handed over to the College. The Library (Librarian, V. G. Plarr), which is kept up for the use of Fellows and members of the College, contains about 50,000 volumes. The examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S is held conjointly with the Royal College of Physicians

at the Examination Hall, on the Victoria Embankment. That for the F.R C.S. is held by the College of Surgeons in the same building. Full particulars of all the examinations will be found in the College Calendar Scoretary, E.

found in the College Calendar Secretary, E. Irimmer, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. Royal Colonial Institute. The growth of the R C 1 (tounded 1868) since its incorporation the KC1 (founded 1868) since its incorporation by royal charter in '82 has been very rapid. In '78 it numbered 800 fellows, with an annual income of \mathcal{L}_{1331} In '98 the number exceeded 4200, with an annual income of over \mathcal{L}_{7500} , evelusive of the building fund. The fact that the Prince of Wales is Frequency of the instance, has given it much additional prestige. The Council is composed of gentlemen well known in connection with the Colonies; and Bir Montago Ommanney, the senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, is Treasurer. The objects the Prince of Wales is President of the Institute for the Colonics, is Treasurer. The object of the R C I are thus officially set forth:-"To provide a place of meeting for all gentle-men connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs, to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authoritic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions, to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford oppor-tunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally, and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire—But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character. Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to lune, and afternoon meetings are also held from time to time Amongst the matters which engaged the special attention of the Council in 97-8 were the importance of diffusing amongst the using generation such a knowledge of the British Colonics, geographically, historically, and commercially, as may be of practical service in after-life, the Extension of Commercial Relations between the Mother-country and the Colories, the dissemination of authentic information on Colorial subjects to all in-quirers, and the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom on income carned and taxed The monthly Journal and Proceedings give the papers read during the year, which are always of a valuable and very interesting description. On Sept. 181, '98, there were 1456. resident and 2753 non-resident Fellows. Library contains over 34,000 volumes and pamphlets, and is made readily accessible by the publication of a new printed catalogue Office, Northumberland Avenue Secretary, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M. G., Librarian, James R. Boose; Chief Olerk, William Chamberlan

Royal Family, Annuties to, and Civil List. The total amount of the Uvil List is \$785,000, thus divided Her Majesty the Queen's privy purse, \$60,000; salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances, \$131,200; expenses of Her Majesty's household, \$172,500; royalbounty, alms and special services, \$13,200; unappropriated, \$6040. There are, besides, the Civil List Pensions, which, in the last financial year amount of \$L23,289.78. 2d., making the total amount isaued on account of

the Civil List \$408,280 7s. 2d. Her Majesty, as Duchess of Lancaster, also receives the revenues of the Duchy, which amounted in the year for which the last return has been issued to \$60,000. The cost of maintenance and repair of certain of the Royal Palaces is defrayed out of the estimates (see Finance, National, for the amount voted for '98-9). Subjoined are the annuities to the royal family: H. I.M. Victoria, Dowager German Empress (the Princess Royal), \$8000. H. R. H the Prince of Wales, \$40,000. the Princess of Wales, \$10,000; Duke of Leinburgh, \$10,000. —he formerly received \$25,000, but renounced \$15,000 per annum from Dec 31st, '93, on succeeding to the Duchyof Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), \$6000, Duke of Connaught, \$25,000, Duchess of Albany, \$6000; Princess Beatrice, \$6000, Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), \$2000; Duke of Cambridge, \$12,000, Prince of Wales also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which, in the year for which the last return is available, amounted to \$58,118.

Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, W., was founded in 1830. It annually awards various medals to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among training colleges and University extension students for proficiency in this science it contributes to the maintenance of chairs of geography in Oxford, Cambridge, and Owens College. It subsidises exploring expeditions It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. In '98 the Founder's medal was given to Dr Hedin, and the Patron's medal to Lieut R. E. Peary, U.S.N. During the year 305, and 3 Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and on May 9th, '98, there was a total of 3996 Fellows. The published Journal is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual report presented at the anniversary meeting (May 9th) she wed that the mocane of the Society during '07 had been (11,029 198 of 4, and the expenditure (11,518) 5 1rd., while the total assets amounted to £49,309 175 9td. President, Sir Clements Markham, R.C.B., F.R.S., etc., Hon. Secretaries, Major L. Parwin, and J. F. Hughes, Esq.; Secretary, J. Scott Keltie. See Gro

Royal Indian Engineering College, The, Coopers Hill, is primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate candidates for Government service in the Indian Public Works, in the Accounts, Indian State Railway, Telegraph and Forest Departments About 400 ingineer students are admitted by arry to the College Candidates for Government appointments must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years on the 1st day of July of the year of admission. The collegiate year usually begins at the end of September Applications for admission and for all information should be made at the College, Coopers Hill, Staines. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Boyes

Royal Institute of British Architects, The, was founded, in 1834, for the general advance ment of an chitecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in

'37, and obtained a new charter in '87, conferring greatly extended powers. A Journal containing the papers read before the Institute and allied Societies, and articles, reviews, and reports of legal cases affecting architects, is published fortinghtly during the session, and monthly in the ricess. A Kalendar, giving full particulars of the bye-laws, examinations, and prizes, with the Register of members, is published annually, in October Secretary, Mr. W J. Locke. Offices, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W. See Architecture.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours I his Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of 83 moved to more commodious galleries at 180, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. President, Sir James D Linton, Vice-President, E. M. Wimperis, Secretary, W. F. Blackmore. Office, 189, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Institute of Public Bealth, The Pation, Her Majesty the Queen Founded in 1886, and incorporated in 192 with the following objects....To carry on the work of the Public Health Medical Society, and thus to provide a means for the association of medical practitioners possessing registrable qualifications in public health, state medicine, or sanitary science, also medical officers of health and others, with the object of promoting, by intercourse of otherwise, the development of all questions having for their object the public health, to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of public health medicine, to issue publications of the transactions of the Association, to found a library, and to publish a journal; to examine candidates, either alone or in conjunction with one or more kindred bodies, and to grant certificates of their having passed an examination as sanitary inspectors. Chairman of Council, Sir Chailes A. Cameron, M.D. The 198 Congress was held in Dublin The Journal of State Medicine is the official organ of the Institute, and is published every month. The President is Prof. William R. Smith, M.D., D.S., F.R.S., the Treasurer, Brigade-Surgeon W.F. Ruttledge, and the Secretary, Henry C. Jones, Esc. Offices, 197, High Holborn, W.C.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, The. Founded 1790, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. Its chief objects are—(1) To promote scientific and literary research, (2) to teach the principles of inductive and of experimental science, (3) to exhibit the application of these principles to the arts, and (4) to afford opportunities for study. The Institution includes Laboratories for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the Laboratories the researches of Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, John Fraill, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, and Lord Rayleigh have been conducted. It gives Public Lectures, holds weekly meetings (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is ten guineas, which includes the first year's annual subscription of five guineas; or a life composition of sixty guineas may be paid.

In '94 Mr. Ludwig Mond conveyed to the members of the Royal Institution the freehold members of the Royal Institution the freehold of No. 20, Albemarie Street, to be held by them for the purpose of a laboratory, to be named the "Davy Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution," and for the purpose of providing increased accommodation for the Institution. The Ashoratory was accounted. Institution The Laboratory was opened by H.R. H. the Prince of Wales on Dec 22nd, '96 The library contains about \$60,000 volumes House, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; President, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D.; Treasurer, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Hon. Secretary, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Bart, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., VP.; Professor of Natural Philosophy, The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, Dr. James Dawar, M.A. LL.D., F.R.S. Fullerian A. nstitution The Laboratory was opened by Dr. James Dewar, M. A. LL. D. F. R. S. Fullernan Professor of Physiology, E. Ray Lankester, Lsq., M.A., LL.D., F. R. S., Assistant Secretary and Librarian, Mr. Henry Young; Assistant Libra-rian, Mr. Herbert C. Fyfc.

Royal Irish Academy. A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III, 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy 1786, and having 400 members The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities. President, Earl of Rosse, D.C.L., LL.D.; Treasurer, Rev. M. H. Close, M.A.; Secretary, E. P. Wright, M.A., M.D.; Secretary of Gouncil, R. Atkinson, LL.D., Librarian, W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., Secretary of Foreign Correspondence, J.P. O'Reilly, C.E. Academy House, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions and Funds See FREEMAS ONRY.

Royal National Lifeboat Institution. See LIFEBOATS

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, London Established March 1st, 72 Patron, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Charman of Excoutive Committee, Right Hon J A Campbell, LL, D, M.P., Vice-Chairman, Sii John Stirling Maxwell, M.P., Treasurer, Rt. Hon Lord Stalbridge; Hon. Sec., Arthur Miall, Esq., Principal, F. J Campbell, Esq., LL D Lady Superintendent, Mrs. F. J Campbell, Esq. LL D Lady Superintendent, Mrs. F. J Campbell, a Grammar and High School, a Technical School, and an Academy of Music The instruction includes (1) general education, and the preparation Royal Normal College and Academy of (1) general education, and the preparation of those who desire it for the University Examinations, (2) the science and practice of music, (3) the training of teachers, (4) pianoforte-tuning. The founders were this country could be improved by the employment of new and progressive methods of instruction, based upon a thorough course of physical training, and that thus many could be prepared for self-maintenance. The results have more than justified that expecta-tion Eighty to ninety per cent. of all the pupils who have completed their course of training at the college are now self-sustaining men and women, their earnings during the past year having been about £25,000. It is important to remember that these pupils have, with few exceptions, been drawn from the poorest classes, and if they had not had this practical training would to-day be dependent upon charity. The work of the institution is not year on the 1st Saturday in June. Persons

only philanthropic but also eminently economic. From a national point of view, therefore, it is deserving of that liberal support which is indispensable to success. The work is carried dispensable to success. The work is carried on by voluntary subscriptions, and is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co, Ld., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventicular control of the property of the determinant of the seventicular carbon and in the seventicular carbon and is an increase in British maritime trade in the seventicular carbon and is a subscription.

seventeenth century rendered the determina-tion of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II, who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stais, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675, on the hill which was formerly the site of a castle built in 1437 by Himphrey, Duke of Gloucestei The first observation was made on Sept 16th, 1675. The Director of the Observatory is atyled the Astronomer Royal, and is under the official control of the Admiralty, but receives his appointment directly from the Prime Minister, and holds office by warrant under the Royal sign manual. It has been the fortune of the Observatory to have at its head such men as Flamsteed, Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne and Airy Fhe present Director is Mr. W. H. M. Christie, C.B., F.R. S. (q v) The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor, with a spectroscope attached which has been recently mounted. Another fine instrument is the astrographical equatorial designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10 inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. A new equatorial, having on one side of the declination axis a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches apeiture, and on the other side a mirror of 30 inches diameter, has recently been presented to the Observatory by Sir Henry Thompson I here are several smaller refrac-Ihompson Incre are several smaller retractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiters satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carcilly stored for reference. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the works. ously, form an important branch of the works. The ohronometers used in the Navy are purchased, and generally examined, at the Observatory The average number being tested daily is nearly 400. Hourly and daily timesignals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. By the influence of Sir Issac Newton a Board of Visitors was instituted in 1710 to visit the Observatory and receive the Astronometer. Observatory and receive the Astronomer Royal's report of the work of the past year. This Board, which is recruited from our leaddesirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they are interested in astronomy. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

Royal Scottish Academy, instituted in 1826, incorporated in 138, consists of three orders—viz., Academicians, Associates, and honorary members. A supplementary charter was granted in 191, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition five works. President, Sir George Reid; Seoretary, George Hay; Treasurer, John Hutchinson; Librarian, W. D. McKay; Clerk, James Hastings.

Royal Scottish Geographical Society. This Society was founded in %4 to promote inquiry into all subjects of geographical interest, to give special attention to Scottish topography, to form a library, to press for the recognition of geography as a branch of Higher Education, and for other objects. There are 1623 members, including 100 ladies. Monthly meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and lectures and papers are given and read, while the Society publishes monthly the Scottish Geographical Magazine. The President is the Marquis of Lothian, the Editor and Librarian Mr. W. A Taylor, M.A. and the Secretary Lieut.-Col. Fred. Bailey The Headquarters are at Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society for med in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world Charles II in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorporation. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4 30 pm. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, and Buchanan, medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinqueninally. Fit Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, and only goes to distinguished savants. Sir William Huggins was the recipient in '98. Among the preadents have been Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Samuel Pepys, Sir Hans Sloane, Martin Folkes, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Joseph Hooker, Prof Huxley, Sir Gabriel Stokes, and Lord Kelvin. The Loid Lister, F.R.C.S., is the present President There are now upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. Fellows elected, '98 Henry Frederick Baker, M.A., Prof. Ernest William Brown, Dr. Alexander Buchan, M.A.; Sidney Frederic Harmer, M.A.; Albert Charles & Person, M.A.; Prof. Edward Waymouth Reid, M.B., Alexander Scott, M.A.; Albert Charles Seward, M.A. William Ashwell Shenstone, F.I.C.; Henry Martyn Taylor; James Wimshurst. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 50,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton.

W. Rücker, D.Sc., BurlingtonHouse, Piccadilly, W. Assistant Secretary, Robert Harrison.

Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, The, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, who has thus stated its object. "The purpose of this Society is not merely the restoration of original etchings, but the re-infusion, into all forms of engravers; work, of those personal qualities which, whatever the process employed, in the hands of the great masters of painting made engraving a fine art." Annual Exhibitions of the work of members are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5a, Pall Mall East, in the spring of each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. The Offices of the Society are at 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. The older of the two Water Colour Societies was founded in 1804, and has held exhibitions annually since that date. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public towards the end of April, and the Winter Exhibition, which, chiefly comprises sketches and studies, opens on the 1st of December. The number of associated exhibitors is unlimited. The exhibition of the Society, which are held at their galleries, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W., are confined to the works of members and associates. Preadent, E. A. Waterlow, R.W.S., Secretary, Percy Ldsall. Attached to the Society is an "E.W.S. Art Club," established 84, for the puipose of holding a series of Conversation to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition President, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S.; Secretary, Aubrey Stewart, 7.1, Mornington Rd., N.W. Office, 5A, Pall Mall East.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W., was established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. Being only in quarterly occupation of the buildings in Whitehall Yard, an address was presented to her Majesty the Queen, Oct. '90, setting forth the request of the Institution that the Banqueting House, Whitehall, might be granted to it for a museum. Her Majesty instituted the Lord Chambeilain, in Dec. '90, to convey to the Institution her compliance with this desire. On Jan 181, '95, the transference took place. No interference has been made with the architecture of the structure. The Museum contains the celebrated models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics, and models of modern war-vessels. Admission 6d. daily April to September, 11 to 6; October to March, 11 to 4. President, H.R. H., the Duke of Cambridge. Chairman of the Council, Lieut-Gen. Lord Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. Secretary, Lieut-Col. R. Holden.

Royal University of Ireland. See IRE-LAND, ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF.

Royal Victorian Order. See Victorian Order.

Rugby School Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into foundationers and nonfoundationers. Has, every July, 1007 12 entrance

and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 7 Leaving samulations tended at the other since f for 4 years, 3 of f to and 4 of f 30 annual value. Pupila, 570; admission at the age of 12. Head **Master**, Rev. H. A. James, M.A., D.D. (g v.) **Motto**, Orando laborando. Some distinguished Johnson's friend and originator of The Gentleman's Magasine; Macready, the celebrated actor; Dr. S. Butler, afterwards Master of Shrewsbury School; Walter Savage Landor; T. Shrewsbury School; Walter Savage Landor; I. Hughes; Lord Derby; Dean Stanley; Arthur H. Clough; Matthew Arnold; Lord Bowen, Professor T. H. Green; F. C. Selous; G. J Goschen; Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Lord Davey, Dean Bradley; Dean Vaughan; C L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"); and Loid Brassey. In '89 it was decided to establish a Home Mission, in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult Rugby School Register.

Rules of Procedure. See Parliament and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart., G.C.M.G., H.M. Ambassador at Vienna, is the son of Sir William Rumbold, Bart., and was b in 1829 He was appointed Attache at Washington in 49, and served successively at Florence, Paris, Frankfort, Stuttgart, and Vienna In '58 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Pekin, and in '62 filled a similar post at Athens Further promotion led him to St. Petersburg, as Secretary of the Embassy there, in '68, and as secretary of the Embassy there, in '68, and thence he was transferred to Constantinople in '71. In '72 he became Minister and Consul-General in Chil, and thereafter he acted as Minister at Berne '78, to the Argentine '79, to Sweden and Norway '81, to Greece '84, and to the Netherlands and Luxembourg '88. In Aug '96 he was appointed to succeed Sir Edmund Monson at Vienna.

Rural Dean. See Church of England

Rural Dean. See Church of England Rural Labourers' League, The, was established in May '88. Its President is the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P. The objects of the League are: To assist in putting into operation the Allotment Acts of '82, '87, and '90; and the Parish Councils Act, '94. To assist every practical effort to secure a more direct connection of the agricultural population with the Soul. To assist the proportion of a practical soil. To assist in the promotion of a practical scheme, either by old-age pensions or some other means, by which the agricultural labourer may be relieved of the necessity of ending his days in the workhouse, and may have secured

days in the workhouse, and may have secured to him a condition of reasonable comfort in old age. The Becretary is Mr. F. G. Pyne, and the Offices are at 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham. Ruskin, John, M.A., LL.D., was b. in London 1819. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford. where he gained the Newdigate prize (39) Having early developed a taste for art, he studied with great success under Copiey Fielding and Harding, and, becoming enamoured of Turner's paintings, he wrote a letter in defence of Turner, in response to an attack made on him in Blackwood's Magazine. This developed into the celebrated work "Modern Painters," vol. 1. ('a3), which obtained a great success, though it evoked some sharp criticism on the part of those who discrete from his new Heresided for comsented from his views. He resided for some time in Italy, and subsequently published the remaining volumes of "Modern Painters," making five (all issued in '46-60). These con-

tained valuable illustrations by himself, and have run through many editions. He had previously (49) written "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "The Stones of Venice" (51-3); both books have been frequently reprinted. He has also written extensively on economic and other questions, and more recently was engaged upon his autobiography, which after being brought out at very irregular intervals under the title of "Protenta," has now stopped altogether Address Brantwood, Comston.

Ruskin Society of London (Society of the Rose) was established in 81. It invites the help of all earnest friends of Mr. Ruskin and students of his works, and suggests the establishment of local centres as branches or reading societies. It offers public readings, papers and addresses, in exposition of Mr. Ruskin's writings and in exposition of Mr. Ruskin's writings and teachings, to literary and other associations. It possesses a good library of Mr. Ruskin's works (most of which have been presented to works (most of which have been presented to the Society by the author) for the use of members Subscription, ios. 6d For information as to the Society apply to Mr. J. P. Smart, jun, 5, Mount View Road. Crouch Hill, N. Russell, George W. E., the younger son of Loid Charles Russell, and grandson of the 6th Duba of Berliotd was bound and grandson of the 6th

Duke of Bedford, was born in London Feb. 3rd. 1852. Educated at Harrow and University College, Oxon, of which he was a Scholar and Prizeman, he became M.P. for Ayle-bury in '80, and was appointed Pathamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board 835. He re-turned to the House of Commons as Member for North Beds, '92-5, and held the offices of Under-Secretary of State for India '92-4, and for the Home Department '94-5. He was also an Alderman of the London County Council '89-95. In literature of the Lordon County Council 39:95-118 literature achievements include a monograph on Mr. Gladstone contributed to the Prime Ministers series, and the "Letters of Matthew Arnold," which he clitted. In '96 and '97 he was prominent as a leader of the "Liberal Council Management, with record to America. Forward "Movement with regard to Armenia and Crete. In '98 published "Collections and Recollections." Address. 18, Wilton Street,

London, S W. Russell of Killowen, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

RUSSIA.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of Europe. It has a European area of 2,095,504 sq. miles, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,644,100 sq. miles. The total population is about 130,000,000. The fifty governments of European Russia contain 94,188,750 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 9,442,500, Finland 2,527,801, the Caucasus 9,723,553, Siberia 5,731,732, and Central Asian possessions (Turkestan and Franscaspia) 7,596,687. The Slavs constitute nearly two-thirds of the population (about 70,000,000), of whom 5,000,000 are Poles; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Tartars, Jews, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, 5t. Petersburg, its about 1,200,000. The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the Russia is one of the largest of the military ment is an autocracy, the Car being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. He, however, entrusts the administration of the empire to four chief Councils, known respectively. to four chief Councils, known respectively as the Council of State, a consultative body, the members of which he appoints, and which is

divided into three departments, viz. Legislation, Civil and Church Administration, and Finance; the Ruling Senate, which is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws; it also supervises the general adminis-tration of the empire, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire; the Holy Synod, which superintends religious matters, and the Committee of Minisreligious matters, and the committee or ministers. For purposes of local government the empire is divided into the five general governments of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kieff, and Moscow, 68 governments and 635 districts in European Russia, and into the five general governments of the Caucasus, Turkestan, the Steppes, Irkutsk and the Amur, 10 governments of the caucasus Turkestan, the Austronaus of the Caucasus, Turkestan, the Austrices and a districts in Assatic ments, 17 territories and 3 districts in Asiatic Russia. In European Russia the country is divided into communes, groups of which are united to form cantons. Communal and can-tonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments, entrusted to elective district assemblies, called semstros, in which the landowning nobles have great power. There are elective administrative bodies in most towns elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities. The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government. The orthodox number 73,000,000; Roman Catholics 8,300,000, Protestaints 2,050,000, [ews 3,000,000, Mohammedans 2,600,000. In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe. There are comparatively few primary schools, though the lack of official information on the subject may make matters seem worse than they are. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in 64, is very defective. Grain and other agricultural products, timber, naphtha, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov 26th, 97, the curiency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was perivanently fixed. There were in 97 26,211 miles of railway opened and working in the empire. Total revenue, 97, 4150,450,600, expenditure, £158,801,054; exports, 97, 470,091,167; imports, £75,528,90; total debt, 98, about £75,5000,000, including about £250,000,000 incurred in respect of railways. See Dipliconatic, Foreign Armies, Foreign Navies, Siberia, etc. and cities. The State religion is Græco-FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, SIBERIA,

History, '98.—M. Witte's financial statement for '38 showed the estimated revenue ment for '38 showed the estimated revenue and expenditure balancing at 1,474,049,923 roubles, with a surplus of 14,000,000 roubles ordinary revenue, and a deficit of 106,000,000 roubles extraordinary revenue (Jan. 13th) This deficit largely represented outlays on railways. During the following months the main interest in Russian policy lay in the development of her teaction. Characteristics of the control of the teaction of the teact teach in the control of the teach teach

prevail during the ensuing winter. The following proposal was by direction of the Czar sent out to all the Powers, and made public (28th).
"The maintenance of universal peace and a

possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations in the present condition of affairs all over the world represent the ideal aims towards which the efforts of all Governments should be directed. This is the overnments should be unfected. This is an even which fully corresponds with the humanitarian and mage animous intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, my august master. Being convinced that this high aim agrees with the most essential interests and legitimate requirements of all the Powers, the Imperial Government considers the present moment a very favourable one for seeking by way of international discussion the most effective international discussion the most effective means of assuring for all peoples the blessings of real and lasting peace, and above all things for fixing a limit to the progressive develop-ment of present armaments. During the last twenty years aspirations towards general pacification have grown particularly strong in the consciences of civilised nations. The preservation of peace has been made the aim of international policy; for the sake of peace the Great Powers have formed powerful alliances, and for the purpose of establishing a better guarantee of peace they have developed their military forces in an unprecedented degree, and continue to develop them in spite of every sacrifice All these efforts, however, have not yet led to the beneficent results of the desired The ever-increasing financial pacification. burdens attack public prosperity at its very 100ts. The physical and intellectual strength of the people, labour and capital, are diverted for the greater part from their natural application and wasted unproductively. Hundreds of millions are spent to obtain frightful weapons of destruction, which, while being regarded to-day as the latest inventions of science, are destined to-morrow to be rendered. obsolete by some new discovery. National culture, economical progress, and the production of wealth, are either paralysed or turned into false channels of development. Therefore, the more the armaments of each Power increase the less they answer to the Power increase the its they answer to the purposes and intentions of the Governments. Economic disturbances are caused in great measure by this system of extraordinary armaments, and the danger lying in this accumulation of war material renders the armed peace of to-day a crushing burden more and more difficult for the nations to bear. Evidently, therefore, if this situation be prolonged, it will certainly lead to that very disaster which it is desired to avoid and the horrors of which skike the human mind with terror in anticipation It is the supreme duty, therefore, at the present moment, of all States to put some the present moment, of an States to put some limit to these unceasing armaments, and to find means of averting the calamities which threaten the whole world. Impressed by this feeling, his Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to command me to propose to all governments accredited to the Imperial Court development of her influence and the expansion of her territory in China, more particularly in Manchuria. A full account of the steps by which Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan were secured, and of the efforts put forth to get control of various important railway concessions, will be found under China and under Session, sect. 7. Coming back to European Russia, it was reported in August that the fiforts of all States which sincerely wish to harvest had failed in many districts, and that in these districts famine would accordingly It would, at the same time, bind their agreement by the principles of law and equity which support the security of States and the welfare

of peoples."
Most of the Powers in reply formally expressed their sympathy with the aims of the proposal, but little belief appeared to exist in any probable practical outcome. In France a

strong disposition to resent the proposal as a breach of the understanding between the two countries was manifested. It was stated Cook 19th), that the Governments of all Lurope and America, as well as the greater part of Eastern Asia, including China and Japan, had agreed to send representatives to the proposed Conference.

Said Hamud bin Mahomed, the present Sultan of Zanzibar, was placed on the throne by the British Government in August 'oo, His predecessor, Hamid bin I hwain, died suddenly, and a cousin, Said Khalid, tried to usurp the throne, but was driven from the palace by the British forces and the rightful ruler proclaimed Sultan. He is a man of about forty-six, well disposed towards Great Britain See Zan Zibar.

St. Albans, Bishop of See under PLIRAGE St. Andrews University, founded 1411, 15 thus the most ancient of the Universities of Scotland It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) St. Salvator's (1450), (2) St. Leonard's (1512), and (3) St. Mary's (1537) In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine, St. Mary's being devoted to theology University College, Dundee (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan 15th, '97 Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Vice-Chancellor and Principal, J. Donaldson, MA, LLD Rector, The Marquis of Bute Jointly with and rrincipal, J. Donaidson, M.A., Ll. D. Rector, The Marquis of But. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir Wilham Octiond Priestly, M.D., Ll. D. Registrar, Mr. J. Maitland Anderson Degrees M.A., BD, D.D. Ll.D., MB, Ch.B., M.D., B So., D.So. The Bachelors in the several faculties—divently law, medicine and street. faculties—divinity, law, medicine, and science—have the hoods of their faculties bordered with white fur instead of lind with white satin. The diploma and title of **L** L.A. is also granted to women In Oct '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of MA, BSc, MB, ChB, and MD were thrown open to women A number of bursaires are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University rounds at Kathelpie for their accommodation Miss L I Lumsden has been appointed Warden

St. Asaph, Bishop of. See under Prerage St. Christopher, or St Kitts. A British West Indian island, forming with Nevis and Anguilla a Presidency of the federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Capital, Basseterre, with a population of about 9000. The local government is that of a Crown colony, though representatives sit in the Federal Council of the Lecward Islands. A President is the chief official. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

St. Davids, Bishop of. See under Peerage. Members of the first two classes, being Knights, St. Helena. Is an island in the South are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The first

Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1140 miles from the African coast, and 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is Jamestown The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years Area, 47 sq in , pop. 4120. An effort is being made to set up a fishing and fish-curing industry for statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table), see also Diplomatic.

"St James's Gazette" An evening review and newspaper, founded in 1880. In politics the paper has always maintained a somewhat ridependent and individual line, while giving a general support to the Conservative and Liberal Umonist parties. In addition to articles on the political questions of the day, it contains interesting papers and sketches on social, literary and scientific topics, an epitome of the news of the morning, and the latest sporting, financial and general intelligence of the afternoon. Mr. Hugh Chisholm is the editor, and Mr. Theodore A. Cook and Mr. J. Penderel Brodhurst are assistant-editors. The "St. James's Budget," a weekly illustrated paper, is published in connection with the Gazette. Office, Dorset Street, Whitefriars, E C.

St. Lucia A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the Windward Islands, of which it is the most northerly. Area about 240 sq m, pop. 46,671 Capital, Castries, the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies. The whites are mostly French Creoles, the dominant religion Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, logwood, cocoa, tobacco, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with an Executive and a Legislative Council for financial statistics For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table)

St Michael and St George, the most Distinguished Order of, was instituted in 1818, and enlarged in '68, '77, and '87, and is the order to which subjects of Her Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It onsists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Duke of Cambridge), and three classes of members

G C.M G. K.C M G C.M.G Knight Grand Cross. Knight Commander.

. Knight Com

class is to consist of 65 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second of 15c, and the third of 260 members Piclate of the Order is Dr. Machray, Bishop of Rupert's Land. The motto of the Order is Auspicium melioris ævi. See Knighthoods

St. Patrick, Most Illustrious Order of Established in 1783 by George III., and is to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and twenty-two Knights Its abbrevia-tion is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto Quis separabit? There are, at present, twenty-eight K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood,

Weimai

Lord Monteagle

Lord Inchiquin.

Lord Iveagh.

Earl of Cayan.

Lord Roberts.

Farl of Arran

Viscount Wolselev Marquis of Ormonde karl of Erne. Earl of Kilmorey Earl of Rosse.

and subjoined is a list of them -The Sovereign Prince of Wales. Prince Edward of Saxe

Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke Earl of Howth of Edinburgh). Lord Monteagl Duke of York. Duke of Connaught. Earl of Cork Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

Earl of Gosford. Viscount Powerscourt Earl of Kenmare. Earl of Listowel Earl of Dunraven.

Earl of Dunrayen. Farl of Alian Fall of Carysfort. Earl of Lucan Duke of Cambridge.

Grand Master of the Order, the Lord-Licutement of Ireland; Ohancellor of the Order, the Chici Secretary for Ireland; Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Su Arthur E. Vicars, Secretary, G. Francis W Lambart, Genealogist, H Farnham Burke; Usher of the Black Rod, Call 1 (culfold)

St. Paul's School, London. Founded A. St. School, London. Founded A. School, Londo July 4th, '70 The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the govern its may from time to time decide The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 95. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. There are now 630 boys in the school, and 34 masters. The governors give annually eight exhibitions for four years, varying in value from £80 to £10, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich Among the alumni of St. Paul's were Milton, Montheres and March.

Among the alumn of St. Paul's were Milton, Mailborough, etc. Motto, Fude et Inters. High Master, F. W. Walker, M. A. Bursar, S. Bewsher St. Vincent. A. British West Indian Island forming part of the Crown colony of the Windward Islands. Area about 132 sq. m; pop 42,000 Capital, Kingatown, pop. 454. Chief products: sugar, molasses, ium, and arrowioot. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council of cofficial and a unofficial Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 unofficial members. For financial statistics see BRITISH Empirf (table)

Salisbury, Bishop of. See under Peerage.
Salisbury, Lord See under Peerage.
Salt. See Trade, 98.
Salvation Army, The. A home and foreign missionary society with a semi-military organization.

commissioners, colonels, brigadiers, majors. and other officers, both commissioned and nonand other officers, noth commissioned and non-commissioned, with large contingents of soldiers, after the model of the British army, scattered throughout the world. Originated in the year 1865 by the Rev. William Booth, previously a Methodist minister, the movement was called the Christian Migsion until, in '78, the present name was adopted. Its objects are to reach, by means of adaptation, the great masses of the people, both at home and abroad, who are either too degraded or too indifferent to be are either to degrated or too indinerent to be reached by oldinary religious agencies. This it perpetually strives to do by adapting its work to the understanding and tastes of the people it seeks to reach, rather than by appealing or commending itself to the approval of the more refined classes of society; hence in the earlier days of its history its objects seem to have been much misunderstood, which led to some amount of opposition from legal and other authorities. This feeling, however, now appears to have almost entirely passed away. Although, comparatively speaking, so young a missionary society, its growth has been very rapid. Its own supported officers now number 14,89, and these proclaim the gospel in no less than 20 different languages and dialects. There are also some 33,600 voluntary officials specially selected and appointed to take definite work. The Army publishes in the several countries, in the vernacular, 42 illustrated newspapers and magazines, with a total annual circulation of over 45,000,000, the sale of which is mostly entrusted to its own members. The above summary conveys a briefidea of one side of the army's work Another side is the Darkest England Social Scheme for mulated by General Booth, which has for its object the immediate alleviation of the present misery of the outcast poor and their actual rescue from destitution, keeping always prominently in view likewise that reformation in character which, undoubtedly, is the true secret of permanent improvement. In this branch of the work the Salvation Army goes to the slums, and ministers to the workless, the homeless, the tramps, the starving, the waifs and stray children of the streets, and amongst the outcasts of society in every land, irrespective of creed or colour. For the accommodation of these this department has, in different parts of the world, 464 shelters, homes, labour factories, and other institutions in full operation, under the guidance of 1600 officers, men and women. Ariangements are to be made to tound the Oversea Colony, when the most desirable locality has been fully decided upon by the General and the experts who have the matter in hand. The International Headquarters are at 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The large International Trading Depot, formed mainly to supply the needs of its own institutions and followers, is at Fortress Road, Kentish Town, and the Printing Works and Publishing Offices are at 38 and 100, Cleik-enwell Road, E.C. The offices of the City Colony of the Social Scheme are at 27, White-chapel Road, E. The British Farm Colony is at Hadleigh-on-Thames, Essex.

Samoa Islands. This group, in the western Pacific, consists of ten inhabited and two un-Salisbury, Lord See under Plerace.

Salt. See Trade, '98.

Salvation Army, The. A home and foreign missionary society with a semi-military organisation, having its general, chief of the staff, Savaia, described as being twice the size of the Isle of Wight, and the capital is Apia. The other chief islands are Upolu and Tutuila Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, who are represented by three consuls, have who are represented by three consuls, nave established themselves in the islands and guaranteed their independence. A Supreme Court has been established, consisting of one judge, who is known as the Chief Justice of Samoa. The natives are all nominally Christians. King Malietoa died (Aug 22nd, '98), and the Consuls of the three Powers, with the Chief Justice as President took over the Chief Justice as President, took over the administration pending the election of a successor. Mataafa, Mahetoa's rival, was afterwards allowed to return to Apia, and received a popular ovation on his arrival.

San Domingo is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (q v) Area, 18,045 sq m; estimated pop. 500,000 lt is divided into six states or provinces, and five maritime districts, and is governed by a President and National Congress of twentytwo members elected for two years Capital, San Domingo, pop. 15,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattocs, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic Education is free and compulsory There is said to be now some progress, and Exports consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, and sugar. Revenue, '96, about £3,00,000; expenditure (no returns); foreign debt, about £3,400,000; imports, 96, £340,000,

exports, 4439,800.
Sanitary Institute, The, was founded in 1876 and incopposated in 188. The objects of the Institute are to promote the advancement of the sanches. Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto. congress for the consideration of subjects relating to Hygiene, and an Exhibition of Sanitary
Apparatus and Appliances, are held by the
Institute periodically Sessional meetings of
the Institute are held in London from time to time, for the reading of papers and for discussions upon subjects connected with samidiscussions upon subjects connected with santary science. Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge are granted. The examinations are held in London and also in provincial centres, and as at present arranged are adapted for inspectors of nuisances. Examinations are also held in Practical Sanitary Science. The Parkes Museum, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 10 am to 6 pm., and on Mondays to 8 pm. contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature, and a reading-room supplied with the principal sanitary periodicals, both home and foreign. Members are elected by ballot by the council. The annual subscription payable by a member 18 £2 28, but medical officers of health and some others holding omeers of health and some others holding sanitary qualifications pay only an annual subscription of £1 1s. Fellows and associates are elected by the council officers President, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. Treasurer, Sir Douglas Galton; Registrar, Sir Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., M.D.; Secretary, E. Whte Wallis, F.S.S. Offices, 72, Margaret Street, London, W.

the north by Guatemala and Honduras, is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by married men, or those who can read and write and support the mealing. Honduras Margarem and San themselves Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador together constitute the United States of Central America, for the purposes of foreign affairs, but retain autonomy as to internal affairs. Education is free and obligatory. The bulk of the population are engaged in agricul-tural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, sugar and tobacco Area, 7225 sq. m.; pop 803,534. Capital, San Salvador, pop. 25,000. Revenue, 04, £1,231,000, expenditure, £1,224,000; external debt estimated at £24,000; imports, 96, £1,000,000. exports, £1,500,000. See CLNTRAL AMIRICA and DIPLOMATIC

Santa Cruz, or Ste. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Belongs to Denmark Capital, Christianstadt. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Danish The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. See Colonies, etc., of European Powers

Santley, Charles, was b. at Liverpool 1834. Studied in Italy, and on his appearance in London in '57 at once took high rank, his first great success being achieved at Covent Garden in 59, when he took the part of Hoel in Dinorah. He has been a favourite baritone on the operation stage, and is still indispensable at the Handel Festivals In 89-90 he achieved a series of triumphs in Australia, and at the Cape in '93 Published (Nov '92) his remniscences, entitled "Student and Singer"

Sarawak, See Bornfo.

Sarrien, Jean Marie Ferdinand, was b. at Bourbon Lancy (Saone-et-Loire) in 1840, and is a barrister. He served in the Franco-German war and attained the rank of captain Elected as a deputy in '76, was Minister of Posts in the Brisson Cabinet of '85, Minister of the Interior or is the Freycinet Cabinet of '86, Minister of the Interior in the Freycinet Cabinet of '86, Minister of Justice under M. Goblet also in '86, and again Minister of the Interior under M. Tirard in '87. After the fall of the Moline Cabinet he was one of those who unsuccessfully tried to form a Ministry, but when M Brisson succeeded, he took the portfolio of Justice under him. He fell with him also in Oct '98. He is a member of the Radical party.

Saxe - Coburg, H.R.H. Prince Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, Duke of, and 1st Duke of Ednburgh Creat. 1866), K.G., K.I., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., was b 1844; second son of the Queen. Mar. '44 the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, dau of the late Alexander II. of Russia Entered the Royal Navy ',8; Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Squadron '86. command of the mediterranean squadron 36, Late Master of the Trinity House. In June '88 he was promoted to the honorary rank of a General of Infantry in the German army. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha died Aug. 22nd, '93, and H R H., as heir presumptive, succeeded him in the Duchy, and took the oath of loyalty to the constitution in the presence of the Emperor William. The question at constitution of the programme of the programme in present of the superior in regard to the superior in the superi tion at once arose of his position in regard to London, W.

San Salvador, a republic of Central America, bounded on the south by the Pacific and on Council. According to a statement made by

Mr. Gladstone in the House (Dec. 22nd), he voluntarily relinquished the annuity of £15,000 conferred on him in '66, but retained the annuity of £10,000 given in '73, stating that he intended to pass a portion of every year in England, and to keep up his establishment at Clarence House. His name was omitted from the Privy Council list, and his position as to the House of Lords was left to the decision of that House. Saxe-Coburg has 206,513 inhabitants.

Saxony. Pop. 3,786,936. For Ministry, etc., see Diplomatic.

School Attendance Committees. Se EDUCATION.

School Boards. See Education and London School Board

Schreiner, Olive, is the daughter of the Rev Mr. Schreiner, a Lutheran (lengyman of South Africa. She came to England when about twenty with the manuscript of "The Story of an African with the manuscript of "The Story of an African Farm," desiring, above all things, to devote herself to physiological studies. Her manuscript, after various adventures, was submitted to Mr. George Meredith, who saw in it great promise, and suggested certain alterations, which she carried out. The story was then published under the pseudonym of "Ralph Iron," and met with great success. It is a singularly move full sourtial authorgraphy. singularly powerful spiritual autobiography, representing the natural liberation of a lofty, idealistic temperament from the ultra-Calvinism of the Dutch profession. The heroine is named atter the maiden name of Olive Schreiner's mother, a very remarkable woman, the daughter of a Congregational minister who lived in East London Besides the above-named work Miss Schreiner has published "Dreams," a collec-In May '93 she tion of occasional parables again visited England, and on her return to Africa in October left a small volume, which was published in the Pseudonym Library under the title "Dicam Life and Real Life" Her larger book, the title of which is said to be "From Man to Man," is not to be published, it appears, for some time. She was married in '94 to Mr Cronwright, a young colonist, and has latterly been actively engaged in opposing Mr. Khodes and his South African policy, the book she published in 97, "Thooper Peter Halket," having apparently this end in view.

Schreiner, The Rt. Hon T., is the son of the Rev. Mi Schreiner, a Lutheran clergyman of South Africa, and brother of Olive Schreiner the well-known authoress. He was educated at Cambindge, where he studied for the law. Having taken his degree he returned to South Africa, and commenced practice as a baristic reputation, and when Mi Rhodes became Prime Minister of the Cape He soon obtained a considerable reputation, and when Mi Rhodes became Prime Minister of the Cape Parliament Mi Schreiner was appointed Attorney-General It thus became his duty to advise the Cape Government when the closing of the Drifts to all Colonial traffic was proclaimed by President Runger in '95, and he then gave it most authoritatively as his opinion that the action of the South African Republic was in direct opposition to the terms of the London Convention. This view being also taken by the Crown lawyers in England, the Imperial Government, supported by the Cape Ministry, including Mr. Schreiner himself, brought such strong pressore the Schreiner himself, brought such strong pressure to bear upon the South African Republic

as nearly resulted in war In the early part of '97, however, when Mr. Schreiner was examined before the South African Committee at Westminster, he expressed himself as being now of the opinion that arbitration would have been a better solution of the difficulty, though he was still convinced that the closing of the Drifts was a violation of the London Convention. Mr Schreiner is considered, along with Mr. Rose Innes, one of the two most able debaters in the Cape House of Assembly, and is a supporter of the Afrikander Bond in politics. It was on his motion of want of confidence that Sii Gordon Sprigg's Government was defeated (Oct. 11th, '98), and he afterwards became Premier.

Science and Art Department, The, of the Committee of the Council on Education. Under this department are the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, with which is in-corporated the Royal School of Mines, and the Royal College of Art, S. Kensington, numerous schools of science and art, which receive payments on attendance, on results, grants in aid, etc., the S. Kensington, Bethnal Green, and Indian Museum's the Science and Art Libraries, the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn street, the Museum of Edinburgh and Dublin, and the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. The department holds annual examinations to test the science and art teaching in the various clementary, secondary, and special science and art schools in England, Wales, and Ireland, as well as in the colonies. Special examinations for navigation schools may be held l'ayments are made for instructron in drawing and science, and for Manual Instruction in public elementary schools and training colleges, and grants are made in aid of technical instruction and of local museums. The sum of money voted annually by Parliament for these purposes is liable to be decreased and eventually discontinued Grants are intended to supplement and not to supersede local effort Every Science and Art school or class must be under the superintendence of managers responsible to the Department It must not be conducted for private profit or farmed out to the teacher, and it must have local support citter in the form of fees and subscriptions or of rates (For fuller particulars see the "Directory of the Department, with Regulations for establishing and conducting Science and Art Schools and Classes," published by Miesis Fyre & Spottiswoode in London, Missis Menzies & Co in Edinburgh, and Messis, Hodges, Figgis, & Co, Ltd, in Dublin,) The 45th annual report of the Department was issued in Aug. '98 It showed that under the Science division there were, in '90, 2424 schools, the teacher, and it must have local support Science division there were, in '97, 2424 schools, 4,102 classes, and 197,795 students, the figures showing a slight decrease on those of o6, except in the number of students, which increased by 3442 Of the 2424 schools, 156 were Schools of Science, with 19,963 students. Of the total number, too, 1899 were in England and Wales, 298 in Scotl nd, and 121 in Iteland. The results of the May examinations showed that 92,246 students from the schools and 980 self-taught students and pupils from classes ineligible for grants had been examined, 151.212 papers worked, 62.261 papers passed, and tha 43.073 had obtained a first class in the held for the first time in '97. The examinations were held at 2131 centres in the provinces, at 189 in the Metropolis, and in the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Tasmania, Natal, New Zealand, and South Australia. In the Art Zealand, and South Australia. In the Art division the report showed that 20,493 elementary day schools with 2,286,431 scholars were taught drawing and were examined by the Department in 57. Of these schools, 19,267 were in England and Wales, 976 in Scotland, 85 in Ireland, and the rest in the Isle of Man, Jersey, etc. There were 1083 evening continuation schools examined, in which 51,633 scholars were taught drawing, and classes for Manual Instruction in connection with 1271 elementary day schools were examined, with 106,423 scholars The number of art schools and 159 classes in Scotland, and 13 schools and 56 classes in Ireland The total number of students who sat for examination was 79,687 There were 149,429 exercises worked, 116,998 in elementary stages, of which 73,455 passed, and 32,126 in advanced stages, of which 23,822 passed. Under the head of expenditure the passed. Under the head of expenditure the report stated that the total sum of £814,862 was disbursed during the year, as follows —Expenses of administration, £48,154, direct payments, prizes, etc, to encourage instruction in science, £182,215, and in art, £80,777, services common to both divisions, £87,241, institutions supported or aided by the State through the Department, £61,310, South Kensington and Bethnal Gieen Muscums, £81,812, approach for metricing in public elements. payments for instruction in public elementary schools and training colleges in drawing, £258,402, grants in aid of local museums, £499, and in aid of technical instruction, £2407 See EDUCATION

Science, Progress of, in '98. See under various alphabetical headings reviews of the work done in different departments—eg, Anthropology, Astronomy, Biology, British Association, CHLMISTRY, ELECTRICITY, GEO-LOGY, etc

Scientific Men and Doctors Deceased (Dec. '97-Nov. '98), See OBITUARY

Scotch Representative Peers. See PEER-AGE.

Scotland, Church of. See Church of SCOTLAND.

Scotland, Local Government Board for.
The Board consists of the following —Exoficio Members, Lord Balfour of Buileigh, Secretary for Scotland, President, Mr C Scots Dickson, Q C., Solicitor-General for Scotland, and Colonel Sir Colin C. Scott-Moneneff, K C M.G., C.S I, Under-Secretary for Scotland; the following Appointed Members. Mr Malcolm McNeill, Vice-President; Mr James Patten-MacDougall, M.A., Legal Member of Board; Mr. James Burn Russell, M D, LL D, Medical Member of Board The Secretary is Mr G. Falconar-Stewart, the Medical Officer and Colonel Sir Colin C. Scott-Moncrieff, K C M.G., C.S.I. Under-Secretary for Scottand; the following Appointed Members. Mr Malcolm McNeill, Vice-President; Mr James Mr James Burn Russell, M D, LL D, Mcdical Member of Board The Secretary in Mexico, '66. After further Soard; Mr. James Burn Russell, M D, LL D, Mcdical Member of Board The Secretary is New Mexico, '66. After further experience at Lisbon, Suttigart, Munich, Medical Member of Board The Medical Officer under Public Health Act is Sir Henry Little-John, M.D, LL D, the Superintendent of the Vaccine Institution is Mr. W Husband, M D., C.S.E.; the General Superintendents of the Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act are Messrs. R. B. Barclay, Ken-delta Medical Member of Patten-Member of Board; Mr. James Burn Russell, M D, LL D, and Mexico, '66. After further experience at Lisbon, Suttigart, Munich, Medical Member of Experience at Lisbon, Darmstadt, and Coburg, in the course of which he was steadily pionometed, he became Secretary of Embers. In '88 he was made Minister at the Labour Conference at Berlin in '89, and at the Labour Conference in '90. In '93 he was

neth Mackenzie, W. Penney, and A. Stuart, jun Offices, 125, George Street, Edinburgh. The third annual report, for the year '96-7, was issued in April '98. It showed that there were 482 parishes, with a population of 3,240,754, which either singly or in combination had poorhouses. The number of poor of all classes, including dependants, in receipt of relief on May 18th, 22, was 20,532, of whom classes, including dependants, in receipt of relief on May 15th, '97, was 99,503, of whom 12,282 were lunatics. Of the 87,221 ordinary poor, 77,108 were receiving outdoor and 9008 indoor relief, while 205 were vagrants. The revenue of the painsh councils for the year ending May 15th, '97, amounted to £1,062,408, made up as follows—rates, £816,662; local taxation contributions, and Treasury grants in heu of 14tes, £188,153, voluntary contributions, church collections, etc., £57,593. In addition to this £30,244 was botrowed on the security of the lates and property of the parish councils. The expenditure of the parish councils. The expenditure of the parish counconneils cils for the year amounted to £1,058,214, made up as follows -

Relief and maintenanc	c of	Per cent
the poor	. £775,858	73 3
Medical relief	. 52,440	4'9
Management	151,324	- 143
Law expenses	4,864	05
Repayment of debt	26,455	2 5
Interest on debt	10,969	1'0
Buildings	21,811	2'1
Election expenses	3,071	- 03
Election expenses All other expenditure	11,419	1,1
	£1,058,214	100 0

"Scotsman. The." The representative Scottish political daily paper—occupying in Scotland much the same position as the *limes* Scotland much the same position as the Immes m England First number appeared Jan. 25th, 1817. For six years it was a weekly, price 10d., then a bi-weekly, price 7d. Appeared first as a penny daily, June 30th, 55 Editors have been Ch McLaren, John McCulloch, Alex. Russel, and the present editor, Mr C. A. Cooper In politics it is Liberal Unionist. It gives much space to general literature, art, science Each week, in a single issue, it publishes a greater number of advertisements than any newspaper in Great Britain From the same office are issued the Weekly Scotsman and the Evening Dispatch, which latter has carned a wide reputation as a fearless assailant of public and semi-public abuses Head office: Cockburn Street, Edinburgh. London office: 45, Fleet Street, E C

Scott, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C. M.G., C.B., is a son of the late Major Scott of Wilsborough, co Londonderry, where he was b. in 1838. He was educated at Cheltenham and Trinity College, Dublin (first honours in classics, '57) appointed to Copenhagen, and there served with Count Muravieff, now Russian Foreign Minister. Sir Charles has a thorough knowledge of Russian, and so is particularly qualified for the post which he received in '98 of Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd., Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the National Footpath Preservation Society of England. It has been instrumental which were in danger of being lost, and is deserving of the support of all tourists, who have benefited greatly by its operations. The secretary is Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

SEA FISHERIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The figures mentioned below are taken from statistics presented to the Board of Trade, and relate to the quantity and value of fish landed in '97 (exclusive of salmon particularised in the Fresh-water Fisheries Returns), the average price of such at the place of landing, the number of fishing boats and persons employed, and the exports of fresh and cured fish. The total quantity and value of the fish returned as landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom for '97 are

on the coasts of the United Ringdom for '9' are given in the annexid table.

The prime fish not separately distinguished includes brill for England and Wales and all sparling for Scotland. The statistics mentioned under Scotland, Ireland, and total United Kingdom are provisional figures, and are subject to rectification. The average price per pound of soles was 14.78d, of turbot 7.72d, of prime fish not separately distinguished. of prime fish not separately distinguished 5'6id, of cod 1'06d., of haddock 1'10d, of herrings '55d, of ling 86d, of mackerel 1'3d., of sprats 38d., of fish not separately distinguished except shell fish 1'74d. The average price of shell fish per dozen was crabs 25 34d, lobsters 103, 23d, and oysters 3dd. The average price of other shell fish was 4id, per pound The total value of all fish landed on English The total value of all fish landed on English and Welsh coasts was £4,574,738 on the East coast, £619,475 on the South, and £709,923 on the West. The most valuable aggregate cargoes were landed at Grimsby, which amounted to £13,94,789. Hull tanks the next, with £811,514 worth, then London with £805,097, Lowestoft with £572,634. Yarmouth with £247,781, Milford with £215,276, North Shields with £18,715, Fleetwood with £160,788, and Scarborough with £113,574.

Scarborough with £113,554.
The number of fishing-boats registered and employed in the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom (including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands) in '96 (latest returns) was 24,097, including 7,704 first-class boats of 15 tons and upwards, 14,169 second-class boats of less than 15 tons navigated otherwise than by oars only, and 4,776 third-class boats navigated by oars only, and 4,776 third-class boats navigated by oars only. Undecked boats fishing or dredging on the coasts of England and Wales, and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark and Man, and gong outside the distance of three miles from low-water mark along such coasts, or in cases of bays less than ten miles wide, the line joining the headlands of such bays, are exempted from registration. The

						-			
Description of Fish	(Fush	England a	England and Wales.	Scotlan	and.	Ireland		Total, United Kingdom	Kingdom.
Solas		cwts	Y.	cwts.	Υ	cwts	4	cwts	3
Turbot		70,298	558,191	1	1	2,702	7,359	82,000	565,550
Prime fish not senamial die		99.578	254,811	4,978	14,359	1,698	5,428	76,254	274,598
,	sunguisued .	54,078	142 404	410	1,780	1	1	54,088	144,244
Cod 1 otal prime nsh		. 203,554	953,400	5,388	16,139	4,400	12,,87	273,342	984,392
Haddock		. 540,711	300,450	590,814	201,535	46 995	18,464	1,178,520	580,449
Herrings		2,548,913	1,418,086	866,326	435,119	28,178	15,742	3,443,417	1,868,947
		1,815,705	259,800	2,900,274	7<7,543	211,418	44,420	4,993,457	1,281,829
Macharel		103,489	10,207	159,646	45,863	17,680	6,843	280,815	112,913
Sprate		\$10,995	340,470	4,766	2,553	422,574	146,830	938,336	495,859
Figh not conservated: district		61,544	12,920	156'02	2,186	3,672	347	86,167	15,453
separater.	ished, except shell fis-	2,161,136	1,8 5,507	187.581	216,684	83,905	18,51	2,632,622	2.140,702
I otal .		7.916,108	8,568,978	5,001 746	1 127.622	818.822	283,944	13,756,676	7,170,544
Shell fish:		No.		No		No.	-	No.	
- Chaters		4,′ 48,493	54.557	3,5,0,044	18,416	207,945	678	7,786,482	73,651
O stere		700,413	31,334	736,315	32,663	246,5:0	7,502	1,683,228	71,499
		. 34,552,000	112,514	401,617	1,614	392,050	730	35,345,667	114,858
Other shell fish		SIA.	-	CW1S.		CW ts.	_	cwts.	
Total		523,441	130,693	354,104	29,945	19,312	2,571	896,857	170,20
Total I T		1	135,098	ı	82 638	1	12,481	1	430,217
Total Agine of Dan	landed	1	5,904,076	ı	1.710 260	1	307 700		

number of men and boys constantly and occasion- | from '92 to '96, including the islands referred ally employed in fishing in the United Kingdom | to, are mentioned in the next table:

	'92	93.	'94	'95.	'96
Men and boys constantly employed . Other persons occasionally employed	77,675 42,681	80,465 43,721	77,167 44,811	73,090 41,230	71,314 39,608
Total	120,856	121,187	121,978	114,320	110,922

The following table shows the exports of fresh and cured fish (being British and Ilish produce) from the United Kingdom from 89

Years.	Total	Value of	Quantity of
	Value.	Herrings only	Herrings.
'89 '90 '91 '92 '93 '94	£ 1,765,639 1,795,267 1,710,617 1,659,145 1,709,420 2,053,179	1,237,837 1,284,940 1,250,350 1,211,016 1,304,803 1,456,246	Barrels 1,151,450 1,150,175 951,309 1,125,458 1,212,126 1,386,510
'95	2,282,406	1,626,889	1,425,115
'96	2,007,505	1,428,662	1,373,827
'97	2,037,794	1,364,374	1,110,254

As regards the quantity of fish cairied by railway from United Kingdom ports in '97, 352,235 tons were conveyed from these in England and Wales, 102,001 tons from Scotch ports, and 10,894 from those in Ireland The value of the fish imported into the United Kingdom, and returned for home consumption, increased from £2,112,000 in '89 to £2,808,000 in '97. The value of the fish consumed in this country during the last nine years has very greatly increased, as it rose from £6,365 000 in 89 to £8,681,000 in '97.

Secondary Education. See EDUCATION. See INSTITUTE OF SECRI-

TARILS. Secretary of State. As early as 1253 there was a secretary to the sovereign, but the office was not nearly so important as it afterwards became, and it is doubtful whether before Henry VIII's days the holder was a privy councillor. From the time of Elizabeth until the union with Scotland there were two principal secretaries of state, and Anne added a third for Sootoh affairs, but this office was abolished some years later. While there were two principal secretaries they divided home affairs between them, and one was at the head of the northern department, which included Denmark, Germany, Russia, and other countries, and the other was at the head of the southern department, which included France, Italy, Spain, etc.—to the elder of the two ministers being also committed Irish and Colonial affairs. A secretary for America or Colonial affairs was added in the reign of George III., but this office was abolished in 1782; the terms northern and southern were discontinued, and the duties divided into Home and Foreign, the affairs of Ireland and the Colonies being included in the former department. A third principal secretary, who was intrusted with War business, was appointed in 1794; in 1801 the business of the Colonies Britain, by assisting applicants whose character

was transferred from the Home Department to that Secretary, and in 1854 a fourth secretary of state was appointed, when the business of the Colonial Department was separated from the War Department The Secretary of State for the War Department in the following year took over the duties of the Board of Ordnauce and the Secretary-at-War-a financial office in connection with inilitary business which had existed for many years previously, and which was in '63 formally and finally abolished. In '58 a fifth principal secretary of state was appointed, for India, so that there are now five principal secretaries of state. They are ap-pointed without patent, by mere delivery to them of the seals of office by the sovereign; each is capable of performing the duties of the other, and in successive statutes new administrative duties are cast, not upon any one of the five individually, but upon the "Secretary of state," or "one of H M Secretaries of State," Each Principal Secretary is assisted by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary and by a Permanent Under Secretary I he five Permanent Under-Secretaries are Home Office, Sir Kenelm Digby, Secretaries are nome owner, Sir Kenlim Diggly, K.C.B.; Foreign Office, Sir I. H. Sanderson, K.C.B.; K.C.M.G.; Colonial, Mi. Edward Wingfield, C.B.; Warf, Sir Ralph H. Knox, K.C.B.; India, Sir A. Godley, K.C.B. The office of Secretary for Sootland, re-created in '85, is not a principal secretaryship, so that although the holder exercises in Scotland many of the powers and duties of the Home Secretary, he is not by viitue of his office a Cabinet Minister. The Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland 18 511 C Scott Monerieff, K C M.G. See Ministry, IRELAND, HOME OIFICF, etc

Seddon, Rt. Hon. R. J., P. C., Premier of New Zealand, was b. at Eccleston, Lancashire, in 1845, and emigrated to Australia in '03 His pro tession is that of a mechanical engineer. Going to New Zealand, he stood for the House of Representatives, and was elected '70. Is now Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Native Affairs, from '013 he was Minister of Mines, and was also Minister of Public Works and Minister of Defence from '91-6 He came and Minister of Defence from 51-6. He came to England for the Jubilee celebrations, 57, and was made a Privy Councillor, and had the honorary degree of LL D conferred upon him by Cambridge University In '98 he was accused by a member of the Opposition of having been concerned some years ago in a series of frauds, but a committee of inquiry unan-mously and absolutely vindicated him from the charge.

Selborne, Earl of. See under PEERAGE. Select Committees. See PARLIAMENT AND

and fitness are assured to emigrate to Uanada, Australia, and other colonies. The Society in most cases supplements the funds of the intending emigrant, and assists him to obtain his passage. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During the past thriteen years 5640 persons have been thus located, at a cost of over \$\mathcal{L}_{31},000\$ A large proportion of this cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends in '97 the emigrants assisted numbered 250. The income of the Society exceeded \$2000, inclusive of emigrants' contributions. Office, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London. Applications from intending emigrants should be made to the Secretary, Mr Edward Wilson Gates

Sonegal, or French Senegambia. A French colony in Western Africa, on the Senegal and Gambia rivers Capital, St. Louis, pop 20,000 The colony proper consists of various settlements on the river Senegal, but large tracts have been added to it till it now has a coastline stretching from Cape Blanco to the Gambia, and extends into the interior so as to connect with French Guinea and the French Soudan The total area is about 120,000 sq m, and the pop, about 2,000,000 Great part of the country is fertile and rich in produce Chief exports are gum, india-rubber, nuts, and skins, Senegal navigable 750 miles up There is a railway between Dakar, on the coast, just south of Cape Verd, and St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river. The colony is represented at Paris by a deputy, but is administered by a governor-general and a Colonial Council See Colonies, etc., or European Powers.

Serjeant-at-Arms. The holder of this office

Serjeant-at-Arms. The holder of this office carries the Maoe (q v) when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order, even should they extend to the removal of a member who has been ordered to withdraw and has refused to obey the ruling of the chair Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. The Serjeant-at Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellowith the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod (q v.) Both Serjeants-at-Arms are appointed by the Crown Mr. H. D. Erskine is Serjeant-at-Arms of the Kouse of Commons, and the corresponding office in the Lords is filled by Majoi-General Sii Arthui Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

SERVIA.

Formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, now a kingdom under Alexander I of the House of Obrenovitch. The executive power was, by the constitution of '88, vested in the King, and the legislative in the King jointly with the Skuptschina or National Assembly There was a Senate or Council of State of 16 members, always in session, which examined and elaborated projects of I ws, etc. The

Skuptschina was elected by the people indirectly once in every three years. Besides this there was the Great Skuptschina, with twice as many members as the National Assembly, which was called when required to decide vital and constitutional questions. All tax-paying citizent were electors. This Constitution was, however abrogated by the King in May 94, and temporarily replaced by the Constitution of '66 By virtue of this Constitution the Government are entitled to appoint one-third of the members of the Skuptschina, while the electorate for the other two-thirds is greatly restricted, with open voting instead of voting by ballot. Great power over the press is also given to the Government, and the arbitrary power of the Crown is also increased considerably. A special commission is, it appears, to draft a new Constitution. For local pui poses the country consists of 15 counties and 1290 communes State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is nominally compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. Pauperism is practically unknown. The chief exports are agricultural produce, profile (profile) and animal produce, fruits, etc. Area, 19,050 sq. m; pop. 2,314,153. Revenue, '97-8, £2,733,980; expenditure, £2,733,980; public debt, '98, £14,850,000; imports, '07, £1,812,553; exports, £2,237,598. See Dipi OMATIC and FOREICR ARMIES.

History, '08-Ex-King Milan took up the

Mistery. '98 - Ex-King Milan took up the position of Commander in their of the Army (Jan 20th). The general elections to the Skuptschina resulted in a victory for the Government (June 4th). The final figures showed that 112 Liberals, 62 Progressists, 19 Neutrals, and 1 Radical had been elected. The King declared (July 6th) that he was determined in future to govern without regard to party. Party rule, especially Radical rule, had brought the country into disorder and debt, and he would never again invite the Radical leaders to form an Administration.

Servia, King of. See ALEXANDER I.

SESSION (PARLIAMENTARY). FEB. 8th-AUG. 12th, '98.

[11] This article gives an outline of some of the principal business transacted and the legislation accomplished during the session of '98. As in previous editions, military, naval, and educational matters generally are dealt with under the headings Army, Navy, and Education in the body of the work; though references to the increase of the available military strength of the country are made in sects. 5 and \$4, something regarding the naval programme as originally presented and revised will be found in sect 3, the Teachers' Superannuation Act, and Secondary Education Bill are noticed in sects, 51 and 52, and some of the observations of Sir J. Gorst on the education vote will be found in sect. 8 The Budget's atement in prief is included under the heading Finance, National, in the body of the book, though the provisions of the Finance Act are summarised in sects. 16-19, and also in 63, 63 (Local Govt. Act), and other sects. In order that the narratives may be continuous and complete, foreign and colonial matters are for the most part dealt

with under their proper headings in the body of the book, but some space is given under sect 7 to the parliamentary proceedings regarding events in the Far East Under Peeraged and Commons will be found biographical lists of Lords and M.P.s., and information as to matters of party policy and voting stiength is given under Political Pirties Foi convenient of reference the subjoined article is broken up into number ed sections and divided into three parts, the first containing the Queen's Speech and having reference to a number of miscellaneous matters of interest, the second being devoted to proceedings on Bills and an analysis of some of the principal Acts passed, and the third to Repoits of Committees. A list of sitting Royal Commissions will be found at the end of the a ticle.

QUEEN'S SPEECH AND MISCELLANEOUS.

[2] The fourth session of the fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by Royal Commission on Tuesday, Feb 8th, the Lord Chancellor reading the Queen's Speech as followeth "My Lords AND GENTLEMEN, - My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly. The negotiations between the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Greece have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty of peace between them, under which the territorial relation of the two Powers is practically unchanged. The question of an autonomous Government for the Island of The difficulty of arriving at an unanimous agreement upon some points has unduly prothese obstacles will before long be surmounted Intelligence, which is apparently trustworthy has been received of the intention of the Khalifa to advance agains the Egyptian aimy in the Soudan, and I have therefore given directions that a contingent of British troops should be despatched to Berbei to the assistance of His Highness the Khediye I have concluded a Freaty of Friendship and Commerce with His Majesty the Emperor of Abyssinia - The report of the Commission which I appointed in Decem ber '96 to riiqui e into the condition of certain of my West Indian Colonies has conclusively established the existence of severe depression in those Colonies caused by a heavy fall in the price of sugar, which is mainly attributable to the reduction in the cost of production and the great increase in its extent during recent years. But this fall has been artificially stimulated by the system of bounties to the producers and manufacturers of beetroot sugar manufained in many European states. There are signs of a growing opinion in those states that this system, is mjurious to the general interests of their population, and communications are now in progress between inv Government and the Governments principally concerned, with a view to a conference on the subject, which I trust may result in the abolition of the bounties In the meantime, measures will be proposed to you for the relief of the immediate necessities of the West Indian Colonies, for encouraging other industries, and for assisting those engaged in sugar cultivation to tide over the piesent crisis. On the not h-western borders of my Indian Empire an organised outbreak of fanaticism, which spread in the summer along the frontier, induced many of the tribes to break their engagements with my Government,

to attack military posts in their vicinity, and even to invade a settled district of my territory. I was compelled to send expeditions against the offending tribes for the punishment of these outrages, and to insure peace in the future. A portion of the Afridi tribes have not yet accepted the terms offered to them, but elsewhere the operations have been brought to a successful close. The courage and endurance exhibited by my troops, British and Native, have overcome the almost insuperable difficulties of the country in which they were operating, but I have to deplote the loss of many valuable lives, both amongst my own troops and those whose services were voluntarily and loyally whose services were voluntarity and royatry placed at my disposal by the Native Princes of my Indian Finpire Papers on this subject will be laid be fore you. The plaque, which appeared more than a year ago in Western India, returned in the autumn, and, although the mortality is less alarming than it was at this time last year, it is still such as to cause anxiety. No effort will be spared by my Government in the endeavour both to limit its extent and to intigate its effects, and I am confident that they will receive the loyal assistance of my Indian subjects in this aiduous task. I rejoice, on the other hand, to inform you that the famine, which prevailed to many months over several large districts, may now be said to be at an end, excepting within a small tract in Madias, and that there is reason to anticipate a prosperous year, both for agri-culture and commerce, throughout my Indian dominions. Gintlinin of the House of dominions. Gentlemen of the 100s; of Commons, The Estimates for the service of They have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, but in view of the enormous armanents which are now maintained by other nations, the duty of providing for the defence of the Figure involves an expenditure which is brond former precedent. My LORDS AND GINILIMEN,—A measure will be introduced for the organisation of a system of Local Government in Ireland substantially similar to that which, within the last few years, has been established in Great Britain - Proposals having for their object to secure increased strength and efficiency in the Army and for amending the present conditions of military service will be submitted to you. Bills for enabling accused persons to be heard as witnesses in their own defence, and for cheapening and improving the procedure of Scottish Private Bill legislaion have been before Parhament on many previous occasions. I trust that in the course of the present Session a final decision may be given upon these important questions. measure for facilitating the creation of muni-cipalities in the Administrative County of London will be brought before you. A measure for the amendmen of the Vaccination Law will be recommended to your earnest attention Proposals for the prevention of certain recognised abuses in connection with Church Pationage, for the constitution of a Teaching University for London, for the amendment of the Law iclaims to Prisons, for dealing in part with the subject of Secondary Education, for amending the Law relating to the Mercantile Marine Fund, for guarding against fraud in the management of Limited Companies, for the better ascertainment of the rights of landlord and tenant on the termination of an agricultural tenancy, and for preventing the adulteration of

drugs and food, will be laid before you in case the time at your disposal should permit you to ploceed with them I heartly commend your momentous deliberations to the care and guidance of Almighty God."

[3] The Addiess in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved and seconded in the Lords by the Earl of Hardwicke and the Earl of Albemarle, and in the Commons by Colonel Lockwood and Viscount Milton. In the one House it was, as usual, disposed of in course of a few hours, in the Commons the general debate and the various amendments submitted occupied attention until late in the sitting of Finday, Feb 18th, among the subjects discussed being slavery in Zanzibai, the military operations on the Indian frontier, the situations in the near and far East, and several questions of special interest to Ireland. The great measure of the session was of course the Irish Local of the session was of course the first Local Government Bill, on which the proceedings were for the most part businesslike, and, although there were naturally a few rather contentious points, harmonious. The leading debates of the session arose out of the developments and ministerial policy in the Fai East, the Government meeting in this regard, as also on their proposals and change of front in reference to vaccination, not a little criticism from then own side. The death-roll of members for the period between the end of the session of '97 and that of '98 was exceptionally heavy, among those who passed away being Sir G Osborne Morgan, Sir Frank Lockwood, General Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Mr Villiers, "Father of the House" (In successor in that esteemed position being Sir John Mowbray), Mr George Dixon the educationalist, Mr. Hamar Bass, Mr. Abel Smith, and Mr Charles Harrison Mr. Curzon was appointed to the Viceroyalty of India, and accepted an Irish peeriage, which then own side. The death-roll of members for of India, and accepted an Irish peerage, which does not disqualify him from returning to the House when his period of Indian service shall have expired. Mr. Gladstone survived his retilement from Parliamentary life rather more than four years, the Commons adjourned on the day of his death, and his remains were, at the unanimous wish of Parliament and the nation, accorded a public functal in Westminster

Abbey (see sect. 10)

[4] The Queen's Speech at the prorogation
was in the following terms — My LORDS AND
GENTLEMIN, — My relations with other nations continue to be friendly. I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities that have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to whom my Empire is bound by many ties of affection and tradition The negotiations which have recently been opened give a fair ground for hoping that this deplorable conflict will speedily be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honour-able and enduring peace. Changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of other powers with the Chinese Empire have induced me to conclude agreements by which the harbour of Wei-hai-wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hong Kong have been leased to me by the Emperor of China I trust that these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his empire, and will be favourable to the development of the extensive commeice which is carried on between the people of Great Britain and China In concert with

the French Republic, I have consented to guarantee a loan to enable the King of Greece to satisfy the stipulations of the recent treaty of peace between himself and the Sultan. The evacuation of Thessaly has, in pursuance of that treaty, been duly carried into effect. After lengthened negotiations, I have had great satisfaction in concluding with the Government of the French Republic a convention by which the numerous questions of territorial and com-mercial rights 12 West Africa, which had been for years in dispute between the two countries, have been finally settled. This convention is subject to ratification by the French Chambers, but in the meantime both Governments have instructed their officials to confine their occupation to the places and territories which, under the convention, have been recognised as belonging to their tespective countries Ariangements have been made for the estab-hshment at an early date of a penny postage between the United Kingdom, my Dominion of Canada, my Colonies of Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal, and other parts of my Empire In certain portions of Western India, and in a small district of the Punjaub, the plague, though it has abated during the hot weather, still exists, and a few cases have occurred in other parts of the country. My officers have done all that hes in their power to relieve the victims of the epidemic and to arrest its growth I am thankful that bountiful harvests have been gathered throughout the greater part of India, and that the internal and external trade of the country is rapidly accovering from the depression caused by the tamine of the preceding year GENILEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the defence of my Empire The sacrifices which have been asked of you are severe, but they are not greater than the exigencies of the present time require. I am glad to recognise the value of the provisions to which you have assented for increasing the strength and efficiency of the Army My Lords and GLNILFMIN, -- I have seen with much gratification that you have this year added to the Statute Book an important measure for assimilating the local institutions of Ireland to those of England and Scotland I trust that this valuable reform will tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the people of Great Britain and of Ireland, and to micrease their common affection for the fundamental institutions of the realm. I have seen also with satisfaction that among the many important bills which you have passed are to be found the Bill for the reconstitution of the University of London, the Bill for enabling accused persons to be heard as witnesses, and the Bill for preventing abuse in the patronage and occupation of benefices in the Established Church The principles on which these measures rest have been generally accepted for many years, but an opportunity has not till now been found for passing them into law I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend you.

Africa See sect 6 (East and Central), sect. 26

(South and Tiansvaal), sect. 30 (West).

[5] Army. Mr. Brodrick (Feb 25th), in introducing the Aimy Estimates, stated generally the policy that the Government proposed to adopt with regard to the Army. The number of land forces asked for was 180,513 men, a of Great Britain and China In concest with of land forces asked for was 180,513 men, a the Emperor of Russia and the Piesident of figure exceeding by 21,739 those voted last

year, and making, with last year's addition, a year, and making, with last year's addition, a total additional force on the establishment, as compared with two years ago, of over 25,000 men. This is the largest number of men voted in any year of this century, except during periods of European war, and the greatest increase ever proposed to the Army in time of peace. Although the Army was a few hundred men short of its establishment, we had actually gave a service with the colours. had actually 220,000 serving with the colours and 80,000 in the Reserve. We could put into the field three army corps or 112,000 men, there were 120,000 men in gairison, and there were reserve and auxiliary forces to the number of upwards of 200,000. With the exception of artiliery we could mobilise now the force required for home defence, and we could provide for a big war by means of our reserve, but our present force at home was too small in peace to maintain the force abroad, and in the case of minor wars we had either to send composite battalions or to withdraw strong battalions from foreign stations, replacing them by weak and immature ones. It was proposed to increase the cavalry and field artillery, to commence at once to raise six new battalions of infantiy, and to add 80 rank and file to the establishment of the home battalions, raising it from 720 to 800-4 battalion never to be reduced below 600, to meet the annual drafts for the force abroad. Until the army leached its new establishment, men of good character. were being allowed to rejoin it from the Rcserve without repaying the deferred pay which they had carned According to the incommandum of the Secretary of State, a certain number of men would be enlisted for the line for a term of three years' colour service, with option of extension to seven years. It was proposed to give an allowance of 3d. per day to cover cost of groceries and vegetables, thus raising the of groceries and vegetables, thus faising the pay to 1s. per day, but this increase would only be received by efficients of 19 years of age, and would not be given to men en isted of only three years with the colours. On the other hand, it was proposed to abolish the deferred pay of 2d a day, at present given to the colours on he delegate transfer to the the soldier on his discharge of transfer to the Reserve, and to substitute for it a gratuity at the rate of Li for every year of service with the colours, up to a maximum of £12. Men transferred to the Aimy Reserve after three years, and men entitled to pension, would receive a gratuity of £2. With a view to facilitating the preparation of a force for special service out of the United Kingdom, when required, from the battalions at home, without mobilising the Reserve, a Bill was to be introduced to chable infantry soldiers on leaving the colours to undertake voluntarily the liability to iccall during their first year of leserve service. Men who assumed this liability would lective extra reserve pay of 6d. a day, making with the ordinary reserve pay 13. in all The number of the special reservists for whom pay was provided was 5000. It was also proposed to empower militiamen to volunteer for general service in emergencies Certain reforms of the War Office were also proposed For the hrst time in 26 years troops would be trained in large manœuvies In course of a prolonged discussion Lord Charles Beresford expressed the opinion that the reserve of guns was very of the East African Protectorate. Mr. Curzon, small, and hoped the authorities would not adopt any new quick-firing gun in preference Attorney-General had been consistently acted to that of France and Germany. An amendment

of M1. Labouchere to reduce the proposed establishment by 13,367 was negatived by 232 to 45, and the vote for men agreed to. A supplementary aimy vote of £1,20,000 for the year 1897-98 was carried March 14th (see sect. 84).

Assension Day. The motion that committees

of the Commons should not sit until 2 o'clock was carried by 178 to 39 (May 18th). The motion for the meeting of the House on Ash Wednesday at 2 o'clock instead of noon was

(Feb. 22nd) carried by 215 to 121.

Derby Day fell in the Whitsuntide recess.

[6] East and Central Africa (Uganda, Zanzibai, etc). Mi. Joseph A Pease moved on the Address (Fcb 10th) an amendment expressing regret that, having regard to the assurances given by the Government as to the abolition of slavery throughout the Zanzibar Protectorate, no efficient action appeared yet to have been taken to this end. Mr. Curzon maintained that the Government had given effect to their promise to abolish the legal status of slavery in the Protectorate, and that under the decree which had been is used all slaves would be able to claim their freedom by going through the necessary formalities. Sir W. Harcourt said the decree was condemned by the fact that only a very small number of slaves had been emancipated Mi Balloui replied that the Unionist party had, both in opposition and in office, shown a great desire, and had now taken effective steps, to further the cause of freedom. The amendment was negatived by 181 to 120. Mr. Labouchere (March 3rd), on a grant in aid of the expenses of the British Protectorate in Uganda, and there had been great mismanage-ment in Uganda, and moved the reduction of the vote Sir Charles Dilke contended that we had broken fath with the Soudanese troops. Mr H. M Stanley, while in favour of in-creasing the grant, thought there had been a total absence of consideration for Soudanese troops. Mr Curron contended that the mutiny had nothing whatever, to do with Major Macdonald, but was owing to circumstances long anterior in their origin to the appearance of that officer upon the scene. He at the same time agreed with Sir E Grey as to the necessity for a thorough inquiry into the grievances of the Soudanese mutineers. In the result the proposal to acduce the Estimate was defeated by 212 to 55 Lord Stanmore (March 318t) discussed the condition of affairs in Uganda, and invited a statement with respect to the pro-posed inquiry. The Duke of Devonshire said Mr Berkeley would inquire and report upon the cause of the mutiny of the Soudanese troops, and also with reference to all the circumstances connected with the murder of Major Thurston and his fellow-captives. The disaffection and his fellow-captives. among the troops had taken both the civil and military authorities in Uganda by surprise. Certainly their gricvance as to arrears of pay had been entirely removed before they were ordered up to join Major Macdonald's force, and in the official papers there was no evidence of any remissions in attending to grievances. Sir C. Dilke (Aug. 5th), on the Diplomatic and Consular Vote, diew attention to what he re-galded the extraordinary change of front which had been executed by the Foreign Office with regard to the fugitive slaves on the coast strip of the East African Protector atc. Mr. Curzon, in course of his reply, said the dictum of the Attorney-General had been consistently acted instructions of the Government had been violated. An amendment for the reduction of

the vote was defeated by 119 to 55.

[7] China. In view of the situation of affairs in the Far East, the meeting of Parliament was awaited with exceptional interest. Germany had occupied and secured a lease of Kiao-Chau Bay without objection by England. and had demanded the right to make railways and work mines. The Chinese Government had approached England for a loan, and Sir Claude Macdonald was reported to have mformed the Chinese Government that England was willing to assist China to liquidate the was willing to assist China to inducate the Japanese indemnity, and would provide a loan of £12,000,000 to run for 50 years at 4 per cent. including sinking fund, the conditions to include the opening of three treaty ports—Ta lien-wan, Siang-yin, and Nanning—a declaration that no portion of the Yang-tsze valley should be alienated to any other power, and the right to extend the Buima Railway through Yunnan. The Russian Charge d'affaires had protested strongly against the opening of Ia-hen-wan, and had threatened reprisals and the withdrawal of Russia's friendship if the port were opened, and, supported by France, had herself offered a loan to China The policy of the Government had been declared by M1. Balfour at Manchester (Jan 10th). Our intenests in China wife not territorial, but commercial We had a special claim to see that the policy of China was not directed to the discouragement of foreign trade, and if we asked for freedom of trade we meant freedom asked for fleedom of trade we meant recession of trade for all the world alike. This policy of the "open door" was emphasised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, speaking at Swansea Jan. 17th, said that the Government desired to open China to the benefit of the trade of the world, and were absolutely determined at white we cost of absolutely, determined, at whatever cost-if necessary at the cost of war-that the door should not be shut. Just before Parliament met it was stated that Great Britain had dehnitely withdrawn her demand for the opening of Ta-hen-wan as a condition of the proposed loan, and the loan negotiations appeared to have failed.

Lord Sahsbury, speaking on the Addiess (Feb. 8th), said with regard to China the Government had not surrendered one lota of our treaty rights, not did it intend to do so, and there was no effort that this country would not make rather than allow those rights to be infringed. But nobody had indicated the least intention to infringe them, nor did he beheve that any such intention would ever be entertained. The Government had been willing to make an advance of money to China on condition that certain concessions in no way injurious to her were made with the object of further freeing trade. The Chinese Council said it would embarrass them very much if our proposal as to Fa-lien-wan were insisted on, and he then suggested us a compromise that the opening of the treaty port should be postponed until the railway was completed to the port. The Russian Government had spontaneously given a written assurance that any port they might obtain as an outlet for their commerce should be a port fiee to the commerce of this country; while the German Government had acted in a similar spirit with regard to Kiao-chau.

Replying in the Commons (Feb. 24th) to Sir

E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Curzon said Russia had given assurances that any port she might have as an outlet for her commerce on the have as an outlet for her commerce on the coasts of the North Pacific would be open to the ships of all the Great Powers and the commerce of all the world. Mr. Curzon informed Lord C. Beresford (Feb. 25th) that the French Government had given an assurance to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris to the effect that they had not the least intention to occupy temporarily on permanently a naval base in Chinese waters similar to the recent occupation by Germany and Russia. It was further stated that the post of Inspector-General of Maritime Customs was in the future, as in the past, to be held by a British subject, so long as British trade with China at the ports continued to exceed that of any other Power; and a port was to be opened in Hu-nan within two years. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett moved (March 1st), "that it is of vital importance for British commerce and influence that the independence of Chinese territory should be maintained This was seconded by Mr. G. Bowles. M Curzon said the Chinese had withdrawn then proposal for a loan, and the issue of the loan had been arranged by certain banks. The three objects which the Government had in view were the maintenance of the integrity of China, the preservation of our treaty rights, and freedom of commerce From statements made by Mr Curzon (March roth), it appeared that Russia was negotiating with China for the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-hen-wan, as well as for the construction of a railway to one of those ports, on the same conditions as the Manchullan Railway, but Ta-lich-wan, if so leased, was to be opened to foleign trade, like other Chinese ports Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, in confirming the existence of the negotiations, stated there was no indication of anything in the shape of an ultimatum Mr. Cuizon stated in answer to Sir C Dilke (March 21st), that regulations with reference to the recent opening of all internal navigation throughout China of Maritime Customs at Peking. Mr. Curzon stated (March 28th), in answer to Sir E Ashincad-Bartlett, that the Russo-Chinese Ashmuad-Battlett, that the Russo-Chinese agreement was signed on the 26th, and that on March 20th the Russian Ambassador had nothed to the Government that by a convention signed on that day the usufruct of Port Arthur and Ta-hen-wan and the adjacent territories had been granted to Russia by the Chinese Government Replying to Mr Marks (March 31st), Mr. Curron said the Russian Foreign Mountain on March 46th had authorised 60th Minister on March 16th had authorised our Ambassador at St Petersburg to inform Her Majesty's Government that in the event of China consenting to lease to Russia Ta-lien-wan and Port Atthut both ports would be open to foreign trade like other ports in China. Our Ambassador was further authorised to assure the Government that there was no intention on the part of Russia to infringe the rights and privileges guaranteed by existing treaties between China and foreign countries, which privileges include the right, under the Treaty of Tientsin, to send ships of war to all ports within the dominion of the Emperor of China. Sil E. Ashmead Bartlett was informed by the Under Foreign Secretary that the Russian Ambassador's note of March 28th stated that the two ports would be occupied at once by Russian troops and the Russian flag hoisted by



the side of the Chinese flag. Lord C. Beresford was informed (April 5th) that the assurances given by Russia on March 16th, that Ta-lienwan and Port Arthur would be open to foreign trade, were only renewed in the note on Maich 28th with regard to Ta lien-wan; but on the attention of the Russian Minister for Foleign attention of the Russian Minister for Foleign Affairs being called to the omission, he replied that he held to the assurances previously given In reference to questions addressed to him (April 1st) regarding the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen, Mr. Cui zon informed Mr. J. Walton that the French Government, under the Anglo-French declaration about Siam, agreed that all railway concessions and commercial and other privileges and advantages conceded or which may be conceded in those provinces should, as far as rests with France, be extended and rendered common to Great Britain.

Mr. Balfour, on the motion for adjournment over Easter (April 5th) maintained that the principles of Far East policy laid down by him in January had since guided the Ministry and were still guiding them. China had, he said, undertaken at our instance that the region of the Yang-tsze should in no circumstances be parted with or leased to any other power, that the successor to Sn Robert Hart should be an Englishman so long as the commercial predominance of this country gave us an equitable title to have an Englishman in that position. and to permit access by the steamers of all nations to the great waterways of China, while three new treaty ports were to be opened-at Chinwang Peitaiho in the Gulf of Pechi h, at Funning in the inlet of Samsa, and at Yo-chow, on the Tung ting Lake, this last being the first treaty port over opened in Hu-nan He beheved that the principle laid down by Russia, that our treaty ariangements should be in no way interfered with, would be carried out to the letter. Furning to points as to which he thought Russia had pursued an unfortuna e course, Mr Balfour remarked that it would have been well could Russia have confined her policy to the extension of her system to an ice free commercial port, but un fortunately her statesmen took a different view of their duties and interests, and resolved, in addition to a commercial port, to obtain the control of the port and harbour of Port Arthur Port Arthur was not a commercial port, but a naval port. The Russian Government had, in Mr. Balfour's view, given a shock to the Chinese Empire by taking a port which dominates the mailtime approaches to Peking Her Majesty's Government had, it seems, on news of the negotiations, officied, if Russia would abstain from taking Port Arthur, to give a corresponding pledge that they would take no port in the Gulf of Pechi-librance offer not being accepted, they had obtained from the Chinese Government Wei-Hai-Wei, with a right to navigation, after the Japanes should have left it, on the same conditions and for the same term of years as those obtained by Russia in the case of Port Arthur [Japan, it seemed, entirely concurred in this arrangement, Wei-hai-wei being the one port in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li which might be said to

made by the Duke of Devonshire to the Peers.

Important concessions to the demands of France were made by China in April. Mr. Balfour replying (April acth) to Mr. Maclean (who asked whether any notice was taken by the Government of an official statement that, in rieply to the British Minister's exhortation to China to make a stand against Russian threats, the Chinese Government said that a piomise of protection against Russia was the only thing that would help them) said the request was equivalent to a demand that we should guarantee Chinese territory, and this was certainly not a demand which in existing was certainly not a demand which in existing circumstances ought to be granted. It was stated (April 28th) that a portion of Ta-lien-wan Bay was to be fortified, and that the Government had spontaneously intimated to the German Government that it had no intention of calling in question the German rights or interes s in the province of Shantung. Sir W Harcourt (April 20th), after reviewing the despatches from the point of view of the principles of the Government, felt obliged to describe them as a record of continual failure at every point. Mr. Balfour, in course of his reply, maintained that the position of Russia with regard to China was meomparably better twelve months since than now. He warmly repudiated the suggestion that the British ships were withdrawn from Port Arthur in ships were withdrawn from Fort Arthar pursuance of a cowardly policy, stating that this was done in the ordinary course of Admiralty management. Mr. Brodnick announced (May noth) that the garriston of Hong Kong was being strengthened. The Earl of Kimberley. May 17th) put questions as to matters in the May 17(f) put questions as to maters in the lar hast, and made some references to Mr. Chamberlam's speech on May 13th at Birming ham, in which, in allusion to the negotiations with Russia, the Colonial Secretary had quoted the old proverb that "he who superwith the devil must have a long spoon." Mr. Curzon stated (May 237d) that a notification that the least house of where the consense. tion that no Englishmen or other foreigners would be permitted to land at Ia-hen-wan or Port Arthur without a passport wired by the Russian Corsil had been issued without the knowledge of the Russian Government, and that instructions had been given to withdraw it On June 6th Mi Curzon stated that the latest information received by Her Majesty's Government, so far from corroborating the success of the endeavours of the Russo-Chinese Bank to obtain, by means of a railway toan, the control of the sole railway from the north of China to Peking, was to the effect that a prehimmary agreement for the extension of the northern line of railway between Peking and New-chwang was signed on June 1st between the representatives of a British syndicate and the Chinese Director-General of Railways Foreign affairs generally, though with special reference to the Far East, were again discussed, June 10th, when the proceedings of the Government were criticised from their own side, and Mr. Chamberlain justified his Birmingham speech (see Sect. 29), and denied that there was any difference of opinion between him and the Prime Minister Loid Salisbury stated (June 13th) that a convention had been concluded balance the possession of Port Arthur Sin W. Harcourt said the polic, now enunciated was not that of the "open door", and other speakers continued the discussion at some length. A sight extension would be given to the colony of Hong Kong, and it would be made strategismilar statement to that of Mi. Balfour was

that the Government had every reason to hope that the distinguished officer who had already performed valuable duties in the Chinese navy would make arrangements with the Chinese Government by which he would be able to help them to reorganise their service. regard to the construction of railways in China, Her Majesty's Government would do everything to secure British capitalists concessions where they showed capacity for fulfilling the engagements they undertook. In reply to the Earl of Kimberley, who (Aug 15.) asked what steps the Government proposed to take to safeguaid Bitush interests as regards railways in the provinces bordering on the Yang-tsze-kiang, the Marquis of Salisbury said the Chinese Government had always been extremely well disposed towards Great Britam, and he was sure we should get concessions equal to those of other nations. Sir Claude Macdonald had been instructed to inform the Chinese Government that Her Majesty's Government would support them in resisting any Power which committed an act of aggression on account of granting concessions to make or support any railways or public work to a British subject Mr. Curzon on the same day said Her Majesty's Minister had been in saturated some time ago to press for the insertion in every concession granted by the Chinese Government, of proper provisions for the equal treatment of all nations als and trade. The policy of the Government was further criticised (Aug 2nd), when Mr. Balfour denied that the open door had ceased to exist either in Manchuria or elsewhere, and had been shut in ourface. As to the new railway policy of the Government, the concessions secured by us in Government, the concessions secured by us in China during the last few months were far greater than those obtained by all on invals put together. On Aug, 9th Mr. Curron stated that Sir Claude Macdonald reported by telegraph on July 25th that the Chinese Government had expressed their gratitude to Her Majesty's Government for the promise of sup-port which had been given to them, and added that no threat of aggression had been made. In answerto Mr. 1 Walton, the Under Serietary stated that instructions to resist picter ential treatment for foreign subjects on trade were sent to Sir Claude in March last Renewed and particular instructions with reference to railway concessions were sent to him on July 13th. Sii Claude Macdonald had, Mi. Cui 2011 into med Mi. Provand, telegraphed on Feb. 18th that Ge, many had opposed a scheme for a trunk railway from Trentsin to Chin-kiang, on the ground that no railway could be constructed in the province of Shantung with-out an arrangement with them, but it had been explained that the demand put forward was merely to the effect that if the Chinese Government desired to obtain foreign assistance for the construction of railways in the province, they should in the first instance offer the work and supplies to German industry and German trade. No exclusive privileges had been claimed, and no attempt had been made to exclude other nations from free competition in exclude other nations from free competition in the province. The situation was further discussed on Aug. 10th, Mr. Balfour denying that the open door had been closed anywhere. On Aug. 11th, the day before the protogation, Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Provand that on March.

ascertain whether German tenders could be obtained for railway construction on better terms than those made by Bittish capitalists, but that Her Majesty's Government could not admit a preferential right on the part of Germany simply on the ground of a projected line being in the province of Shantung. No reply had yet been received from the Chinese Government Mr. Yerbuigh asked whether the fact that the Tsung-h-Yamen had given a formal assent to the conditions imposed by M. Payloff with regard to the contract for the Niu-chwang Kailway extension loan, the said conditions being that the railway should not be mortgaged as security, and no foreign con-trol or interference of any description should be permitted, even in case of default; and whether these conditions were not in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract. Mr Balloui replied that the facts were substantially as stated, and that the matter was orgaging the "serious attention" of the Government On the following day he could and nothing regarding the railway questions, though in answer to Mr Lowles, he stated that every legitimate commercial enterprise in thing would receive the support of Her Maiesty's Government.

[8] Education, England and Wales. Sir J Lubbock (March 22nd) moved a resolution declaims it to be desirable to assimilate the provisions of the English Education Code as provisions of the Engine Education Code as tegrals class and special subjects to those in the Scotch Code of '97. He proposed to remove a limitation in the Code upon the number of class and special subjects in which children in clementary schools may be presented. Millob seconded Sir J Gorst thought the present number of such subjects was enough for the children at the tender age at which they go to school in this country. The law relating to the attendance of children in Scotch schools was much more stringent than that relating to those in English schools, and in the Scotch schools they had older children and more teachers. Sir W. Harcourt said the mote teachers Si w rimcourt said the official answer to the demand of the mover and seconder was that we had not in this country the machinery for giving to English children a decent education, and hon-members should endeavour to awaken the minds of the English people to the greatest of all their deficiences. The resolution was withall then defici noises. The resolution was with-drawn. Mr. Lloyd George (April 19th) drew attention to the subject of public education, and moved "that it is essential to a just and efficient system of national education that there should be within reach of every child in I ngland and Wales a public elementary school under local representative management; and that there should also be provided increased facilities for the training of teachers in colleges free from sectarian control." This was seconded by Mr Alfred Hutton. Sir J Gorst, in opposing the resolution, said it was acknowledged that the present parliament could not pass a comprehensive measure for the development of national education, and it was necessary therefore that the fragmentary efforts of the Legislature should be made, not in accordance with some settled policy, but in order of their urgency. The most urgent reform was to get into the existing schools more children who Baltour informed Mr. Provand that on March were in a condition to receive instruction, and to keep them there until they were over age. the Chinese Government were at liberty to Sir W. Harcourt said our system of national education was inefficient from top to bottom. Mr. Knox opposed the resolution, which was rejected by 183 to 121. Str. J. Gorst, in pioposing the Education Vote for England and 'Wales (June 17th), said that in the sum asked for there was an apparent increase of £332,005 over the sum voted in the previous year, but the true increase was only £228,055 Adding to the sum voted by Parliament towards elementary education the sums derived from voluntary subscriptions (£845,000) and from the rates (£2,725,801), it might be assumed that in the current financial year a sum of upwards of 611,690,000 would be spent in England and Wales upon elementary education. There were however serious obstacles which prevented the expenditure of the elarge sums from fully obtaining the desired purpose. He included among these the early age at which children leave school, irregularity of attendance, the unfit condition of many children attending to receive instruction, the inferiority in great towns of the voluntary schools to the board schools, the inferiority of the rural schools, the want of teachers, and the want of an organi-sation of secondary education. In discussing these points he observed that if the Govern-ment liked to make the attendance at school really compulsory it could be done, and he had no hesitation in saving that in London Bible teaching in board schools was so superior to the teaching in voluntary schools that there was no comparison between them. Si W. Hancourt observed that the statement would have an immense influence on the House and the country, and asked why they were not dealing with these educational defects. The dealing with these end office for three years, and with a powerful majority, but what had they done to cure the defects in the education of the people beyond granting half a million to the voluntary schools and a trifle to the board schools? The view of the Archbrshop of Canter bury seemed to be that voluntary schools were to be manipulated as a machine for doctinal and sectarian teaching Mi. Balfour in reply warmly repudiated the statement that in the vast majority of the Church schools the ritual and doctrine were inconsistent with those of the Church. The vote was carried after further discussion Lord Hugh Cecil, on the report of the vote (June 24th), adverted to the speech of Sir John Goist, which he said had greatly offended a large number of the supporters of and teachers in voluntary schools Sir J. Gorst, in reply, explained that he had applied his remarks, not to voluntary schools generally, but only to voluntary schools in the great towns, and that he had often stated that voluntary schools in the country were as a rule better than Board schools. His remarks as to religious education had reference to Bible teaching only The Aichbishop of Canterbury (July 12th) asked the Lord President of the Council whether he could say on what authority of on what evidence the Vice-Piesident of the Council stated publicly that the teaching of the Bible in board schools in large towns was far superior to the teaching of the same subjects in voluntary schools in the same places. The Duke of Devonshire replied that the statement complained of was an expression. statement complained of was an expression of Sir John Gorst's own personal opinion, of Sir John Gorst's own personal opinion, After further discussion the resolution was and was not based upon any official or other authority, but on personal observation. The Exchequer, replying to Mr. Kimber (July 1st), opinion of Sir John Gorst was the opinion of said the fact that the lean or grant to Egypt

that gentleman only. The opinion of the Vice-President did not purport to relate to the religious instruction given in the schools of the country generally, but solely to that given in the schools of the Metropolis, and he did not see why it need have given rise to any very great alarm or annovance to managers of any voluntary As to a further statement in the schools speech of the Vice-President, based on a quotation from the report of one of the departmental inspectors, to the effect that the farmers and squires were no friends of the education of the agricultural labourer, the noble duke regretted that such in assertion should have been made by any official of the Department, and also that it should have been repeated in an official statement by the representative of the Education Department On Intv 28th complaint was made that after a Bill to confirm a provisional order of the Education Department, enabling the London School Board to acquire a number of pieces of land for school purposes, had passed through the unopposed committee, a paragraph relating to a scheduled site at Cam-ber well had been struck out without notice to the Board Sir John Goist said that the site had been struck out from a previous Bill, the department were not aware that it had been reintroduced into this Bill, and there was no time to give notice. Sin H Fouler moved the adjournment of the debate, but this was negative. tived by 148 to 92, further motion to recommit the Bill being also negatived, and third reading carried

[9] Egypt and the Soudan. The Chancellot of the I schequer informed Mr. John Ellis (May 17th), that £798,800 had been advanced to the Egyptian Government [as a grant in aid for the vent 'obor of the expenditure incurred in the year of the expenditure incurred in connection with the expedition to Dongola (see Session, seet 14, ed '98)], and was owing on March 13st, '98. The Egyptian Government had agreed to pry 2 per cent interest, but none had yet been paid. No date was fixed for the repayment of the sum advanced. The Chancellor of the Fxchequer (June 27th) moved a resolution in favour of remitting the advance of £798,800 made last year to the Egyptian trovernment, in connection with the operations in the Nile Valley. He said peace now reigned from Dongola to Berber, Kassala and Suakim, and this had been achieved at a total cost of no more than £1,850,000, of which £750,000 had been expended on most valuable assets, comprising hundreds of miles of railways and telegraphs. The Government did not contemplate the undertaking of any further military operations on a large scale or involving any considerable expense, after the power of the Khalifa had been broken, for the recovery of the great provinces to the south of Khartoum. the great provinces of the southern Relations hight be made by a gomboat flotilla to free the waterway of the Nik from any interfector, cuc with perfect freedom of commerce with the interior. The estimated additional cost of the operations would not exceed \$750,000, and if they remitted the loan of last year the Lgyptian Government would be able to provide all the extra funds necessary for the purpose Sir W Harcourt characterised the transaction as a most remarkable one, and entered his protest against it.

included the sum of £270,000 advanced for the purchase of material for the railway between Wady Halfa and Abu Hamed would not be overlooked in the settlement of accounts after the capture of Khartoum. The right hon the capture of Khartouii and light hon-gentleman informed Mi Dillon (July 4th) that the war expenditure south of the Assuan was being defrayed directly by the Egiptian was being defrayed directly by the Eg-pian Government. The extra charge for the British forces north of Assuan, including cost of transport thither, was being temporarily defrayed from Army funds, but would be refunded by the Fgyptian Government, who would also provide the expenses of the expedition to Khartoum.

[10] Gladstone (Mr), after a long and painful illness borne with her oic fortifude and patience, died at Hawarden Castle, Flintsbuc, on the morning of Ascension Day, May 10th, '98 At a large gathering of members being p esent, most of whom wore mourning, Mr. Ballour,
rising almost immediately after prayers, before
any other business had been entered upon,
said he thought it would be felt in all parts of the House that they ought to do fitting honour to the memory of that great man whose long and splendid career had just closed by ad-journing their business that afternoon. This was not the occasion on which to give utterance to any of the thoughts which naturally suggested themselves, that occasion would be presented to-morrow, when it would be his dutyto propose an address praying Her Majesty to grant a public funcial to Mi Gladstone, should that not be inconsistent with his expressed wishes and the wishes of those who had a right to speak on his behalf, and also praying Hei Majesty to give directions for a public monument to be erected at Westminster public monument to be erected at Westminster to his honour. Mr. Balfour their moved the adjournment of the House, and this having being seconded by Sir Wilham Harcourt, the proceedings, which had occupied only a few minutes, came to a close. The House being met on the following day, May 20th, the Speaker a mounced that he had received speaker a mounted that he had received messages of sympathy from the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and from the Norwegian Storthing. The message from Italy was as follows. "The news of the death of William Gladstone has been received with profound sorrow by the Italian nation, even mindful of the interest constantly shown by that great statesman in the cause of our national resurrection, and has awakened a heartfelt and solemn echo of grief in the hearts of my colleagues of the Chamber of Deputies. As the Chamber is now prorogaid, falls on me, in viitue of my office of President, to interpret their sentiments, and participation in its grief at the loss of so eminent a member, whose whole life was one constant expression of devotion to his country eonstant expression of devotion to his country.

Blanculer, President of the Chamber of Deputies." Subsequently (May 21d) the following further message of sympathy was read: "From the President of the Chamber of Deputies at Athens to the Right Honourable. the Speaker of the House of Commons, I ondon In the name of my colleagues of the Hellenic Parliament, I beg you to transmit to the honourable members of the House of Commons

Gladstone. He was entitled to the gratitude of the Greek people, and his name will ever be venerated by my 'ellow-countrymen' On May 24th urther messages were received from the Senare and the Pessident of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic, the of Properties of the Argentine Republic, the former communication being as follows "Buenos Anes, 24th May —To he Most Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, Incident I have the honour to communicate to the Speaker that the Senate of the Aigentine nation, over which I preside, tose to its feet in honom of the great memory of William Fwart Gladstone, the glory of humanity, whose loss the whole world at this moment deploies, and who merits the post-humons homage of all the Parliaments of the free nations of the world - BARTOLOME MITRE A message of condolence from the Chamber of Peers of Portugal was sent to both Houses

The scene in the Commons on May 20th was deeply impressive. The House was absolutely full of members, while the accommodation for peas, distinguished visitors, strangers, and ladies was utterly exhausted. The Sycaker, in pursuance of the ordinary rule regulating public business, called upon the member whose name headed the list of includes the strangers. quines to Ministers, but in response to a cry from all quarters of the House of "No questions," the more serious and solemn procted ness of the sitting were forthwith entered upon Mr Balfour, I cader of the House, observed that this was not the place, this still more was not the time, at which to attempt any estimate of a carcel which began on the morrow of the first Reform Bill, and which the country went through a series of changes in secrec, changes theological, social, and political, and in all these phases of contemporary evolution Mr. Gladstone took the liveliest interest. How was it possible for any one to pretend to exhaust the many sided aspects of such a life, even on such an occasion as this? If he ventured to say anything, it was rather of Mr. Gladstone as the greatest member of the greatest deliberative assembly which so far the world has seen. There was no gift which would enable a man to move, to influence, to adorn an assembly like this, that Mr Gladstone did not possess in a supereminent degree From the conversational discussion appropriate to our work in committee to the most sustained eloquence befitting some high argument and some great historic occasion, every weapon of Pathamentary waitare was wielded by him with the sureness and ease of a perfect, absolute, and complete mastery. Mr. Gladstone's place in history, and the judgment they ought to pass upon the great part which he had placed in the history of his country and in the history of the world, were not to be discussed by him to-day, nor did he think that the final answer could be given to them, the final judgment prenounced, in course of this generation. But one service Mr Gladstone did—in his opinion incalculable—which was altogether apart from the judgment which they might be disposed to pass upon particular opinions, or particular views, of particular lines of policy which Mr Gladstone might from time to time Parliament, I beg you to transmit to the have adopted. He added a dignity and he honourable members of the House of Commons the expression of our grief at the loss of the House by his genius for which it was imposeminent statesman and friend of Greece—sible to be sufficiently grateful. The Leader

of the House concluded by moving the following, explaining that in drawing up its terms they had adhered closely to the forms of precedent —"That an humble address be opresented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that the remains of the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone be interred at the public charge, and that a monument be elected in the charge, and that a monument be elected in the Collegiate Church of St. Petes, Westminster, with an inscription expressive of the public admiration and attachment, and of the high sense entertained of his rare and splendid gifts, and his devoted labours in Pailiament and in great offices of state, and to assure Her

Majesty that this House will make good the expenses attending the same."

Sir W Hai court, in seconding, it maiked that the sincerity of Mr. Gladstone no man doubted, What he believed he intensely believed, what he wished he greatly wished; what he wrought he strenuously wrought. These were the con stituents of a great character, and these were the qualities which the judgment of history would crown with deserved fame, however people might differ as to the objects to which they were devoted. He concurred in Mi Balfour's testimony to what the House owed to the life of Mr Gladstone and to the natural powers of his genius. They felt, as the right hon gentleman had said, that he exalted the spirit of the assembly in which he was the undisputed chief, they felt that the House of Commons was greater by his presence, as it was by his memory. What he did for the House he did for the nation too. Sir William thought it was impossible to overvalue the influence, which the purity and the piety of his public and his private life had had upon the life of this country. It had exercised a lasting in-fluence upon the moral sense of the people at large. What Mi. Gladstone had preached he had practised. His life had been a lesson which was not, and would not be, forgotten There was not a hamlet in this land where his virtues were not known and felt. They felt that his heart was ever with the weak, the miserable, and the poor They remembered how much of his hie was spent in labours to allevate their lot. They knew him, they were almost his flesh and blood. His sympathies were not confined to narrow bounds. The strongest confined to narrow bounds. The strongest passions of his heart were for freedom and peace-freedom not only for his own, but for every race, peace with every people, glad tidings of great joy-the go-pel of the religion to which he was devoutly attached, and his voice with forth to all who were desolate and oppressed wherever they might dwell

Mr. Dillon, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, said he felt that he had a pecuhai right to join in paying a tribute to the great Figlishman who had died the day before for the later and-as all men agree-the most glorious years of his strennous and splendid life were dominated by the love which he bore to his the speaker's—nation and by the eager and even passionate desire to serve Ireland and give her liberty and peace Mr Alfred Thomas, on behalf of the members representing Welsh constituencies with whom he was associated, added their tribute to those so feelingly expressed by the speakers who had preceded him; and the resolution was then agreed to nemine contradicente.

scene was enacted in the House of Lords, where there was a large gathering of peers, ladies, and members of the other House who had found time to cross the building from that chamber to this. The Marquis of stom that chamber to this. The Marquis of Salisbury, in pipoposing a resolution similar in terms to that quoted above, said the most distinguished political name in this century had been withdrawn from the foll of the living. His history, his merits, his wonderful qualities, had been dwelt upon by many tongues and many pens, and there was no need to repeat them then, but the point which seemed to him remarkable, and which he thought would attract the attention of foreign nations and of future generations more than any other, was the universal consent of all persons, of all classes and of all schools of thought, in doing honour on this sorrowful occasion to a man who had been more mixed up in political conflict than probably almost any man ever known. What was the cause of this unanimous opinion? It was that men recognised in him a man guided-whether under mistaken impressions or not, it mattered not-in all the steps he took, in all the efforts hermade, by a high moral ideal. He left behind him, especially to those who had followed with deep interest the history of the later years one might almost say the later months of his life the memory of a great Christian statesman, set up necessarily on high, from which the sight of his character, his motives, and his intentions would strike all the world. It was situated so that it would have left a deep and most salutary influence on the political thought and the social thought of the generation in which he lived, and he would be long remembered not so much for the causes in which he was engaged or the political projects which he favoured, but as a great example, to which history hardly fur-

mishes a parallel, of a great Christian man.
The Earl of Kimberley, in seconding, said
keynote of the universal feeling towards the
statesman they had lost. The Duke of Devonshire, in expressing on behalf of the Liberal Unionist peers their sincere concurrence in what had been said by the two leaders, rewhat had been said by the two leaders, remarked that, deeply as they regretted the difference of opinion which caused the separation between Mr. Gladstone and many of those who had been his most devoted adherents, they nover doubted, and they did not then doubt, that in that, as in every other matter with which during his long public life he had to deal, he was actuated by no other consideration than that of a sense of public duty, and by his conception of that which was in the highest

The Earl of Rosebery, in course of a noble oration, cited the words which were used by Lord Salisbury when Mr. Gladstone resigned the office of Prime Minister, "that his was the most brilliant intellect that had been applied most billiant intersect that had been applied to the service of the State since Parliamentary Government began." That seemed to Loid Rosebery an adequate and noble appreciation but there was also a side which struck one more strongly in regard to Mr. Gladstone than in regard to any one else, and that was that

onstituencies with whom he was associated, dided their tribute to those so feelingly extensed by the speakers who had preceded im; and the resolution was then agreed by the labour of every day and almost every hour, until the last day of health possessed. There were two great features Almost immediately afterwards a similar of Mr. Gladstone's intellect: the first was his

enormous power of concentration, the second was the infinite variety and multiplicity of his interests. There was no man in the history of England, no man at any rate of recent centuries, who touched the intellectual life of the country at so many points and over so great a range of years But that was in fact and reality not merely a part of his intellect but of his character, for the first and most obvious feature of Mr Gladstone's character was the universality and one great feature of his character, but there was another with which the noble marquis had dealt, and that he would only touch on with a single word. He meant the depth of his Christian faith. The faith of Mr Gladstone obviously to all who knew him per vaded every act and every part of his life. It was the faith, the pure faith of a child confirmed by the experience and the conviction of manhood There was no expression so frequently on Mr Gladstone's lips as "manhood" It was obvious from all he said and all he did that the virile virtue of manhood, in which he comprehended courage, righteous daring, the disdain of odds against him-that virile virtue of manhood was perhaps the one which he put the highest. This nation loves brave men Mr Gladstone was the bravest of the brave. There was no cause so hopeless that he was afiaid to undertake it, there was no amount of opposition which would cow him when once he had undertaken it. Lord Rosebery thought the occasion ought not to pass without letting Mrs Gladstone (who not to pass without letting Mrs. Gladistone (wind for sixty years shared all the sorrows and all the joys of Mr. Gladstone's 11(e) know she was in their thoughts that day "Yet, putting that one figure aside," continued the noble Earl, "to me, at any rate, this is not an occasion for absolute and entire and unreserved lamentation were it indeed possible so to profine the inexorable limits of human life that we might have hoped that future years and even future generations might see Mr. Gladstone's face and hear his matchless voice, and i cceive the lessons of his unrivalled experience, we might indeed grieve to day as those who have no hope But that is not the case. He had long exceeded the span of mortal years, and his latter months had been months of unspeakable pain and dis-tress. He is now in that rest for which he sought and prayed, and which was to give him relief from a life which had become burdensome to him. Surely this should not be an occasion entirely for grief, when a life prolonged to such a limit, so full of honour, so crowned with glory, has come to its termination. The nation lives that produced him. The nation that produced him may yet produce others like him; and in the meantime it is rich in his memory, rich in his life, and rich above all in his animating and inspiring example Nor do I think that we should regard this example as limited to our own country or race It seems to me that, if we may judge from the papers of to-day, it is shared by, and is the possession of all civilised mankind, and that generations still to come through many long years will look for encouragement in labour, for fortitude in adversity, for the example of a sublime Christianity, with constant hope and constant encouragement, to the pure, the splendid, and the dauntless figure of William Ewart Gladstone." The resolution was then agreed to nomine dissentiente.

passed by both Houses was immediately compassed by both Houses was immediately com-nunicated to Her Majesty, who at once gave her assent to its prayer. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Lord Salisbury, "on behalf of his mother and the family, and with a deep sense of gratitude to Her Majesty and to both Houses of Parlia-ment," accepted this signal tribute from the nation to his father. Mr. Gladstone had in his will left the patitulars of his burd to his will left the paticulars of his burial to his executors, specifying only, "(a) that it is to be very simple, and also private, unless they shall consider that there are conclusive reasons to the contrary; (b) that I desire to be buried where my wife may also lie; (c) that on no account shall any laudatory inscription be placed over me" These "conclusive reasons" had in the judgment of the family been established by the offer conveyed to them, and by the marvellous manifestations of feeling in all parts of the Empire, and the necessary assurance had been given that the condition specified in (b) would be fulfilled. Both Houses accordingly passed be tuinlied. Both Houses accordingly passed a resolution that they would attend the funeral. What was virtually a memorial service was held in Hawaiden clinich on Ascension Day. The body lay in state on Tuesday, May 24th, in the study in Hawaiden Castle, and was 34th, in the study in Hawaiden Castle, and was 34th ymany thousands of peisons. On the Wednesday it was iemoved to Hawaiden church. In the evening the coffin, escorted by a long piocession of mouniers, was conveyed to Broughton railway station, and thence caried by way of Chester, Crewe, Stafford, Rugby, to London, great bodies of people being assembled to see the train as it passed sometimes through open country or as it slowed down through the great centres of traffic. From Willesden the train proceeded to Westminster Bridge station, whence the coffin was borne to Westminster Hall, which had been specially fitted up for the occasion, and where, lying on a catafalque, it was specially watched through two nights by was specially watched though two nights by foitty gentlemen who had volunteeled for the service, and levelentially viewed during two days—Thuisday and Filday—by some 300,000 mounters. On Saturday, May 28th, members of the two Houses assembled in their respective chambers, and in due course walked in pro-cession through Westminster Hall to Westminster Abbey, and there attended the funeral service

On August 2nd a sum of £2000 to defray the expenses of Mr. Gladstone's funeral was voted by the Commons; and on August 3rd Mr. Balfour informed Lord Balcaries that the commission for the national moriument of the deceased statesman had been entrusted to Mr Brock, R.A

[11] Greece, Turkey, Crete —Mr. Curzon, replying (Feb 1 th) to Sn E. Ashmead-Bartlett, said the Russian Government had informed the other Powers of their disposition to view favourably the candidature of Prince George of Greece as Governor-General of Crete, before recommending the Sultan to propose him. It was true that the Government of Great Britain and France had supported the idea of the candidatuie, but the Government were not aware that any attempt had been made by the Czar to force the candidatuse upon Turkey, It was stated (March 28th) that the Austroand the special of a special of a side of the comment of the comme

sufficient naval force for the protection of their consular authorities and their own subjects consular authorates and their own subjects
But this measure was not to imply withdrawal
from the European concert, nor any departure
from the policy followed from the first by
Austria-Hungary in the Cietan question. Mi
Balfour informed Mr. Legh (April 28th) that he
believed it was understood that the publication of the Greek Loan was fixed for May 2nd, and of the Greek Loan was lixed for May and, and the issue for May roth, and the evacuation of Thessaly would take place within one month of the former date (see sect 56). Mi Curon stated, in answer to Sn E. Ashmead-Bartlett (May 13th), that the Turkish Government had proposed the appointment of Karatheodon as Governor-General of Crete, and had been informed that the appointment of a Turkish subject was contrary to the declarations made by several of the Powers, and consequently ınadmıssıble

[12] Imperial Penny Postage. As the result the Imperial Conference on Postage early of the Imperial Conference on Postage early in July, it was agreed that letter postage of id per half-ounce should be established between the United Kingdom, Cauada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, and such of the Crown Colonies as might, with the approval of the Government, be willing to adopt it Mr Hanbury stated (Aug. 9th) that the new scheme was to come into operation on Christmas Day, between Great Britany and say he of the

Day, between Great Britain and such of the British Colonies as are prepared to adopt it.

[13] India, Chitral and North-West Frontier operations. The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to observations made by the Earl of Kimberley during the debate on the Address (Feb. 6th) with respect to the Indian Frontier, said these wis a week on the Andress (Feb. 6th). there was no wish on the part of the Government to occupy a single position which was not in the judgment of the highest expert authorities absolutely necessary for the security of our Indian Empire and the fulfiment of our treaty obligations. It was stated in the Commons (Feb. 10th) that the estimated cost of the operations on the North-West Frontier, for the whole year '97-8, would amount to about £2,541,000 sterling Mi Lawson Walton moved (Feb 14th) an amendment to the Addiess, expressing disapproval of the policy pursued in the permanent military occupation of Chitial and the maintenance and fortification of the road from Peshawii through the territory of the independent tibes, and deploring the consequences which had followed from that policy, and further representing that from that policy, and further representing that the safety and prosperity of the Indian Empire would be best promoted by respecting the independence of the Frontier tribes and avoiding the occupation of their territory Lord G. Hamilton said the Liberal Government resigned before they had considered the alternative schemes which the Indian Government sent home. Had they considered those schemes they would, he believed, have largely modified their views. As to our future policy, there were two schools, the Sind and the Punjab; and the former of them, which aimed at establishing friendly relations with the tribes, was the more sympathetic and the more worthy of a civilised nation. If those who If those who came after him would devote their attention to the future and not the past, there would be reason to hope that the upshot of this debate

be applied with firmness in the treatment of the various difficulties respecting the question of the Indian frontier as they presented them-selves. Sir H. Fowler said it was again and again declared that the agency established at Chitral was only to be a temporary arrangement. Mr Asquith (Feb 15th) agreed that it was desirable to have continuity of policy with regard to the Indian frontier, but contended that what the Secretary for India had done was to defend a most direct and most violent reversal of the policy of one Government by another. After further debate, in which Mi. Curzon, Sir W Harcourt, and Mr. Balfour joined, the amendment was rejected by 312 to 208. Mi S Smith moved (Feb. 22nd) "that the expenditure involved in the recent operations beyond the frontier of India ought not to be charged entirely upon the revenues of India." Lord G. Hamilton said he could understand the House wishing to assist India in defraying the cost of some military expedition that was more Imperial than Indian in character, but it could not be contended that there was anything Imperial in the recent operations on the Frontier Sn H Fowler could not assent to the statement that this was not an Impenial question | The resolution was re-icted by 188 to 96 | Loid Role, is of Kandahar (March 7th) called attention to the papers recently presented to Parliament relating to British relations with the neighbouring tribes on the North-West Frontier of India, and the military operations undertaken against them during the year '97-8. In the territories lying between our borders and Afghanistan there existed 200,000 fighting tribesmen, who could make the fulfilment of our obligations to the Ameer eithers very casy or extremely difficult, if not impossible. The all-important question if not impossible. The air-important question for us, therefore, was how we could insure that that enormous military force might be used for us and not against us. The system of non-interference with the frontier tribes, and especially the Afridis, had absolutely failed, and he maintained that the forward policy was the only policy by which we could secure the allegiance of those was like and uncivilised laces The recent outbreak among them had not, he contended, been caused by the forward policy, but rather by that policy not having been pushed far enough, and by our half-hearted manner of dealing with the tribes. The forward policy had not been simply one of military subjugation, but had hitherto been mainly peaceful. In his opinion it was im-perative that we should occupy Chiral, the northernmost coiner of our frontier, because, though the chance of a successful attack on India from that direction was infinitesimal, the danger of allowing two or three thousand men to cross the passes would cause great excitement throughout Kashmin and the Punjab, and also have a very ill effect all along the frontier.
The Earl of Onslow contended that the Indian finances would not bear the strain of a forward finances would not bear the strain of a forward policy, and unged that matters should be allowed to remain in their present position, and that we should go on endeavouring to cultivate friendly relations with the frontier tribes. After further debate, in which the Earl of Northbrook and the Marquis of Lansdowne joined, the subject dropped. In course of a discussion (June 7th) on the resolution on which the East India Loan Bill (see sect. 50) was founded Sir H. Fowler indied with Lord might be that the country would know here-of a discussion (June 7th) on the resolution on after, no matter what party might be in power, which the East India Loan Bill (see sect. 50) was founded, Sir H. Fowler joined with Lord

George Hamilton in an appreciation, which he was sure was fully shared by the House, of the admirable manner in which Lord Elgin had the admirable manner in which Lord Eight had discharged the duties of his very troublesome Vice-royalty. Sir Henry also expressed the opinion that, now the operations on the Northee West Frontier were over, there should be an investigation into the causes of the outbleak and the circumstances under which that unfor-

tunate conflict was entered upon.

[14] India (Currency). Mr Vicary Gibbs (March 20th) moved a resolution proposing that a select committee or royal commission be appointed to consider the monetary condition of India and the effects of closing the Indian mints to silver on the different classes and interests affected thereby, to ic port on the suggested establishment of a gold standard in that country, and to make such recommenda-tions as they may think fit." This was seconded by Mi Maclean Mi Wylie moved by way of amendment "that this House being satisfied that the Indian Government has been and is giving due consideration to the monetary condition of India, awaits further communications from the Indian Government before taking any steps in connection with this subject." Lord G Hamilton said the Government believed that any attempt to reopen the Indian mints without some international agreement would be an act of lunacy He therefore could not associate himself with any inquiry which might lead to a reversal of the policy initiated in '93, but he was prepared to undertake an inquiry into the proposals which the Indian Government had proposals which the Indian Government had sent home, and would therefore move, in place of the motion and amendment, "That it is de-suable that a further inquiry be made into the monetary system of India, and into the pro-posals of the Government of India for the esta-blishment of a gold standard in that country." Sir W. Harcourt thought this proposal perfectly satisfactory, and the amendment having been withdrawn, and the original resolution nega withdrawn, and the original resolution lega-tived, the proposal of the Secretary for India was agreed to [The names of the members of the committee will be found at the end of

this article] [15] India (Press Law) Mr H Roberts (Feb 18th) moved on the Address an amendment setting forth that the House regarded with grave concern the policy of internal repression lately adopted by the Government of India, and especially the deportation and continued imprisonment of British Indian subjects without trial, the recent series of press prosecutions, and the present proposals to increase the severity of the law relating to sedition in India. Lord G. Hamilton stated that the Government had no intention of entering upon a policy of repression or coercion in India. As to the trial of certain gentlemen, they had published articles containing incitements to crime, there was not, however, the slightest intention to silence or curb the native press. Mr. Maclean expressed the opinion that the projected change in the law would suppress all kinds of free ex-pression of opinion in India. The amendment was negatived by 182 to 100 Mi. Herbeit Roberts reverted to the subject on the East India Revenue Accounts (Aug 11th), moving an amendment setting forth in biret that the recent alterations made in the law relating to sedition and the control of the press in India sedition and the control of the press in India some scheme ought to be propounded for the demanded the immediate attention of Parlia related the immediate attention of the prevailing destitution. Mr. G. Balfour fully acknowledged that the situation

clause of the Indian penal code merely confirmed the old law as judicially interpreted,

The amendment was negatived by 66 to 30.

[16] Iroland (Catholic University Education).

Mr. Dillon moved on the Address (Feb. 16th) an amendment representing that it was the duty of the Government immediately to propose legislation with a view to placing Irish Catholics on a footing of equality with their fellow-countrymen of other religious denominations in all matters concerned with University Education The hon member said the Roman Catholics did not ask for the endowment of any form of religion The amendment was seconded by Mr Harrington and supported by Mr Haldane and Mr T M Healy, but opposed by Mr Grant Lawon and Col Sanderson. Mr Lecky supported the principle of establishing an Irish Roman Catholic University, though he was unable to vote for an amendment which was directed against the Government, and declared that it was necessary to deal with the question in the present overcrowded session. Mr Balfour said the proposal, he understood, the leaders of the Roman Cathohic party in Ireland would be contented with, and which would meet the difficulty of providing higher education for the majority of the Irish population, was one that would not fence round the endowment given to any institution provided in Ireland with any more limitations than exist at the present moment in the case of Trinity College, Dublin, or which governed the great universities of England and Scotland He could not conceive how any Unionist could support Unionism in all its aspects if he is used to consider the petition of demand cannestly put before them by the representa-I Moley (feb. 17th), speaking for himself alone, assented to the amendment without pledging himself to any particular scheme until the details should be before him, though his idea was the establishment of a university without tests, restrictions, or limitations, and with a governing body elected by members of the university Mr Wallace (Edinburgh) opposed the amendment Mr Perks said the Noncontournists were opposed to the establishment and endowment of a Catholic university in Iteland Mr Lloyd George decply regretted that he was unable to agree to the amendment; but Mr. Lyttleton expressed sympathy with it, and Mr. Carson strongly supported the bringing home of University education to Irish people in a way that would be accepted. The amendment was negatived without a division.

Inebriates (see sect 58) [17] Ireland, Distress in. Mr. Davitt (Feb. oth) moved on the Address an amendment repremoved on the Addiess an amendment representing "that in large districts of Ireland considerable bodies of the population were on the very brink of actual famine, that the temporary relief measures proposed by the Government had been too long deferred and were entirely madequate, and urging the necessity, first, of applying measures of temporary relief on a large and generous scale to the suffering districts, and recondly of introducing heavier. districts, and secondly, of introducing legisla-tion calculated to avert the constant recurrence of famines in certain districts of Ireland." Mr. Hayden seconded, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy supported, and Mr. H. Plunkett thought

was grave, and called for exceptional measures. The Government had relaxed the conditions of out-relief, and where the provision for destitu-tion was likely to be la ge in the coming spring they would assist the guardians with public mone on certain conditions, the principal of which was that the union itself should subscribe some of the necessary expenditure. This system was already at work in five unions. The Government would also introduce a Seed Supply Act, and they had authorised the Congested Districts Board to spend additional money in the pool districts of Mayo and Galway The amendmen was (Feb 10th) rejected by 235 to 153 Mi Dillon (April 22nd) obtained leave to move the adjournment in order to call attention to the "acute distress now existing in certain districts in the west of Ireland, and the failure of the relief measures of the Government." Mr. G. Balfour said it was impossible to point to a single case of death from famine and starvation during the last three or four months The motion was negatived by 204 to 100. Mi Dillon (May 13th) on the vote for the office of Chief Secretary, diew attention to the prevalence of distress in parts of Ireland, observing that the condition of things in the west was a disgrace to the administration of the country. Mr. G. Balfour denied that he was unsympathetic in the matter, he had never denied that distress existed and was acute in certain localities in the west, but the result of his inquires had never beine out the statements that had been made to him of families being in a state of destitution and semi-starya Rehef was given in every case where the relieving officer came to the conclusion that it was necessary. The problem of preventing the recurrence of distress had aheady been solved to some extent by the Congested Districts Board, to which he had given an additional £10,000, and he hoped next year to do more in the same direction. Mr. Davitt adverted in the same direction. Mi. Davitt adverted (Aug. 9th) to the existence of distress in the west of Ireland, and Mi. Baltoni said he hoped we might gradually see in that quarter such a growth in the size of the holdings as might ultimately make these recurring distresses more and more rare, until they finally disappeared

[18] Ireland, Financial Relations of, with Great Britain Mi | Redmond (July 4th) called attention to the financial iclations between Great Britain and Ireland, and moved "That the disproportion between the taxation of Ireland and its taxable capacity, as compared with the other parts of the Kingdom, disclosed by the findings of the Royal Commission, constitutes a giveyance, and demands the carly attention of the Government, with a view to proposing a remedy." This resolution was, he said, submitted at the request of a conference of link members over which Colsaunderson presided, and which was representative of every political party in Ireland for mark a contribution of the conference of the contribution of the contributio For nearly a century there had been no great public question on which Irish opinion so unanimous as it was with regard to this Upon the report of the Commission Ireland! was overtaxed to the extent of nearly £3,000,000 a year. The resolution was seconded by Mr Lecky, who said it was undernable that for a number of years Ireland had been grievously and scandalously overtaxed. He was in favour of further grants for local services. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the existing system was trades; and in reference to the question of

one of taxation, not of areas, but of individuals, irrespective of the place in the United Kingdom where they happened to reside. Taxation was absolutely fair as between all members of the community in whatever part memors of the community in whatever part of the United Kingdom they lived. There would be under the Irish Local Government Act an addition of \mathcal{E}^{t} 15,000 to the existing grants for local services. In the subsequent debate the resolution was supported by Mr. Plunkett, Sri F. Clarke, Col. Saundrison, and Loid Chatles Beresloid. Sir. W. Harcourt, in supporting the motion, felt that if they were to deal with this matter wisely and justly, they must devise some system which would have regard to the taxable capacity, first of the people of licland, and secondly of the people of this country, who were in precisely the same position, After further debate the resolution was (July 5th) negatived by 256 to 144 Included in the minority were Col Saunderson, Mi.
J. H. Campbell, Lord C. Beresford, Sir Thomas Lea, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Y and other Conservatives or Unionists. Yerburgh.

[19] Ireland (Independent Parliament). Mr. J. Redmond moved on the Addiess (Feb. 11th) an amendment representing that the satisfaction of the demand of the Irish people for national self-government is the most urgent of all subjects of domestic policy, and that that demand can only be met by the concession of an Independent Parliament and an I'xecutive responsible for all affairs distinctively Irish, Sir William Harcourt could not support an amendment which, he said, asked the Liberal party to condemn and repudiate the principle of the supremary of the Imperial Parliament embodied in the Home Rule Bills of '86 and '93. Mr. Redmand asked too much when he called Mr Redmand asked too much when he called upon the Liberal party to support a resolution in favour of an Independent Parliament for Ireland Mr. Dillon said he could support the amendment, because the word "Independent" was ambiguous, while adhering loyally to the compionise in Mr Giadstone's Home Rule Bills The Nationalist party was still willing to accept a statutory legislature as a compromise and as full compensation for the national demand Mr Isalioui, in reviewing the debate, remarked that Mr. Redmond and Mr Dillon, though disagreeing, intended to Mr Dillon, though disagreeing, intended to vote together, and that Sir W Harcourt and Mr Dillon, though agreeing, were going to vote in separate lobbies. Proceeding, Mr. Note in separate lobbies. Proceeding, Mr. Baltour remarked that Mr. Dillon and his party were determined that if a Liberal Parliament. came in, Home Rule was to be first and foremost, but did the Liberal party, as a whole, accept that policy. Mr Flavin (N) here remarked that it would have to be their policy. Mr Balfour, continuing, said he thought it was possible and indeed probable Mr Clancy (P.) gave it as his opinion that Sir W. Harcourt gave it as his opinion that Sir W. Harcourt had that night abandoned Mr Gladstone's Home Rule policy. The amendment was negatived by 233 to 65, the minority consisting of Parnellites, Nationalists, and three Radicals; and the Front Opposition bench and the bulk of the unofficial Radicals present voting with the Government in the majority. A number of Radicals left the House nuts before the division Radicals left the House just before the division

was taken (see sect. 21)
[20] Lead Poisoning and Phosphorus-neorosis.
Sir C. Dilke, on the vote on account (March 4th),
brought forward the subject of dangerous

lead poisoning in the Potteries, the Home Secretary agreed that it was an urgent and pressing one, and stated that the chief inspector was considering with him fresh special rules. The Home Secretary (May 12th) promised Sir C. Dilke an inquiry into the use of yellow phosphorus in match-making. He added subsequently that, although he had power to regulate, he had no power to prohibit its use. On July 13th the Home Secretary informed Mr. Steadman of the steps he was taking and the inquiries he was making with regard to the use of this kind of phosphorus. Mr. Tennant (July 20th) moved to reduce the Home Office Vote in order to call attention to the inadequate steps which had been taken by the Department to deal with lead poisoning in the Potteries and phosphorus-necrosis in the minufacture of matches. This motion was seconded by Sir J. Stirling Maxwell, among the other speakers being Sir C. Dilkeand Mr. Diage Mr. Asquith urged that where raw lead was used young persons should not be employed, and that the Home Secretary should bring in a small Bill to so amend the law that special rules, instead of being a matter of aibitiation, should lie upon the table of the House for a certain period. Young persons ought, he considered, to be altogether excluded from the pottery industry.
Recent disclosures seemed to show that the system of our factory inspection had broken down, and the whole subject should be myesti-gated by a select committee. The Home Secretary, in reply, admitted the disastrous effects of lead poisoning in the Potteries, and, pending the result of the inquiry now going on, asked that they should proceed under the special rules he had laid down. On the question of raising the age, they must proceed gradually, because if they raised it at once they would exclude some thousands of young persons from their present employment. He believed that they were on the eve of discoveries by which the use of raw or fritted lead might be avoided, and with regard to phosphorus-necrosis he hoped they were within measurable distance of applying special rules to that industry as well as to the potteries. A motion for the reduction of the Home Office. Vote was, after further discussion, in which Mr. Woodall and

Mr. But its joined, rejected by 00 to 52.

[21] Losal Belf-Government for the different parts of the United Kingdom. Mr Heibert Roberts moved (March 15th) "That in order to relieve the congestion of business in the Imperial Parliament and in the various Public Departments, and in order to give speedici and fuller effect to local requirements, it is uigently necessary that there should be devolved upon bodies representative of the different parts of the United Kingdom a large measure of self government. Sin Robert Reid in seconding disclaimed absolutely any intention of aiming against the claim of Ireland for prior treatment. Mr. D. A. Thomas proposed and Mr. Lough seconded an amendment for the omission of the words "urgently necessary," and the insertion in place thereof of the words "desirable subject to the claim of Ireland for the prior consideration by Parliament of a measure of Home Rule." Mr. Dillon told Radical members that they would improve the prospects of their party, or further the policy of self-government for Sectland and Wales, by putting Home Rule in the back-

ground. Sir H Campbell-Bannerman gave the resolution his cordial support, though he had always recognised the prior claim of Ireland, and still did so. Mr. Balfour said this plan would*involve the creation of four legislative assemblies in addition to the Imperial Assembly and Ministry; and human ingenuity could not devise a more absurd plan on which to conduct the affairs of a great country. While the matter was under discussion the House was counted out •

[22] Navy. Mr. E Robertson asked (Feb. 15th) whether it had been decided that contractors whose work had been delayed by the lock-out are entitled to the benefit of the strike clause. Mr. Goschen replied that the time for considering the application of the clause in question was when the work contracted for was completed, and when the question of enforcing or not enforcing penalties for delay had to be decided. Mr. Goschen, in introducing (May 10th) the Navy Estimates, said the amount asked for, included with the sum taken under the Naval Works Act, reached the colossal total of £25,550,000. There would be a further nicrease of 6340 men of various ratings. The laboure troubles had put them back seven months in construction, but it did not follow that the contractors would ultimately be so much behind, as they usually allowed themselves a margin of time. In the coming finan-cial year, '98-9, it was proposed to commence 3 battleships, 4 armoured cruisers and 4 sloops, so that, including new orders, the following vessels would be under construction or completing during "98-9: 12 battleships, 16 first-class cruisers, 6 second-class cruisers, to third-class tunsers, 6 sloops, 4 twin-sciew gunboats, 4t torpede-boat destroyers, and a royal yacht. Mi. W. Allen moved "That this House desires to see a fuller provision for manning the Fleet This was seconded by Lord C. Beresford, but negatived after some conversation On March 11th Mr. E. Robertson called attention to the delay in carrying out Admiralty shipbuilding contracts, and asked for a full disclosure as to the way in which the Admiralty had dealt with the contractors who had locked out their men and had failed to complete their contracts, contending generally that the contract covered a strike, but not a lock-out Mr. Macartney replied that notices had been received from several contractors, and it was impossible now to say what course the Admiralty might pursue in regard to a set of circumstances which had not been completed. Unless mala fides on the part of the contractors could be shown, it was (according to a judicial decision) immaterial whether the strike clause contained the word "lock-out" or not. Sir W. Harcourt contended that if there were any doubt on a question of this kind it should be carried by the Govern-ment to a court of law. The Attorney-General replied, in substance, that it was not until the final payment came to be made that the question would arise as to whether the contract tion would arise as to whether the contract vessels had been completed within the given time or not Mr. Woods brought forward the question of the dismissal of four men from Portsmouth Dockyard. Mr. Goschen justified the action taken by the Admiralty, and declined to assent to the men's reinstatement. Mr. Goschen informed Sir E. Gourley (June 20th) that the Admiralty had sent instructions to the different ports to the effect that in view of the serious character of the strike among the South

Wales collieries it would be inexpedient to trench upon the reserves of coal for the Naval Manœuvres, and that therefore the customary partial mobilisation of the fleet would not take place. The Channel squadron and the coastplace. The Channel squadron and the coast-guard squadron would cruise as usual. We had never been in possession of a larger amount of coal actually in our hands, and this amount of coal actuary most manus, and measure was taken merely as a matter of prudence. Lord Hood of Avalon (June 23rd) called attention to the "very unsatisfactory condition" of the armament of seven of our first-class be used in protecting their secondary armaments. The Earl of Hopetoun replied that these ships were not entirely out of date, and were capable of meeting on equal terms all but the most modern ships of foreign powers Plans for the reconstruction of vessels of the Admiral class had been prepared, and were under consideration. Mr Goschen (July 22nd) explained his supplementary Naval Programme The original programme was considered suf ficient on the knowledge possessed by the Admiralty when the estimates for the year were presented, being based upon the principle that we must be equal in numbers and superior in power to the fleets of any two countries. What the Government proposed was not in the slightest sense aggressive, but in view of the steps taken by Russia to strengthen her fleet, he asked the committee strengthen her liest, he asked the committee to sanction the supplementary programme, consisting of 4 battleships, 4 cruisers, and 12 tol pedo-boat destroyers, the construction of which would involve an ultimate expenditure of £8,cco,oco, or, including the liability incurred at the beginning of the session, of £15,000,000 in all on new ships, ai mament and ammunition The payment of this sum was to be spread over a period not exceeding four years; and, as time was required to get the plans out, the Government did not find it necessary to ask for a supplementary estimate this year, though one was to be presented carly next session. Sir W. Harcourt complained of the hitherto unlical d-of introduction of a financial system under which, after the annual estimate had been presented, and upon a mere surmise that some country or other was about to build more ships, the First Lord came

forward and asked for another £8,000,000
[23] Peers at Elections. Mr. J Lowther
(Feb. 8th) again took objection to the renewal of the sessional order against the interference of peers at elections, on the ground that as long experience had shown that the House was unable to enforce it, it was a meaningless farce to renew it. Mr. Balfour defended the renewal of the resolution, arguing that its abrogation might be regarded as an invitation to peers to take part in elections The renewal of the take part in elections

order was carried by 319 to 100.

[24] Post Office Employees. Mr. S Woods moved on the Address (Feb. 18th), an amendmoved on the Address (reb. 18th), an amend-ment embodying certain grievances of Post Office servants which he asked should be rediessed. Mr. Lough seconded Mr. Han-bury, as representing the Post Office, main-tained that the rules of the Department were most reasonable. Servants of the Post Office

in order to unduly influence members of Par-liament. The amendment was negatived by 163

[25] Privilege (Guardians and Journalist E.P.). Mr. Patrick (l'Brien complained (July 26th) of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Mullingar, as reported in the Irish Daily Independent newspaper, on July 22nd, '98, containing threats against Mr. Hayden, M.P., on account of a speech made by him in the House against an amendment having for its object guns of greater power and less weight should lrish I cal Government Bill. According to the substituted for the motor guns which they report in the Individual trial according to the carry, and that the weight this said a little power in the Individual trial according to the carry, and that the weight this said a little power is the said a little power in the Individual trial according to the carry. the admission of clergymen to the county and should take action "in regard to the vile and anti-cleric speech made by Mi. John P. Hayden last week in Parhament, with a view of having his paper deprived of the advertisement here in intue, and himself and his reporter excluded from our meetings." The House icsolved "That the said proceedings of the Mullingar Board of Guardians as reported in the Irish Duily Independent newspaper on July 22nd, '98. constitute a breach of the privileges of this House."

[26] South Africa (British) Chartered Company, and Transvaal Mr Chamberlain informed Mr. 1. Bayley (bcb 22nd), the tall the costs incurred by the Government with 1 gaid to the lameson Raid, and to the subsequent native insurjection in Rhodesia, had been replaid by the Chartered Company, with the coption of some very trifling matters still under consideration Replying to Mr O'Kell, and Sir E. Ashmead-Battlett (April 28th, Mr. Chamberlain said he had not received a despatch from President Kruger dealining to recognise the Queen's suzeramty over the Transvaal. Mr. John Ellis (May 6th) called attention to the state of affairs in the territories controlled by the Chartered Company, and to the proposals of the Colonial Secretary for the better government thereof. The hon member condemned the policy of the Company, both commercially and in regard to the natives. Sir R Reid considered that it was very unwise to allow Mr Rhodes to resume his seat on the board of the Chartered Company, for M. Rhodes was the real author of the Jameson Raid Si W Harcourt said Mr. Rhodes would in future le the real administrator of Rhodesia, and he felt no confidence that the scheme of the Government for the administration of the country would render impossible the recurrence of the evils of the past Mr Chamberlain in reply said if ever it Should be proposed that the property of the Chartered Company should be taken up by the Crown, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would carefully examine the financial proposals that might be made before accepting them. proposal made by Mr Rhodes for a large extension of the railway through Rhodesia was under consideration, and the offer of Mr. Rhodes for favourable treatment of British goods had been accepted Under the Government scheme any accepted onder the Government scheme any repetition of the mistake made by the Company in regard to the administration of Rhodesia would be next to impossible. The right hon, gentleman stated in answer to Mr. Courtney that Sir Marshall Clarke, who had been Commissioner in Basutoland and Zululand, would be the Resident Commissioner in Rhodesia. Replying to Earl Carrington, who had suggested might vote at Parliamentary elections as they Replying to Earl Carrington, who had suggested pleased, but they were not allowed to combine the restoration of their commissions to the

officers who took part in the Jameson Raid, the Marquis of Lansdowne (June 13th), said that of the thirteen officers who were implicated in the raid, eight were discharged at the suggestion of the Attorney General, as having only obeyed the orders of their leaders, while the others were not expelled from the service, but permitted to resign their commissions, receiving the full gratuities to which their services entitled them. The Government were willing to allow that some of these officers might have been, to a certain extent, the victims of circumstances, but could not accept that view in regard to Sir John Willoughby. Nor could they accept it in regard to Colonel Rhodes, who took a very conspicuous part in the proceedings in Johannesburg. The other officers would be appointed to unattached half-pay in the rank they held when they left the army Captain Coventry, as a militia officer, would be allowed to return to his regiment in his old rank, though at the bottom of the hist. Earl Carington expressed dissatisfaction at the decision of the War Office, arguing that as the chird offender, Mr. Rhodes, had been forgiven, the same lennency should be extended to his agents. [After Parliament was prorogued, Colonel Rhodes had his commission restered to him.]

Supply The resolution of '96, which had been renewed in '97, was (Feb 21st) re-charted, and worked as successfully as it had done the two previous years. On the last day for committee (Aug. 8th), there were at ten o'clock 33 outstanding votes, and divisions were taken on 16 of them. The report stage of the votes was (Aug. 9th) disposed, of shortly after ten o'clock [27] Trawling. Mr. Buchanan (March 8th) moved "that it is the imperative Juty of the Government to see that the law with a world.

[27] Trawling. Mr Buchanan (March 8th) moved "that it is the imperative Juty of the Government to see that the law with regard to trawling in the waters round the Scottish coasts is properly enforced." Mr. Fonthison suggested the extension of the resolution to the waters round the "British" coasts, and the Loid Advocate accepting, the resolution as amended was carried by you to 80.

amended was carried by 101 to 89.

[28] Treason-Felony Frisoners. Mr. W. Redmond moved on the Addiess (Feb 11th), an amendment representing "that the time has come when the cases of all prisoners convicted under the Freason Felony Act, who are, and have been for many years, undergoing punishment for offences arising out of insurrectionary movements connected with Ireland, may be advantageously reconsidered." Fins was supported by Mr. W. Abraham (Cork), and also by Lord Charles Beresford. The Home Secretary said these men were treated in mist the same way as other prisoners. The amendment was rejected by 152 to 100. [Some changes were afterwards made in the treatment of life sentences generally, with the result that the sentences of these men came up for revision with others, and all or all but one of them has since been released]

[29] United States and Spain. The wai between these two countries received only a himited amount of public notice in Parliament. On April 19th Mt. Balfour informed Mr. Dalziel that the British Ambassador at Washington was, at the end of March, authorised to join with the representatives of other great Powers in a friendly representation to the Government of the United States in favour of peace, provided that he was first of all assured that such representation would be well received and

would be likely to be of use Pauncefote did, in consequence, join in the representation made to the President on April 7th. On April oth the British Charge d Affaires at Madrid joined the representatives of the other great Powers in a verbal and identical communication, expressing the opinion that the Spanish Government would do well to consent to a suspension of hostilities which might lead to an honourable peace in Cuba. Addressing his constituents at Birmingham (May 13th), Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of the memorable "long spoon speech" (see also sect. 7), remarked that "since the Crimean wir the policy of this country has been one of strict isolation. But a new situation has arisen. All the powerful states of Europe have made alliances, and as long as we keep outside these alliances, as long as we are envied by all and suspected by all, and as long as we have interests which at one time or another conflict with the interests of all, we are hable to be confronted at any moment with a combination of great Powers so powerful that not even the most extreme, the most hot-headed politician would be able to contemplate it without a certain sonse of uneasiness." The first duty of the Government in the circumstances was to bring all parts of the Empire closer together. The Government had not, Mr. Chamberlain went on to say, neglected that primary duty, and their next duty was to establish and manifest before the contraction levels of parts was to establish and manifest levels of parts was to establish and manifest levels. tain bonds of permanent amity with our kins-men across the Atlantic "Even war itself would be cheaply purchased, if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alhance." These remarks produced a strong and deep impression at home, on the Continent, and in the States Officially Great Britain had declared herself strictly neutral in the stringle, but the outspoken sympathy individually of many prominent Finghshmen, coupled with the declared "open door" policy of this country with regard to the Chinese poits, brought England and America closer together than they had ever been since before the War of Independence. A War Re-venue Bill was submitted to the American legislature, containing a clause greatly increasing the American tonnage dues. Several questions the American tonnage dues. Several question-regarding this proposal were addiessed to Ministers in the Commons, it was the subject of representations at Washington, and on May 24th Mi. Cuizon was able to announce that it had been struck out by the committee of the Senate. On June 7th Mr. Cuizon in-formed Mi. Dalziel that negotiations had taken place at Washington for the settlement of all winding questions, between Great Britain and pending questions between Great Britain and the United States by reference to a Commission

The text of the proposed arrangements had been despatched from Washington, but had not yet been received by Hei Majesty's Government

This was supplemented (June 10th) by a statement that the subjects it was proposed to refer to the Anglo-American Commission all relate to matters affecting Canada and the States, though some of them are of Imperial as well as of Canadian interest. In the course of a general debate, which was raised in the Commons the same evening (June 10th), Sir C. Dilke contended that Mr. Chamberlain's speech pointed to an alliance with Germany, and gave it as his opinion that any notion of a permanent alliance with Germany against Russia was a

will-o'-the-wisp. Mr. Curzon said the proposal for a treaty of arbitration with the States was not accepted, but it would be accepted at some future time. Although the Venezuela difficulty was not finally composed, it was an a fair process of settlement, and the Behring Sea question was about to be referred to a Commission. Sir W. Harcourt iemarked that if ever the Eastern Question was to be settled on a footing favourable to Great Britain, it must be settled in concert with Russia. No one was more eager for more friendly relations with the United States than himself. Mr. Chambellain, in reply, said there was no difference of opinion between him and the Prime Minister, and there was solidarity in the Cabinet. The object of the Birmingham speech was not to lay down a policy, but to state the facts and the conditions of the problem. He did not advise allances any more than he rejected them, but with one exception. He did say, in the strongest words he could use, that he most canestly desired clost, cordial, and intimate relations with the United States On June 10th it was amnounted, in answer to Sir G. Baden Powell, that the amount awarded by the Behring Sea Claim Commission was voted on the 1sth inst by a special Bill in the

American House of Representatives [30] West Africa. Among the supplementary estimates submitted for '97-8 was one of for,500, the largest item going to make it up being £130,000 to cover the initial cost of raising, aiming, and maint uning aforce "to be at present employed on the Niger Letritotics" It also included £20,000 for special expenditure for the administration and defence of the northern territories of the Gold Coast Protectorate, and £10,000 in aid of the cost of telegraphs in Lagos, in pursuance of an undertaking given by the Government to bear the cost of constructing the line not only in Lagos but on to Saki and Ogbomosho, and hence to the Niger, and then down the river to Forcados, roughly and then down the river to Forcados, foughty estimated to cost in all from £22,00 to £25,000 of which £10,000 was taken in '97.8 The estimate of £10,500 was discussed (Feb 24th), when Mi. Chambelam said the Government did not intend that the history of the Gambia and Sierra Leone should be repeated in the history of the Gold Coast and Lagos Germany and especially France had during the last three and especially trained had outing the last time pears carried out mithtary expeditions at an enormous cost, and had spread all over hinter land to which we had the most undoubted claim. If the expussion which France had undertaken were allowed to go on without any corresponding expansion on our part, the result would be that the colonies of the Gold Coast and Lagos would be strangled in the same way as the colonies of the Gambia and Sicria Leone had been. The Government sent agents into their hinterland to make treaties with the native chiefs, which they thought would secure them against any foreign competition, but had found that in spite of those treaties France and Germany had not thought themselves precluded from going into those territories and endeavouring to make treaties. Great expeditions had been sent from the French colonies like a fan all over those territories. Accordingly it had been decided to raise a frontier force, which would be put under the command of Colonel Lugard on the Lagos side In regard to this policy the Cabinet were from beginning to end absolutely united. Sir E Grey thought that, to

prevent any wrong impression getting abroad, they ought to support the vote. An amendment for the reduction of the vote proposed by ment for the reduction of the vote proposed by Mr. Labouchere was rejected by 234 to 27. Mr. Chamberlain announced (June 14th), that the Queen had approved the appointment of Sir David Chalmers, late Chief Justice of British Guiana, and formerly Chief Justice of the Gold Control and Poul Control Coast, as a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the circumstances that led to the insurrection in the Sieria Leone piotectorate, and generally into the state of affairs in the colony and piotectorate Replying to Mr. Knox and Sir C Dilke (June 24th) Mr. Curzon said the fiscal areas mentioned in article IX of the West Africa Convention, shortly summarised, include the lovey Goast and interior up to a point upon the oth parallel, the Gold Coast and interior up to the 1rth parallel, with a projecting triangle, the apex of which is Wagajecting triangie, the apex of which is Waga-dign. Dahomev and its interior up to the same parallel, and Lagos and the Niger terri-tories "as defined in atteles II, III., and IV of the Convention" French goods im-ported by way of the Ivory Coast, Senegal, or Algeria might be subject to any duty that the French Government chose to impose, but in the case of the Ivory Coast, which falls within the present area, such duties must be identical with those imposed upon British goods. Under the new treaty it would be goods that the new ready it would be impossible to give Chandla, and other colonies which might decide to admit British products on specially favoured terms, any reciprocal preferential advantages in the colonies of the find Coast, Lagos, and in the Coolines Coast Frotectorate, without extending the same advantages to the French, and, as a consequence, santages to the Figure, and, as a consequence, to all other powers with which most-favoured-nation treatiff existed. Mr. Curzon informed Mr. C. McArthin (July 181), that communications had been passing between the Government and the Royal Arger Company with a view to the assumption by the former of the administration between the Company with a view to the assumption by the former of the submitted translations of the Company with a contraction of the contraction of administration in the to carried on by the Company. In reply to a question by Mi. Hedderwick (July 15th) on the point whether the terms of the Niger Convention did not preclude the French from installing Government commissioners and troops within the enclaves which it was proposed to lease to the French monthly Lowel Niger. Mr. Curzon said the land upon the Lower Niger, Mr Curzon said the land which would be leased, if desired, to the French Government would by the lease which formed an annex to the Convention, be subject to the laws for the time being in force in the British Protectorate of the Niger districts.

[31] West Indies. Mr Chamberlain made

[31] West Indies. M. Chambollain made (Marth 14th) a statement on a supplementary vote of £120,000 which was made up of £90,000, a free grant to West Indian islands in aid of floating deficits, and of £30,000 to enable the island Governments of 5t Vincent and Dominica to make certain roads and to settle labourers on lands. The right hon gentleman had previously explained (March 7th) that the above sums did not cover the whole ground, being indeed legarded by the Government as relatively a small matter. Speaking on March 14th, the right hon, gentleman said the Government were engaged in negotiations with the United States and Canada, and hoped these negotiations might result in a reciprocity arrangement between those countries and the West Indian colonies for West Indian products, though he was unable then to state that the

negotiations had made much progress. Con siderable concessions were asked for by the United States in return for a reciprocity arrangement, and he was not sure that it would be possible for the West Indies to submit to the sacrifices which they were called upon to make. The Crown had in Dominica some 90,000 acres of land suitable for small cultivators, and the intention was to open that land by the construction of loads. An amendment to omit the item in aid of deficits was negatived by 296 to 78, and the further amendments of Mi. Labouchere to omit the item foi cost of making roads was after the proposed grant had been justified by Sir E. Grey, defeated by 222 to 46 Mr. Chamberlain (Aug. 2nd), made a further statement, in proposing a supplementary grant of £41,500 for the West Indian Islands, of which £20,000 was a grant in aid of local revenues, the balance being the salaries and expenses of an agricul-tural department, grants in aid of botanic gardens and agricultural instruction experiments, steamer subsidies, and the formation and working of central sugar factories. He said that the negotiations with the United States with regard to a reciprocity arrangement and in connection with a movement for the abolition of bounties had not yet resulted in any conclusive settlement, though he was not without hope that they might do so the proposals of the Government were based upon the report of the Royal Commissioners. The Agricultural Department would be placed under the direction of Dr. Morris, now assistant director at Kew. The steamer subsidy, for ant director at Kew. The steamer subsity, for improving the means of communication between the islands and the markets, was £5000 in the present year, but would be probably in the future £20,000 a year. It was proposed to establish direct steamship communication between the West Indies and munication between the West Indies and Canada and New York, and it possible between Jamaica and London. They had found the United States in the present negotiations on the sugar question very hard bargainers indeed, but Canada had met us in a spirit of liberality which the Dominion had always shown in so remarkable a way. It was proposed to arrange with private capitalists in this country to advance £750,000 for the purpose of a central sugar factory in each of the three smaller islands, a guarantee being given by this country of 3 per cent, interest for ten years Mr. Labouchete moved to reduce the vote of £30,000, but this was negatived by 178 to 40, the vote being then agreed to.

ACTS AND BILLS.

The following is a list of the public Acts of the session of '98'. Royal assent March 29th—Army (Annual) Act, '98 (6r Vict Ch. 1), Registration (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 2), Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act, '98 (Ch. 3); 10 assent April 1st—Greek Lean Act, '98 (Ch. 4), Public Buildings Expenses Act, 98 (Ch. 5); royal assent May 23rd—Special Juries Act, '98 (Ch. 6), Bail Act, '98 (Ch. 7); 10 assent 1 ulv 1st—Sheriff's Tenure of Office (Soutland) Act, '98 (6r & 6) Vict. Ch. 8), Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98 (Ch. 9), Finance Act, '98 (Ch. 10), Builfragan Bishops Act, '98 (Ch. 17), Fublic Record Office Act, '98 (Ch. 12), East India Lean Act, '98 (Ch. 13); royal assent July 25th—Marchant Shipping (Liability and Shipowars) Act, '98 (Ch. 14),

Societies' Borrowing Powers Act, '98 (Ch. 15 Canals Protection (London) Act, '98 (Ch. 16 Solicitors (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 17), Post Offic (Guarantee) Act, '98 (Ch. 18), Poor Law Union Associatin (Expenses) Act, '98 (Ch. 19), Ex Officio Justices of the Peace (Sociand) Act, '9 (Guarantee) Act, '98 (Ch. 18), Foor Law Union Association (Expenses) Act, '98 (Ch. 19), Ex Officio Justices of the Peace (Sociland) Act, '9 (Ch. 20), Poor Law (Sociland) Act, '98 (Ch. 21), Statute Law Revision Act, '98 (Ch. 22), Union am Benefices Act, '98 (Ch. 23), Greenwich Hespita Act, '98 (Ch. 24), Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, '98 (Ch. 25); 10yal assent Aug. 2nd—Companies Act, '98 (Ch. 26), Isle of Man (Gustoms Act, '98 (Ch. 27), Mussels, Perivimbles, and Gocklet (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 26), Isle of Man (Gustoms Act, '98 (Ch. 27), Mussels, Perivimbles, and Gocklet (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 28), Locomotives Act, '96 (Ch. 27), Pauper Children (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 31), Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act, '98 (Ch. 32), Telegraph (Money) Act, '98 (Ch. 33), Rivers Pollution Prevention (Berder Gouncils) Act, '98 (Ch. 34), royal assent Aug. 21th—Vexatious Actions (Sociland) Act, '98 (Ch. 35), Criminal Evidence Act, '98 (Ch. 37), Parish Fire Engines Act, '98 (Ch. 38), Vagrancy Act, '98 (Ch. 39), Crimit Glerks (Soctland) Act, '98 (Ch. 40), Frison Act, '98 (Ch. 41), Trusts (Sociland) Act, '98 (Ch. 42), Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, '98 (Ch. 41), Merchant Commons Act, '98 (Ch. 43), Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, '98 (Ch. 44), Metropolitan Poor Act, '98 (Ch. 43), Revenue Act, '98 (Ch. 46), Expiring Laws Continuance Act, '98 (Ch. 45), Merchant Shipping (Transfer of Harbour Roads) Act, '98 (Ch. 52), Local Texation Acc, '98 (Ch. 46), Expiring Laws Continuance Act, '98 (Ch. 46), Expiring Laws Continuance Act, '98 (Ch. 46), Expiring Laws Continuance Act, '98 (Ch. 47), Elementer Shipping (Transfer of Harbour Roads) Act, '98 (Ch. 55), Local Texation Acc, '98 (Ch. 46), Expiring Laws Continuance Act, '98 (Ch. 56), Elementary School Teachers (Supprennuation) Act, '98 (Ch. 52), L

the session Particulars of some of those promoted by the London County Council or otherwise affecting London will be found in sect 66. The measures mentioned in the following paragraphs, which were either intro-duced or afterwards taken charge of by the Government, have prefixed to them an . When a Bill was withdrawn or dropped, it is so stated, and cases in which the proceedings upon a measure lapsed are notified by the mark (-). The day on which royal assent was given is signified by the small letters r.a; and the date upon which the Act came or is to come into operation is also notified, though it should be thiderstood that where no date is set down the Act came into operation immediately after it was passed. In the absence of indication in the title or contents of the Bill the capital letter E. o. S. or I. is used to signify that the measure is specifically limited to a part of the United

Kingdom.
[32] Adulteration Bills. Two measures on this subject were laid before the Commons: one by Mi. Kearley, the Adulteration (Food Products Bill, which contained 46 clauses, and proposed to consolidate and amend the law relating to the sale of food and drugs; the other by Mr. Chaplin, the *Agricultural Products, etc. (Adul-teration) Bill, which contained to clauses, and was intended to make better provision against the adulteration of certain articles of agricultural and horticultural produce. Mr. Kearley could find no opportunity of discussing his Bill; and Mr. Chaplin's Bill was not introduced until July 22nd, when he stated that the only condition upon which progress could be made with it was that it should be wholly uncontentions. Withdrawn July 28th.

(33) Aliens. In moving second leading (May 23rd) of a Bill to regulate the immigration of aliens, the Earl of Hardwicke tated that the measure reproduced the provisions contained in the Bill submitted by Lord Salisbury four years ago, so far as they related to the restriction of the immigration of aliens whose presence in this country would be injurious It enabled ports in the United Kingdom to be designated in which an inspector would be empowered to board any vessel arriving with immigrant passengers and prohibit the landing of any alien "who in his opinion is either an idiot, insane, a pauper, a person likely to become a public charge, or a person suffering from any dangerous, contagrous, or infectious disease" (clause 3). The Earl of Dudley supported the broad principle of the Bill. Lord Herschell expressed serious doubts whether in out practical working the measure would not do British industry more harm than good. The Prime Minister spoke in favour of the principle of the Bill, second it ading of which was can fed by bit to 19. An amendment by Earl Grey to omit from the inspector's powers that of prohibiting the landing of an alien who was a pauper, or a person likely to become a public charge, was (June 20th) deteated by 79 to 32. The Bill was considered and amended by the standing committee, and from the amended clause 3 Lord Herries (July 5th) proposed to omit the added power to prohibit the landing of a person without means of support, but this proposal was defeated by 86 to 36. Bill sent to Commons (*-). of the Bill, second reading of which was carried

[34] Allotments (London) Bill was introduced by Earl Carrington, the object being to chable the London County Council to acquire land and let it for allotments. The Bill was opposed

by Lord Harris, and rejected by 87 to 25
[35] *Attendance at School (Scotland) Bill was introduced by Lord Ballour Under the present rules as to school attendance in Scotland, scholars leave school at an unduly carly age, when the effects of such education as they have previously obtained are not likely to be per-manent. In order to provide for their longer continuance at school the Bill proposed that covery school board might from time to time, with the approval of the Scotch Education Department, make by elaws to have effect within its district for all or any of the purposes following —(1) Prescribing (a) a higher minimum age, or (b) the passing of a higher standard, or (c) a higher minimum age and the passing of a higher standard, than is required, as the condition of the partial or total exemption, as the case may be, of children not more than fourteen years of age from the obligation to attend school, by or in pursuance of any Act of l'arhament regulating the educa-tion of children or their employment in labour; (2) Revoking or altering any bye-law previously made. Bill passed Loids, withdrawn in Commons, July 28th.

(36) *Bail Act. '98 (6: Vict., ch 7—r.a. May 23rd). The preamble recites that accused

persons are sometimes kept in prison for a see that there should be some security against

long time on account of their inability to find sureties, although there is no risk of their absconding, or other reason why they should not be bailed, and it is therefore expedient to amend sect 23 of the Indictable Offences Act, 48; and the measure enacts that where a justice has power, under sect 23 of the statute in question, to admit to bail for appearance, he may dispense with sureties if, in his opinion, the so dispensing will not tend to defeat the ends of justice

[37] Benefices Bills. Two measures with regard to the transfer and exercise of Church Patronage and the amendment of the Pluralities Acts were introduced to the Commons One of them was brought forward by Mr Lyttelton, who, when moving second reading (March and), stated that the object in view was to minimise the chances of having a bad paison appointed, and to increase the chances of the appointment of a good one—The Bill would extend the right of parishioners to object to unfit persons, and would slightly increase the power of a bishop to refuse to institute unsuitable persons, while it would also enable the bishop to get iid of a pai son who had proved himself unfit. The Bill would also abolish the sale of next presentations altogether Mr Ballom stated the Government artogether in Banoni stated the Government measure was based upon, broadly speaking, the same ground as this Bill. After some discussion, second reading of the Bill was agreed to, and it was referred to the sanding committee on law. Mr. Balfour introduced the Government measure, Benchices (No. 2) Bill, on the following day (March 31d), and second reading was taken on March 7th, Mr. Balfour terms kny in course of the discussion that the remarking in course of the discussion that the prohibition of the sale of advowsons was a question of vere great complexity, and expressing the opinion that this Bill was as far as ing the opinion that this bill was as lar as practical statesmen dealing with the subject could go. An amendment for the rejection of the Bill, which was proposed by Mr Brynnon Jones and seconded by Mi II S Foster, was negatived by 243 to 57, and the Bill referred to a standing committee on law, who took it as the basis of their proceedings and reported it with amendments on April 1st Mr Lyttelton's Bill was reported without amendment

On the Government Bill being considered as amended (June 16th), Mr. H. S. Foster proposed the rejection of the measure, objecting strongly to the Bill because in his view it proposed to confiscate private rights without compensation. The amendment was seconded by Mr Samuel Smith, who drew attention "to the prevalence of Roman Catholic practices in the Chuich," and contended for legislation in restraint of doctrines and practices which he said were now so prevalent amongst the clergy. Sir W. Harcourt, who afterwards spoke, said an allegation had been made, and he believed it was well founded, that there existed in the Church of England a conspiracy to overthrow the principles of the English Reformation If they were going to deal with the question of institution to a benefice, was there any ground upon which institution ought to be refused stronger than that of perjuly on the part of a priest who had taken an oath which publicly and secretly he was violating? He had seen no disposition whatever on the part of the bishops to discourage the appointment and promotion of persons by whom these practices were followed. It was the duty of the House to

the principles professed by the Established Church being deliberately violated in a secret and dishonourable manner. Mr. Balfour, in course of his reply, expressed regret that there were members who were willing to sacrifice the certain reform which the Bill contained in the hope that they might have at some future time a measure carrying out other objects, which, however desirable in themselves, were He did not complain of Mi Smith and Sir W Haicourt for taking advantage of this oppoitunity to raise controversies concerning ritual in certain London churches, but he did blame in certain London churches, but he did blame them for making the opportunity for a discussion upon certain questions of ritual a ground for rejecting a Bill which was intended to deal with an entirely different class of grievances. The amendment was rejected by 220 to 75. A number of amendments was 220 to 75. A number of amendments was afterwards discussed at this and subsequent sittings of the House Among them was a proposal of Mi. Bryn Robeits that only Welshspeaking cleigymen should be instituted to certain benefices in Wales, which was rejected by 185 to 99. An amendment of Mi Carvell Williams to abolish the sale of advowsons as distinguished from next presentations was defeated by 182 to 74. Mr. Samuel Smith (June 21st) moved an amendment giving a bishop power to refuse to institute or admit to a benefice a presentee who had within the five years next preceding his presentation taught doctrines contrary to or inconsistent with the 9 Articles of participated in ecclesiastical practices not authorised by the Book of Common Prayer. The present Bill ought, he said, to be used as an instrument to put a stop to a state of things which, if it went on much to a state of things which, if it went on much longer, would destroy the Naylonal Chuich The Attorney-General gave a blank denial to the allegation that many of the bishops were steeped to the lips in intudistic practices and held opinions equivalent to the doctrines of the Roman Chuich. This measure never or the Roman Church. This measure never burported to interfere with the power of the bishops with regard to ritual and doctrine Colleners connected with ritual and doctrine could now and ought to be dealt with as an objection to institution. Sin W. Haircourt said it could not be demied that there were hundreds and thousands of the ordained clergy of this country who were deliberately endeavouring to overthrow the law of the Retormed Church of England. The children of Protestant parents were computed by clergymen who not only taught them lessons which were abhorrent to the religious convictions of their parents, but who were themselves living examples of dishonour and of falschood, who demot alised all those amongst whom they dwelt, and whose existence was in itself a living he. Mr Balfour denied that he had endeavoured to minimise the importance of this subject. He had denied that the evils complained of existed to anything like the extent that the right hon gentleman supposed. As far as any evidence that had come before him showed, the deplorable practices referred to were limited in their practices referred to were limited in their extent, and the clergy who regarded them with approval formed but a very small minority of the clergy of the English Church. The amendment, if carried, would not have the slightest effect in checking ritualistic practices. Mr. R. Wallace (Edinburgh) characterised the amend-

popularity by raising a "No Popery" cry. The amendment was rejected by 215 to 103. On the third reading (June 28th), Sir W. Harcourt said the Act of Uniformity was the Act of Settlement of the Established Church. If the clergy of this country desired to be delivered from obligations which they might conceive to be oncrous and irksome, they could be discharged only by putting an end to the compact by which they held their preferments and their offices. As far as the present measure reformed abuses in the sale of patronage and prevented unfit men from obtaining benefices he had nothing to say against it, but its exclusion of misconduct in respect to doctrine and practice seemed to him to be wholly illogical and irrational Mi. Balfour retorted that Sir W. Harcourt had sought to avert the course of national legislation in order to arouse in the country a feeling which he admitted had much to justify it, but which nothing in the Bill touched even remotely, and with which the Bill ought not to be brought even remotely into connection. He repeated that the great into connection He repeated that the great majority of the clergy were loyal to the Church of England, as understood by them and by the general body of the latty Extreme ritualistic prætices were not only illegal but highly injurious to the Church At the same time it should be remembered that the Church had should be remembered that the Church had been a great blessing to this country, because it was tolerant of wide differences of opinion within its borders. He could never be a party to driving out of the Church any of those who obeyed the existing law, nor did he think anybody ought to desire, under any guise whatever, to narrow the boundaries of the Church Third reading was agreed to Second reading taken in Lords July 7th, the Archishop of Canterbury expressing approval of the measure, and the Marquis of Salisbury in replying to some observations by the Earl of Kinberley as to practices on the part of some Kimberley as to practices on the part of some of the clergy that had excited a feeling of disquietude, observing that he beheved the danger indicated was a real danger, but he did not think it pievailed largely, and many of the things about which excitement had arisen were of rather a trivial character. Bill passed through committee July 18th Considered as amended July 22nd, when further amendments amended July 22nd, when further amendments were made, the provision being added to clause it relative to fees paid in respect of proceedings in the court under the Act. Further amendments made on third reading (July 28th), and Bill returned to Commons Lords amendments considered and agreed to

but who were themselves living examples of dishonour and of falschood, who demortalised all those amongst whom they dwelt, and whose existence was in itself a living lie. Mr. Balfour denied that he had endeavoured to minimise the importance of this subject. He had demed that the evils complained of existed to anything like the extent that the right hon gentleman supposed. As far as any evidence that had come before him showed, the deporable practices referred to were limited in their extent, and the clergy who regarded them with approval formed but a very small minority of the clergy of the English Church. The amendment, if carried, would not have the shightest effect in checking ritualistic practices. Mr. R. Wallace (Edinburgh) characterised the amendment as a contemptible device to try to attain

in land of not less than 100 acres situate in the parish in which the benefice is situate or in an adjoining parish and belonging to the same owner as the advowson; and any person who offers any right of patronage for sale by auction in contravention of this section, or auction in contravention of this section, of who bids at any such sale, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding fico. (3) Any agreement for any exercise of a right of patronage of a benefice in favour or on the nomination of any particular person, and any agreement on the transfer of a right of patronage of a benefice—(a) for the re-transfer of the right, or (b) for postponing payment of any part of the consideration for the transfer until a vacancy or for more than three months, or (c) for payment of interest until a vacancy of for more than three months, or (d) for any payment in respect of the date at which a vacancy occurs, or (e) for the resignation of a benefice in favour of any person, shall be invalid. For the declara-tion set forth in the Clerical Subscription Act, '65, is substituted one scheduled with this Act, setting forth, among other things, that the presentee has not with respect to the presentation been party or privy to any agreement which is invalid under this Act: and it is made an offence to knowingly make any false statement in the declaration, or to commit any breach of the promissory part of his declaration.
The expression "transfer" in this section is defined to include any conveyance or assurance passing or creating any legal or equitable interest inter vivos, and any agreement for any such conveyance or assurance, but shall not include (a) a transmission on marriage, death, or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, nor (b) a transfer on the appointment of a new trustee where no beneficial interest passes.

Under sect. 2 a bishop may refuse to institute or admit a presentee to a benefice (a) if, at the date of the vacancy, not more than one year has elapsed since a transfer, as defined by the first section of this Act, of the right of patronage of the benefice, unless it be proved that the transfer was not effected in view of the probability of a vacancy within such year, or (b) on the ground that at the date of lapsed since the presentee was ordained deacon, or that the presentee was ordained deacon, or that the presentee is unfit for the character; grave misconduct or neglect of duty in an ecclesiastical office, evil life, having by his conduct caused grave scandal concerning his moral character since his ordination, or having, with reference to the presentation, been knowingly party or privy to any transaction or agreement which is invalid under this Act. A bishop shall not collate, institute, or admit any person to a benefice until the prescribed manner, that he proposes to collate, institute, or admit such person has been screed on the churchwardens of the parish, who shall publish the notice in the prescribed manner. There is under sect, 3 an appeal against refusal to institute on any ground included in the previous section, or of unifities or displacement of the distinct of the foresting of the supreme Court, who is to decide all questions of law and find as to any fact.

alleged as reason of unfitness or disqualification, and his decision on such questions of law and his finding as to any such fact shall be binding on the archbishop, who shall thereupon, (i) if the judge finds that no such fact sufficient in law exists, direct institution or admission, or (ii) if the judge finds that any such fact sufficient in law exists, decide if necessary whether by reason thereof the presentee is unfit for the discharge of the dutes of the benefice and determine whether institution or admission ought, under the circumstances, to be refused. Certain parts of statutes are repealed which prevent the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge from presenting or nominating to the benefices and livings therein mentioned persons all eady holding any benefice with cure of souls, provided that nothing be done in contravention of the other Acts regulating the holding of benefices in plurality.

A change is made in the constitution of the commission under the Pluialities Acts; and where a commission appointed under those Acts and this reports that the ecclesiastical duties of a benefice are inadequately performed, and that this is due to the negligence of the incumbent of the benefice in the performance of those duties, the bishop, if he thinks the appointment of a curate desirable, shall himself appoint a curate or curates, without requiring the incumbent to do so, and may also, if in his opinion the adoption of such a course is expedient in the interests of the benefice, inhibit the incumbent from performing all or any of those duties. The incumbent may appeal against the appointment of a curate by the bishop under this section and against any such inhibition to the court, constituted under this Act, within one month after such appointment or the 15 auc of such inhibition. On any such appeal the judge shall determine whether such appear the judge shan determine whether the incumbent has been negligent as aloresaid, and the archbishop shall thereupon—(i) if the judge finds that the incumbent has not been negligent as aloresaid, resend the appointment and inhibition, if any, or (ii) if the judge finds that the incumbent has been negligent as aforesaid, decide whether by reason thereof the said appointment should have been made, and also whether the incumbent should be inhibited from performing any and what eccle-siastical duties of his benefice, and shall give judgment accordingly, and that judgment shall be final. And this section of the Act provides that as regards meumbents presented or collated after the commencement of the Act, in certain cases of sequestration the benefice is to become There is a power to make rules under the Act (clause 11), and in framing them regard is to be had to making the procedure and practice as simple and inexpensive as possible. The fees paid in respect of proceedings in the court under this Act are to be paid over to the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who shall, out of such common fund, defray all the expenses of and incidental to the sittings of the court and the remunera-tion of its officers, and all expenses which are necessarily incurred in the execution of this Act in such proceedings provided that no portion of any fund destined for the relief of necessitous incumbents shall be applied to the payment of the aforesaid expenses. Every benefice with cure of souls which at the commencement of the Act is donative shall as

[39] Ganals Protection (London) Act, '98 (for & 6s Vict., ch. 16—r.a. July 25th—commences Jan 181, '99), was introduced by Mr. Holland. Within the administrative county of London the local authority may by written notice require a canal company to protect dangerous places on canals, and if the company refuse to comply with any such requisition, a court of summary jurisdiction may by order on complaint by the local authority determine, after due inquiry, whether any such danger exists, and whether the works required are necessary and such as the company may be reasonably required to carry out, and determine whether the costs for any such works and the future maintenance thereof shall be borne by the local authority on the company, or in what proportions between them. If the order be not complied with within the time limited, the local authority may execute the works necessary for compliance with the order, and may recover the costs thereof from the canal company, so far as payable by them. Any order is subject to appeal to quarter secssions.

to appeal to quarter sessions [40] *Golonial Loans Bill was introduced (July rath) with the object of creating a Colonial Loans Fund on the model of the Local Loans Fund for the purpose of granting loans to Crown colonies out of moneys to be raised either by the issue of Colonial guaranteed stock or by the issue of boulds. When a colony required a loan, application would be made to the Colonial Secretary, and would be considered by him and the Treasmy, if they were prepared to recommend the loan to Parlament, the rate of interest and the term of the loan would be fixed by them, and the colony would be required to pass an ordinance imposing a charge upon its revenues for interest, management, and repayment of capital by instalments. Full Parlamentary sanction would be required in every case. The resolution upon which the Bill was based was agreed to July 18th, and the Bill was based was agreed to July 18th, and the

Withdrawn July 30th.

[41] Golonial Marriages (Decased Wife's Sister)

Bill was int oduced by Lord Strathcona and
Mount Royal, and proposed that every marriage
between a man and his deceased wife's sister
heretotore of hereafter lawfully and validly
contracted in any British colony, dependency,
or possession should be deemed to have been
and to be lawful and valid for all purposes
within the United Kingdom, with a saving for
rights existing at the passing of the Act. Second
reading was moved July 5th, whereupon rejection of the measure was proposed by the
Lord Chancellor. The Bill was supported by
Lord lames of Hereford, Viscount Eshier, and
the Earl of Kimberley, and opposed by Viscount
Knutsford, second reading being in the result
carried by 129 to 46. Among the supporters
of the Bill were the Prince of Wales, the Dukes
of Devonshire, Bedford, Fife, Grafton, Portland,
and Westminster, the Marquises of Lansdowne and Ripon, Earls Carrington, Cowper,
Derby, Kimberley, Northbrook, Portsmouth,
Ravensworth, Spencer, Viscount Wolseley,
Lords Brassey, Burton, Farquhar, Glenesk,
Heneage, Lawrence, Mount-Stephen, Norton,
and Plunket. The minority against included
the Archbishops and seven Bishops, Viscount
Cross, the Dukes of Norfolk, iRichmond, and
Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount
Llandaff, and Lord Balfour. In committee

parties to any such marriage must be domiciled in the colony where it was contracted. Bill read a third time and sent to Commons July 28th (=).

[42] Cosamon Employment Abolition Bill was introduced by Sir Arthui Forwood, and proposed to abolish the defence of common employment in proceedings under the Employers' Liability Act, and to extend the liability to all cases arising from negligence by a fellowservant, whatever his status in the employ. The measure did not apply to any of the occupations to which the Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, applies, but the second of its clauses permitted employers whose trade is not included in the Act to engage their workmen subject to its terms. Mr. Asquith supported the Bill as far as it went, though he regarded it as falling seriously short of the 1 equirements of the case. The Home Secretary remarked that if the House desired to read the Bill a second time the Government would not object, though their own view was that the time was inopportune to raise important questions which were experimentally, settled by the Act of '97. Sir A. Forwood announced his willingness to withdraw in committee the second clause of the measure. On a division the second reading was carried by 215 to 59. Considered in committee June 15th, when on the motion of Sir A Forwood woods in clause i which limited the operation of the measure to proceedings under the Employers' Liability Act were omitted. An amendment of Mr. Renshaw for the omission of words whose object was to prevent contracting out of the Bill was supported by the Attorney-General, but defeated by 134 to 104. Some amendments were made in the Bill, but it was eventually withdrawn.

by 134 to 104 Some amendments were made in the Bill, but it was eventually withdrawn.

[43] Companies Act, '98 (or & 2 Vict, ch. 26-r 4 Aug. 2nd), was introduced by Sir John Lubbock, and enables the court to grant relief for non compliance with the Act of '67, where any shares credited as fully or partly paid up have been issued for a consideration other than cash, and at or before the issue of such shares no contract or no sufficient contract is filed with the Registrar and Joint Stock Companies, if the court is satisfied that the omission to file was accidental or due to inadvertence, or that for any reason it is just or equitable to grant relief. The object of the measure was stated to be to remove doubts caused by recent decisions of the courts, whether large numbers of shares honestly issued and taken up as fully paid or partly paid in manner intended.

[44] *Companies Bill, to amend the Companies Act, was reintroduced by the Earl of Dudley, and referred to a select committee, which further continued the inquiry that was commenced in '96 and carried on through '97, and reported the evidence taken this session (Aug. 8th), with a recommendation that if the Bill be again introduced into their Lordships' House a committee be again appropried.

downe and Ripon, Earl's Calllington, Cowper, Derby, Kimberley, Notthbrook, Portsmouth, Ravensworth, Spencer, Viscount Wolseley, Lords Brassey, Burton, Farquiar, Glenek, Heneage, Lawrence, Mount-Stephen, Norton, and Plunket. The minority against included the Aichbishops and seven Bishops, Viscount Cross, the Dukes of Notfolk, Richmond, and Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Llandaff, and Lord Balfour. In committee words were inserted providing that both the

calculated to be injurious to the work of the Board, and rejected on second reading by 223

[46] Copyright. Two Bills on this subject were laid before the House of Peers, one by were laid before the House of Peers' one by Lord Monkswell, proposing to amend the law relating to copyright in periodical works, lectures, abridgments, and otherwise; the other by Lord Herschell, which was the measure framed by the Copyright Association as representing the interests of publishers as well as authors. Both were read a second time, and referred to a select committee, which took much interesting evidence, and reported (July 20th), stating that they had been unable to complete the inquiry, and recommending that if a Bill upon the subject be again introduced into their Lordships' House a committee be again appointed

[47] Corn Sales Bill. Mr Rankin proposed (April 20th) second reading of a Bill to provide for greater uniformity in the weights and measures used in the sale of coin Future measures used in the sale of coin future dealings were to be by weight only, and by the hundredweight of 112 lb, except in the case of any less quantity than the hundredweight, to which the Bill did not apply Ihe President of the Board of Agriculture suggested that, as the proposal to make the unit the hundredweight.

proposal to make the unit the mindledweight of 112 lb. met with much opposition, the second reading should not be piesed. On a division the Bill was rejected by 152 to 76 [48] Court of Oriminal Appeal Bill was intro-duced by Mr Pickersgill, and pioposed the cleation of a court of criminal appeal, to which there would be a right of appeal in capital cases and an appeal by leave of the court in non-capital cases where there had been a conviction on indictment. The Home Secretary could not support a measure which gave this general right of appeal in criminal cases. Mr. Asquith supported the second reading on the general principle that a court of appeal is desirable in certain cases, though we hout committing himself to the machinery of this particular matter.

The Bill was rejected by 180 to 116
[49] *Criminal Evidence Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict ch 36—1 a Aug 12th—commences Oct 12th, '98
—E and S) This important measure, which enables (subject to certain provisoes) every person charged with an offence, and the wife on husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, to give evidence for the defence, was at length placed on the statute book. It was presented by the Lord Chancelloi Feb 10th, and after being amended in some respects was sent atter being amended in some respects was sent to the Commons, where it was considered on second reading, April 25th Mi Pickersgill proposed the rejection of the measure, which was seconded by Mr J. L. Morgan. Mi. Lyttel ton, Mr. T. iM. Healy, Mr G. Bowles, Mi Atheries-Jones were among the other opponents of the measure, but it received the support of Sir R. Reid and Sir E. Claike, among others Second reading was in the result carried by 229 to 80 In committee an amendment of Mi. Bowles proposing that children under the age of 16 should not be competent to give evidence on their own behalf was negatived by 159 to 51, and amendments limiting the operation of the Bill to charges on indictment and to offences not triable by a court of summary jurisdiction

Ireland from the scope of the measure was the subject of an animated discussion, after which it was withdrawn. Some amendments were made on the report. The lejection of the measure was proposed on its final stage (July 26th), but the third reading was agreed to without a division Subjoined are the leading

provisions of the Act.—
Sect 1 "Every person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, shall be a competent witness for the defence at every stage of the proceedings, whether the person so charged is charged solely or jointly with any other person. Provided as follows.—(a) A person so that ged shall not be called as a witness in pursuance of this Act except upon his own application (b) The failure of any person charged with an offence, or of the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, to give evidence shall not be made the subject of any comment by the prosecution (e) The wife or husband of the person charged shall not, save as in this Act mentioned, be called as a witness in pursuance of this Act except upon the application of the person so charged (d) Nothing in this Act shall make a husband compellable to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage, or a wife compellable to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage (i) A person charged and being a witness in pursuance of this Act may be asked any question in cross-examination not with standing that it would tend to criminate him as to the offence charged (f) A person charged and called as a witness in pursuance of the Act shall not be asked, and if asked shall not be required to answer, any question tending to show that he has committed or been convicted of or been charged with any offence other than that wherewith he is then charged, or is of bad character, nuless—(i) the proof that he has committed or been convicted of such other offence is admissible evidence to show that he is guilty of the offence wherewith he is then charged, or (ii) he has personally or by his advocate asked questions of the witnesses for the prosecution with a view to establish his own good character, or has given evidence of his good character, or the nature or conduct of the defence is such as to involve imputations on the character of the prosecutor or the witon the character of the prosecutor of the witnesses of the prosecution, or (m) he has given evidence against any other person charged with the same offence (g) Every person called as a witness in pursuance of this Act shall, nuless otherwise ordered by the court, give his evidence from the witnesses box or other place from which the other witnesses give their avidence. (b) Nethery withes Act shall offset evidence (h) Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of sect 18 of the Indictable Offences Act, '48, or any right of the person charged to make a statement without being swoin

Other sections of the Act provide that, where the only witness to the facts of the case called by the defence is the person charged, he is to be called as a witness immediately after the close of the evidence for the prosecution. In cases where the right of reply depends upon the question whether were negatived, but an amendment of Mi J. L. Morgan (now paragraph b of sect. 1 of the Act) was accepted. An amendment of a witness is not of their their to confer on the Mr, Carson to omit the proviso excluding

husband of a person charged with an offence under any enactment mentioned in the schedule to this Act may be called as a witness either for the prosecution or defence and without the consent of the person charged. [The enactments so scheduled relate to punishment under ments so scheduled relate to punishment under the Vagrancy Act for desertion of wife or family; sect. 80 of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 45; certain sections of the Offences against the Person Act and of the Married Women's Property Act, and any section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 85, and of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 94] Nothing in the Act is to affect a case where the wife or husband of a person charged with an offence may at common law be called as a witness without the

consent of that person

[80] East India Loan Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 13—r.a July 18t), authorises the Secretary of State in Council of India, at any time or times, to raise in the United Kingdom, for the service of the Government of India, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £10,000,000 sterling. On the money resolution on which the measure is based Lord George Hamilton (June 7th) made an interesting financial statement (see headed article India), explaining, in regard to this particular proposal, that the money was required to redeem obligathat the moley was required to reaction of the approaching maturity, to provide capital for railway extension, and to give a certain reserve resource to the Secretary of State, so that in the case of any exceptional disturbances in India, or in the event of a famine or war that would educe the revenue, he would have something behind him to temporarily meet the difficuity. Three millions of 32 debenture stock would mature in August, and would be replaced by bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The total amount required to replace existing obligations was £3,184,000, and £2,615,000 would be wanted to meet disbursements and for railway capital to be raised in

ments and for railway capital to be raised in this country for India.

[61] *Elementary School Teachers (Superannustion) Act, '98 (or & & vict., ch 57—r.a Aug 12th—commences on April 1st, '98, or on such day, not more than three months later, as may be fixed by her Majestyin Council—E. and S.). The measure applies *(a) to elementary school teachers certificated after the commencement of the Act and (b) to existing teachers. "(e) teachers certificated after the commencement of the Act, and (b) to existing teachers, "cei-tificated teacher" meaning a teacher who is recognised under the Education Code as a ceitificated teacher for public elementary

achools.

A teacher certificated after the commencement of the Act is not to be recognised by the Department as a certificated teacher until the Department are satisfied, in the manner to be prescribed by jules, of his physical capacity. There is to be compulsory retirement at 65, subject to exceptional continuation of service, without option of retirement in good health at an earlier age. The teacher is, while serving in recorded service, to contribute to the deferred annuity fund at the rate, if a man, of \mathcal{L}_3 , and, if a woman, of \mathcal{L}_2 a year, or at such increased rate as may for the time being be fixed by the Treasury in accordance with this Act. On retirement at or after 65 he is to be entitled, out of the deferred annuity fond, to such annuity for the remainder of his life in respect of his contributions to the fund as may be fixed by the tables to be proposed under the Act; but he is not to be entitled to any return

of contributions or to any benefits in respect of his contributions other than the annuity. His actual superannuation allowance will, however, be the annuity which the total amount of his own contributions will produce plus a State pension. If he has contributed to the deferred annuity fund in accordance with this Act, and has years of recorded service are not less than half the number of years which have elapsed since he became certificated, the Treasury grant will be an annual allowance calculated at the rate of ros. for each complete year of re-corded or actual service. There is a proviso for increasing the rate of contribution to the fund should the average salaries of the teachers exceed a certain sum, and of reducing it if the average emoluments have been so reduced as no longer to justify that increase. "Recorded service" for the purposes of this Act has a wide definition, though it does not include service in

an evening school.

Where a teacher satisfies the Treasury in the prescribed manner that he has served a number of years of recorded service not less than to and not less than half the years which have elapsed since he became certificated; and has not at the date of the application been for more than the prescribed time unemployed in re-coided service, and has become permanently incapable, owing to infirmity of mind or body, of being an efficient teacher in a public clementary school; and is not excluded by the prescribed disqualifications,—the Treasury may grant to such teacher out of moneys pro-vided by l'arliament a disablement allowance not exceeding, if the teacher is a man, £20 for 10 complete years of recorded service, with the addition of £1 for each complete additional year of recorded service; and if the teacher is a woman, Lis for 10 complete years of recorded service, with the addition of 13s. 4d. for each complete additional year of recorded service But in no case is the pension to exceed the superannuation to which the teacher might have been applied on the superannuation of the superannuation have been entitled on serving to the age of and such pension is to cease if at any time the conditions upon which it was originally awarded are no longer fulfilled, or on subsequent mar-riage of the pensioner, or if he become in such a position as not to be in pecuniary need of the allowance. The contributions under the Act from certificated teachers are to be paid to the Department by the teachers or their employers, and paid by the Department to the National Debt Commissioners and be invested by them so as to form the deferred annuity fund.

The Department is to give to each existing teacher the option, within the prescribed time, not being inore than one year after the commencement of this Act, of accepting this Act. If an existing teacher does not so accept this Act, it shall not apply to him. If an existing teacher does so accept this Act, it shall apply to him with the modifications that the rate of ros. upon which the State allowance is calculated may be augmented in the case of a man by 3d., and in the case of a woman by 2d., for each complete year of recorded service served before the commencement of this Act, that if the teacher has at the date of the acceptance attained the age of 65 years or any greater age, and has served in recorded service throughout the seven years next before the commencement of this Act, the provisions with respect to the expiration of the certificate shall apply as it the date of the acceptance were substituted for

the date at which the teacher attained the age of 65 years; and that if the teacher has not at the date of the acceptance attained the said age, he must serve in recorded service after the commencement of this Act, and where, during any part of the seven years next beloie the commencement of this Act, he was not in re-corded service, the duration of the recorded service after the commencement of this Act must not be less than the said part of the seven years. Nothing in this section is to authorise the grant of any allowance to any teacher who at the commencement of this Act is in receipt of a pension out of moneys provided by Parliament for the service of education. The Treasury and the Education Department may make rules for carrying into effect this Act, and shall provide thereby, amongst other things, for permitting certificated teachers to pay contribu-tions to the deferred annuity fund during any interval not exceeding six months in which they are not employed in recorded service, and for reckoning the time in respect of which such contributions were made, as if it were recorded contributions were made, as if it were recorded service. Provision is made for forfeiture, in case of misconduct, of any disablement allowance or superannuation allowance. Every assignment of or charge on, and every agreement to assign or charge on, and every agree-ment to assign or charge any annuity or allow-ance to a teacher under this Act, whether payable presently or at some future date, shall be void; and provision is made for the case of

banki uptcy.

[52] *Education (Board of) Bill. The Duke of [62] "Education (Board of) Bill. The Dirke of Devonshine presented (Aug 1st) "a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board of Education for England and Wales, and for matters connected therewith," and "a Bill for the registration of teachers," though not with matters connected discretion, though not with a view of asking their loidships to make any progress with them this session, even to the connection of the masses of the ma extent of giving them a second reading. The first of these measures did not aim at the present creation of local educational authorities, although the Government were perfectly well aware that the establishment of such authorities must come, and below long. It proposed to establish a central educational authority; to establish a celetral selections authority, bring the Education Department and Science and Art Department together, and to make them divisions of one office, and probably under the control of one permanent secretary, to put an end to the Committee of Council and to the office of Vice-President of the Committee of Council, and to create a Board of Education on the model of the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, and the Board of Agriculture If the Education Minister should be in the House of Loids, the President of the Council would be President of the Board, and the Department would be represented by the Vice-President of the Board in the House of Commons, but if the Minister of Education should be in the Commons, he would have the office of President, and there would be no Vice-President, though the Department would be represented in the Lords by some such an angement as had been found practicable in the case of other departments. The new central responsible Department would be charged with the supervision of secondary as well as elementary education, and of all the agencies appertaining to both. It would be entirely a mistake to suppose that there was any intention of simply merging the Department of Science and Ait into that of Education. The Education

Department itself might probably under the Government plan require some reorganisation, Some of the duties performed by it-such as those in relation to training colleges, to training pupil teachers, to the higher-grade schoolspertain rather to secondary than to elementary education, and it might be that it would be found expedient to group those functions which are now discharged by the Department with others which are now discharged by the Science and Art Department under a Secondary Education Department proper, while a third division might possibly be charged with the supervision of the more technical branches of science and ait instruction, and at the same time the control and management of the science and art museums which exist both in the Metropolis and the provinces. So far as administration was concerned, he saw no reason why the Government plan should lead to any increased expenditure; he rather thought it would tend towards economy. The administration of charitable trusts and the framing of schemes under the Findowed Schools Acts by the Charity Commissioners would remain untouched, except that an instruction would be given to the Commissioners to frame schemes, so far as they were educational, in consultation with the Education Board, and the Education Board would have power to move the Charity Commissioners to promote or alter schemes where such promotion of alteration was necessary. The educational examination of these endowed schools, which was provided for in all schemes, and their administrative inspection, so far as it relates to educational matters, would be transferred to the new Department. As to the transferred to the new Department As to the registration of teachers, for the purpose of form registration of teachers, for the purpose of forming and mainfaining a registry, the second Bill proposed to provide a separate council, though for this council would be nominated by the Crown and some by the Universities, though ultimately it would contain members directly representative of the registered teachers them-But the Covernment had not seen silves. their way to give to this council or to any other council wide statutory powers. They recognised, however, that the advice of educational of Education, and they had taken power to authorise the President of the Board of Education to appoint an educational committee to advise the Board on such matters as might be referred to it Such a committee in all probability would be largely tounded on the registration council. The Earl of Kimberley expressed regret that so small a change was to be made as to the powers of the Charity Commissioners, but added that his satisfaction would be great if it should be found that there was a general approval of the scope of the measures which the noble duke had proposed,

measures which the noble ruke had proposed. Bills read a first time (=)

Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill (see sect. 49).

[53] *Ex-Officio Justices of the Peace (Sootland)

Act, '88 (6) & 62 Vict., ch 29—r a. July 25th), enacts that any ex-officio justice of the peace in Scotland who has been re-elected to the office in respect of which he became a justice of the peace on the expiration of other determination of a pievious term of office, and who has taken the oaths required by law to be taken by justice of the peace, may continue to act as a justice of the peace without again taking such

oaths.

[54] *Factories and Workshops Emergency Processes Bill. The object of this measure was explained to be to meet the difficulties which have arisen in connection with exemptions granted by the factory and Workshop Acts to trades which deal with perishable goods. These difficulties have arisen chiefly in the fish curing trade and in creameries. It was proposed by the Bill to repeal all the existing exemptions, and to enable the Secretary of State to grant, subject to certain provisions, such exemptions as seemed necessary from the provisions of the Factories and Workshops Acts with respect to the times of employment of women and young persons. The measure was introduced June 20th, but indications of rather strong opposition were manifested to it, and later on the Home Secretary stated that he had no intention of pressing the Bill unduly on the House, though he hoped it would be regarded as a non-contentious measure. With-

drawn July 15th
[55] *Finance Act, '98 (61 &62 Vict, ch. 10— 1 a. July 181), gives effect to the reduction of the tobacco duty and the alteration in the standard of mosture proposed in his Budget (see article Financi, National) by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, continues the tea duty at 4d per lb, and enacts that a person shall not subject any cask to any process for the purpose of extracting any spirits absorbed in the wood thereof ["grogging"], or have on his premises any cask which is being subjected to any such process, or any spirits extracted from the wood of any cask. The provisions of the Stamp Act in reference to the composition for stamp duty chargeable on transfers of certain colonial stocks are extensed to the stock of any British protectorate or protected state to which the Colonial Sock Acts are applied. Though continuing the income tax at 8d, the Act gives relief by a new graduation where the income does not exceed \$\int_{700}^{\infty}\$, and exempts from land tax an owner in possession who has been allowed a total exemption from income tax by reason of his income not exceeding £160, ic-mitting one-half of the amount of the land tax where an acatement of meome tax has been allowed by reason of the income not exceeding allowed by lesson of the income not exceeding A400. With regard to estate duties, an addition is made to sect. 5, sub-sect. 2, of the Finance Act, 94, and it is also enacted that, where in the case of a death occurring after the commencement of this Act settlement estate. duty is paid in respect of any property con-tingently settled, and it is thereafter shown that the contingency has not arisen and cannot arise, the said duty paid in respect of such pro-perty shall be repaid. When the Bill was before the Commons, Col. Milward, on second read-ing, moved an amendment declaring that any readjustment of taxation should include a remission in favour of clergymen whose income is wholly or in part derived from tithe, and in whose case it should be shown that they are contributing more than their due share to local taxation. This was seconded by Viscount Crantaxation. This was seconded by Viscount Crainborne, and supported by Major Rasch, among others. The Chancellor of the Facheque replied that the matter 50 talsed formed part of the great question of local taxation now before the Royal Commission, and if any proposal

ment was negatived by 215 to 27. In course of further proceedings on the Bill, Sir William Harcourt approved on the whole of the proposal regarding the income tax, but thought that with the present administration there had been too little remission of taxation and congreat an increase of expenditure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, admitted that the expenditure on the Army and Navy was very large, but maintained that the increase was due, not so the Government, but to the practically unanimous demand of the people. The motion for second reading was agreed to In committee Mr. J. A. Pease (June 13th) moved the omission of the clause for the teduction of the duty on tobacco, expressing himself in favour alternatively of a reduction of the duty on tea, but after some conversation the clause was agreed to. Mr. Pease later on proposed to reduce the tea duty from 4d to 23 to 103. Third reading of the Bill was (June 2.th) carried by 150 to 30.

carried by 150 to 30. [156] "Greek Loan Act, '98 (61 Vict, ch 4-7 a. April 1st), enables her Majesty to carry into effect a convention entered into with the Governments of France, Ru sia, and Greece containing articles guaranteeing a loan of £6,80,000 to be issued by the Government of the £2cheque, in moving (Maich 24th) the financial resolution on which the Bill was based, said Greece was unable to pay the war indemnity to Turkey without a loan, and this the Powers had guaranteed, recognising the importance of the exacution of 1he saily by furkey. Of the total amount of the loan £3,800,000 would be required for the indemnity and for compensation to persons moured during the war by Greek troops, and £1,200,000 was needed to meet the defect for '978, £1,000,000 was needed to meet the defect for '978, £1,000,000 was needed to meet the defect for forther the thoating debt of Greece, and £800,000 would be resued as might be necessary for differ's espected to arise subsequently to '98. For the first five years Greece will pay an annuity of 25 per cent of the nominal amount of the loan resued, and thereafter will pay a fixed annuity of 30 per cent of the nominal amount of the loan resued, and thereafter will pay a fixed annuity of 30 per cent of the nominal amount of the loan resued, and thereafter will pay a fixed annuity providing for the gradual amortisation

of the loan [57] Industries (Ireland) Bill. The Farl of Mayo moved (June 21st) second reading of a Bill the object of which was to facilitate the establishment of electrical industries in Ireland by the employment of unused water-power in that county. After a discussion the measure was withdrawn, Loid Mayo agreeing to a suggestion of Loid Crambrook that the question involved in the Bill should be investigated by swheet (our mittee).

ing, moved an amendment declaring that any readjustment of taxation should include a remission in favour of clergymen whose income is wholly or in part derived from tithe, and in whose case it should be shown that they are contributing more than their due share to local taxation. This was seconded by Viscount Cramborne, and supported by Major Rasch, among others. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the matter so raised formed part of the great question of local taxation now before the Royal Commission, and if any proposal were made by the commission which might alleviate the position of the clergy, the Government should introduce legislation dealing with the subject, and amend and extend the librates Act, '89. The Home Secretary stated in course of the evening that he proposed to introduce a measure before very long. Bill brought in, and duly became law—alleviate the position of the clergy, the Government should introduce a great can be present condition of the law relating to commission, it is unsatisfactory, it is desirable that the Government should introduce legislation dealing with the subject, and amend and extend in particular the Habitual Drunkards Act, '89, and the linebinates Act, '89. The Home Secretary stated in course of the evening that he proposed to introduce a measure before very long. Bill brought in, and duly became law—in a first proposed to introduce a measure before very long. Bill brought in, and duly became law—in a first proposed to introduce a measure before very long. Bill brought in, and duly became law—in a first proposed to introduce a measure before very law of the proposed to introduce a measure before very law of the proposed to introduce a measure before very law of the proposed to introduce a measure before very law of the proposed to introduce a measure before very law of the proposed to introduce and the proposed to in

an offence punishable with imprisonment or penal servitude, if the court is satisfied from the evidence that the offence was committed under the influence of drink or that drunkenness was a contributing cause of the offence. and the offender admits that he is or is found by the jury to be a habitual drunkaid, the court may, in addition to or in substitution for any other sentence, order that he be detained for a term not exceeding three years in any State mebriate reformatory own any certified mebriate reformatory the managers of which are willing to receive him. Any person who commits any of certain offences specified in the Act, and who within the twelve months preceding the date of the commission of the offence has been convicted summarily at least three times of any offences so mentioned, and who is a habitual drunkard, shall be liable upon conviction on indictment, or if he consents to be dealt with summarily on summary conviction, to be detained for a term not exceeding three years in any certified mebinate reformatory the managers of which are willing to receive him The offences in question include being found whether a building of not, or or hichese being found in a highway or other public place, whether a building of not, or or hicensedopte mises, being drunk while in charge, in any public place, of any carriage, horse, cattle, or steam engine, being drunk while in possession of any loaded fricarns, refusing or failing when drunk to quit beensed premises when

requested, etc., etc.

The Secretary of State may establish State. mebriate reformatories, and may make regulations for their rule and management, subject to any adaptations, alterations, and exceptions made by such regulations, the Prison Acts (including the penal provisions thereof) are to apply to every such reformatory, but no regulation shall authorise the infliction of corporal punishment in any such State establishment. The Secretary of State, on the application of the council of any county or borough or of any persons desirous of establishing an inchriate reformatory, may, if satisfied as to the fitness of the reformatory and of the persons proposing to maintain it, certify it as an inclinate reformatory, he may make regulations as to the establishment, management, maintenance, and inspection of such institutions, the classification, treatment, etc., of the inmates, and the application of their ennings, and the transfer of inmates from one reformatory, State or otherwise, to another A county or borough council may contribute such sums as they may think fit towards or may themselves undertake the establishment of a reformatory certified or intended to be certified under the Act Officers of these establishments are to have all the powers, protection, and privileges of a conf stable, and persons escaping from the reforma-tories may be arrested without was ant and brought back. Power is given to recover expenses against an inchinate's estate it he has property more than sufficient to maintain his family, if any Licensing powers under the Inebriates Acts, as amended by this Act, are reported to the sufficient of transferred to the borough council in boroughs, and elsewhere to the county council, and any such council may contribute towards the establishment or maintenance of a retreat under these Acts. In sect. 10 of the Habitual these Acts Drunkards Act, 79, a term not exceeding two years is substituted for a term not exceeding

substituted for two justices as the attesting authority to the signature of an applicant; and a person who is or has at any time been detained in a retreat may have his term of detention extended, or be readmitted. Regulations made under the Act are not to come into effect until they have lain before each House of Parliament. The Act is adapted to Scotland and Ireland

[59] Irish Surnames. Mr. MacAleese introduced a Bill to enable any person of Irish birth or extraction to adopt and use the prefix "O before their surnames. It consisted of three clauses (1) permitting such use of the prefix on the person making known in writing his intention in Great Britain to the Home Secretary and in Ireland to the Chief Secretary, (2) enacting that proof that such intention was duly communicated should be held to satisfy iccising barristers, registrars, and all others that the prefix was a legal portion of the surname, and (3) repealing all ancient statutes Attorney-General for Ireland (March 30th) moved to omit clause 1 on the ground that, as there was really no law to prevent the use of either prefix, the clause was unnecessary. The clause was struck ont, and clause 2 was on the motion of the right hon and learned gentleman also omitted. The Attorney-General for Ireland asso united. The Attorney-General for Feland next moved to omit clause 3, and to msert, "So much of any statute as prohibits the use of 'O' or 'Mac before any surname is hereby tepealed." Mr. Mac Aleese asked whether, if there was no law against the use of "O's" and "Mac's, "Mac's," it was necessary to propose the clause at all. He complained of the attitude of the Attorney-General, and moved to report

progress Dispiped [60] "Land Charges. A Bill of the Lord Character to amend the law relating to charges or land, by the substitution of a charging order for a writ of elegit, and to matters connected therewith, passed the first House, but was withdrawn in the Commons.

1613 Land Law (Ireland) Acts Amendment.

It layin (March 16th) moved second reading of a Bill to amend the Irish Land Acts in certain important respects, including a reduction of the statutory term of a judicial rent from 15 to 10 years, and a provision for the restoration of exicid tenaits in Ireland to their holdings. Mr Dillon, Mr W Redmond, and other Irish representatives supported the Bill. Mr Johnston, Conservative member for South Belfast, proposed the rejection of the measure, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in also opposing, said the land law in Ireland was more taxonable to the tenant than the land law in any other country in the world. Bill rejected by 243 to 1.8

[62] Libraries Offences Act, '98 (6) & 6) Vict, (h 5)—1 a Aug 12th—E), renders any person who in any public library or reading-room, to the annoxance or disturbance of any person using the same, behaves in a disor derly manner, uses violent, abusive, or obscene language, bets or gambles, or who after proper warning persists in remaining after closing hours, hable on summary conviction to a penalty. Was introduced by M. Ha wood.

'LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, '98.

years is substituted for a term not exceeding [63] (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 37-r.a. Aug. 12th), twelve months, and one justice shall be 15, in each administrative county, to come into

operation as to rural district councils and guardians on March 25th, '99, and as to county councils and urban districts April 18t, '99, and as to all other matters on April 1st, '99, or on such other day, not more than twelve months carlier or later, as in any case the Local Govern-ment Board (but after the election of county ment Board (but after the election of county councillors for such county and on the applica-tion of the county council) may appoint, either generally or with reference to any particular provision of the Act; and different days may be appointed for different purposes and different provisions of the Act, but the enact-ments relating to the registration of local government electors, or to the elections, or to any matter required to be done for the purpose any matter required to be done for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation on the ap-pointed day, came into effect on the passing of the Act. This measure, to quote Loid Ash-bourne (the Lord Chancelloi of Ireland), follows the main lines of the legislation adopted for England and Scotland, accompanied only by such variations as are necessary owing to the special circumstances of Ireland. Up to the passing of this Act there was, as the term is understood in Great Britain, practically no system of free local self-government in Ireland Counties were ruled by a grand jury, a county-at-large presentment sessions, and baronial presentment sessions. Each county was divided into baronies, which was the smallest existing unit for administrative purposes. The grand jurois were selected by the High Sheriff mostly from among the larger landholders, the baronial sessions was composed of the local baronial sessions was composed of the local grand juror, the local mapter acy and a number of selected local cess (or rate) payers. For poor-law purposes the country was divided into unions, each board of guardians being composed, one half of magistrates, the other half being elected on a system which included the cumulative vote. The occupier paid the whole of the country rate or cess, and half the poor rate, the landlord paying the other moiety, but in the case of tenements valued at under £4 per annum the landlord paid the under 64 per annum the landlord paid the whole of the poor rate

The new Act, as in England and Scotland, casts the duties of local government upon bodies popularly elected, but it does not provide for the establishment of parish councils, because never in that country has the parish been made the area of local administration. Henceforth the local administration will be in the hands of four bodies-(a) county councils, (b) urban district councils, (c) rural district councils, and (d) boards of guardians; but these may be narrowed down to three in the majority of cases, because members of the rural district councils will also represent the area for which they are elected as guardians, and where the union is within an administrative county the union will be coincident with the rural district, so that the boards of guardians will be really, as in England, the district councils acting under another name.

The franchise in every case is the parlia-mentary franchise with the addition of peers and ratepaying women, which follows the Scotch precedent and also, as far as district councils and parish councils are concerned, the English precedent. The qualifications are the same as in England, save that ministers of any religious denomination are not entitled to sit on any of the bodies created under the Act. Baronies in Ireland will no longer be centres

of government. Although, as in Scotland, there are no alderman members of the county councils, each council may choose from persons qualified to be councillors one or two persons who are to be additional councillors during the term of office of the first council To the county councils are transferred the financial and administrative powers and duties at present enjoyed by the grand juries, and also those exercised by the county-at-laige Gresentment sessions, also the business of the guardians as to making and levying the poor rate in so much of the county as is not comprised in an urban county district. and as to cattle diseases and explosives. grand jury business respecting compensation for mulicious injuries is transferred to the county court, who may either refuse any application or make a decree against the county council, an appeal being given in certain cases to a judge of assize. To the rural district councils are handed over the duties at present discharged by the baronial presentment sessions and the powers of rural sanitary authorities Fspenditure on roads and other public works payable by the rural district countils will be proposed by those councils, but will be subject to the veto of the county council: while as a further check upon extravagant expenditure, without the express consent of the Local Government Board no expenditure on roads in a rural district may receive the sanction of the county council, if it exceed by 25 per tent, the expenditure during the three years before the standard year. The expression tent. the expenditure during the three years before the standard year "fhe expression "standard year" means the twelve months ending, as 1, gards the poor rate Sept 29th, '97, and as regards the country cess June 30th, '97, Chairmen of county and district councils and of town commissioners are to be ex-officio justices of the peace. The chairman of every rural district council will be an additional member of the county council, so that there will be a close connection between the two bodies. The county council will now provide and maintain sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor and manage by a committee their asylums, though certain powers of control are reserved to the Lord Licutenant, and he also retains the power of approving the appointments or dismissals made by the county council of resident superintendent and assistant medical officers With regard to exceptional distress the county council may on the representation of the guar-dians of any union authorise the guardians, subject to certain conditions, to administer outrelief for any time not exceeding two months; and one-half of any expenditure incurred in pursuance of this provision is to be levied on the county at large, provided that the total amount so levied in any one year shall not exceed 3d. in the pound on the ratable value of the county, and the guardians may with the consent of the Local Government Board obtain temporary advances for the purposes of this enactment. This provision was framed with a view of obviating the necessity for special acts of parliament whenever there is a recurrence of exceptional distress; but it was stated both by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Mr. G. Balfour that it is possible there may be occasions when the powers of Parliament may have to be invoked. The county councils are also to appoint coroners, and have powers as to infirmaries and fever hospitals, and to oppose bills in par-liament. The tenure of office of county councillors is three years, and they are to retire

The county electoral divisions are all together. to be fixed by the Local Government Board, but the district electoral divisions will be the present poor-law divisions. Each rural electoral division will elect two councillors to the district council, who will also be the guardians district council, who will also be the guardians for that division Eural district councils may choose not more than three persons as additional members, and who are to be also additional guardians. The six cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford are each made admistrative counties called county boroughs, but no substantial change has been made in the government or status of these towns, although the wider franchise set up by the Act is extended to them. The urban district councils become the road The urban district councils become the road authorities, and levy all the rates. In rural areas the duty of collecting and levying the poor rate is transferred to the county council, and in urban areas to the urban council. The occupier is to be liable for both the county cess and the poor rate in both the jural districts and the towns, and they will both be collected in one consolidated rate. If any decrease of the one consolidated rate. If any decrease of the rate accrues, it will go to the benefit of the occupiers, and any increase will of course equally be paid by them. The agricultural rating grant is made on the same principle as in England (though there is no limit to its duration, as there is in the case of the English and Scottish grants), and is estimated to amount to £730,000, being a sum equal to half the county cess and half the poor rate, taken for the purposes of the Act to have been paid for the purposes of the Act to have been paid in respect of agricultural land in the standard year. The benefit of the grant is intended for the rural occupier as legards the county cess, and for the owner as regards poor rate. The owner thus becomes relieved of his share of the poor rate, the State paying his half, while the other moiety, subject to any decrease by economy or increase by additional expenditure, is to be paid by the occupier. The first payments under this provision to the Local I axa-tion Account are to be made during the six months ending March 31st, '99, so as to meet the half-yearly payments on account of the six months next ensuing. There are included in the Act provisions for the temporary adjust-ment of rent by the Land Commission arising out of these changes. The charges for extra police, compensation for malicious injuries, iailways, harbours, navigation, and public health are excluded from the calculation of the standard rate. In addition to the £730.00 Exchequer grant, the proceeds of the Local Taxation licence duties collected in Ireland, and amounting to £200,000, are to be handed over to the local authorities, and as certain grants in aid are to be abolished when the duties are handed over, an additional sum of \$\frac{17}{279,000}\$ is given in heu thereof. These grants in aid were mainly grants for lunatics and exceptional grants for poor-law charges which are now thrown on the new governing bodics. Half the cost of a trained nurse in every union in Ireland is to be defrayed by the Government. The first election under the Act of county and rural district councillors and guardians is to be held on March 25th, 99, or on such day fourteen days before or after that day as the Local Government Board may appoint. The first elections under the Act of aldermen and councillors in county boroughs and urban districts by the Government, but carried by 67 to 62; an are to take place on Jan. 15th, '99. Provision amendment of Lord Clonbrock, by which each

was duly made with respect to the registration of electors for the purposes of the above Act by the "Registration Ireland Act, '98 (61 Vict. ch. 2—r.a March 29th).

The provisions of the Bill were explained by the Chief Secretary for Ireland and it was read a first time (Feb. 1st). On the motion for second leading (March 21st) Mr. Lambert moved an amendment disappi oving any scheme of Irish local government "which necessarily involves a large permanent which necessarily involves a large permanent grant out of the Imperial funds for the relief of one class alone." This was seconded by Mr. Logan, but rejected by 167 to 20. Second reading was agreed to. The clauses of the Bill were under consideration at sixteen sittings of the House, and in course of the proceedings Mi. Dillon (May 4th) took objection to the clause giving county councils certain powers as to exceptional distress, contending that its effect would be to transfer the responsibility of relieving such distress from the British Government to the Irish ratepayers. The Chief Secretary said it might be an incidental consequence of the proposal that some expenditure now defrayed by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom would be thrown on the county council, but it was not intended to exempt the Freasury in bearing its share where exceptional relief appeared necessary. He agreed to limit the amount the county council might contribute in any one year. The clause was carried by 179 to 104 Mr Strachey moved an amendment limiting the duration of the agricultural rating grant to five years, but this was (May 16th) negatived by 258 to 107. An amendment by Mr. Lambert by 25 to 107. An amenument by Mr. Lambert for the omission of the provision for the pay-ment of the landloid's share of the poor-rate was defeated by 235 to 70; an amendment by Mr. McKeina, illocating the relief from the poorrate to the occupier instead of to the landlord was rejected by 251 to 78, and an amendment by Sn C. Dilke for the omission of the provision disabling cleigy men from serving as county or district councillors was (May 231 d) negatived by 146 to 68 Among the amendments brought forward on the report stage was one by Sir J. Willox (July 6th) proposing that at all meetings, other than committee meetings, of county or district councils, accredited representatives of the newspaper press should be permitted to attend, and should receive reasonable facilities for obtaining reports of the proceedings, but this was rejected by 288 to 77. An amendment by Mr. H. Plunkett, providing that two counciliors instead of one should be returned for each county electoral division, was negatived, though the Chief Secretary said that if the question were raised in another place, and a very strong opinion was expressed by those who were specially entitled to be heard on the matter, the Government would not resist the change Bill reported July 14th, third reading agreed to July 18th. Read a first time in the Lords (July 19th), and discussed on second reading (July 21st), when Earl Spencer remarked that, although he would have preferred another line of action in regard to Irish local government, he hailed with pleasure and satis-faction the broad and liberal lines on which this Bill had been drawn. Considered in committee (July 25th) and amendments made. An amendment of Lord Morris for including Galway City in the list of county boroughs was objected to

electoral division in a rural district would return two members instead of one, was re-luctantly assented to by Lord Sahsbury, and carried by 78 to 15; but a proposal of the Earl of Dunraven, to omit the provision disabling clergymen from being eligible as members of county or district councils, was defeated by 62 to 26. On the Bill being returned to the Commons, the Galway amendment was dis-allowed by the Speaker on the ground that its insertion by the Lords infringed the privileges of the Commons, and the double-member con-

stituency amendment was agreed to by 116 to 64 [64] "Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, '98 [62] "LOOM I LANGUON ACCOUNT COUNTY AND ACCOUNTY COUNTY CO applied-in distributing £20,000 among county councils and parish councils in Scotland as an addition to, and in the same proportion as, the amounts distributed to them under the principal Act of '96; £25,000 among the police authorities for pay and clothing, in addition to the amount already distributed, £15,000 for providing and maintaining vessels for marine superintendence and otherwise for the enforcement of the Sea Fisheries laws, the balance to be applied for purposes of secondary or technical (including agricultural) education

[65] Looomotives Act, 98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch 2)
--1.a. Aug. 2nd -commences Jan. 1st, '99—E),
introduced by Mi Griffith Boscawen, amends the law with respect to the use of locomotives on highways, and with respect to extraordmary traffic. The Bill was based on the report of the Select Committee on Traction Engines on Roads, '90, and its object is to remove vexations restrictions on the use of traction engines. while at the same time giving ample protection to the ratepayers and others interested in the maintenance and use of public highways. It is concerned with heavy engines only, and does not affect in any way light locomotives known

as motor cars [66] London Bills. The London Municipalities Bill promised in the Queen's Speech was never introduced, but Mr. Baltour assured Mr. W. F. D. Smith (June 10th) that it should be brought in at the earliest possible date next session. The Commons discussed (May 4th) a Bill of the LC.C. for making a trainway over Westminster Bridge and along the Victoria Embankment to Blackfirars Bridge, it being stated in the discussion that it would be left to the committee to which the Bill might be refer to to say how tar the line should be actually carried. The measure was thrown out by 248 to 129. The General Powers Act of the Council enables, them to make a new street in continuation of Rochampton Street, Westminster, a widening of York Road (Battersea and Wandsworth), a widening of the Albert Embankment (Vauyhall), and to reconstruct Rosemary Branch Bridge (Hoxton) over the Regent's Canal, Another Act of the Council has reference to the recep-tion of sewage into the main dramage system from Acton, and provides for payments therefore by the Acton Council in respect of such future use. A third statute amends the Building Act in various respects, including the service of summonses and orders relating to dangerous or neglected structures. The Moncy Act of the Council enables them to raise on capital account during the handcal period April 181, 298. to Sept. 30th, '99, the sum of £9,427,750, but

in this total there are included re-grants o borrowing powers previously granted to the amount of £5,034,328, so that the net aggregate amount of £5,034,320, so that the net aggregation mew borrowing powers amount to £4,334,422, o which £2,364,507 are for the purposes of the Council, and £2,028,915 for loans to other bodies The Council were empowered to increase the possible outlay on the Greenwich tunnel to A 155,750 in accordance with amended estimates. A Bill was brought forward by private undertakers for extending the Thames Embankment from the Victoria Tower Gardens to Lambeth Bridge, and giving powers to acquire property and largely reconstruct the neighbourhood westward, but the measure was rejected (April 25th) by 336 to 84. It was stated that when the new Vauxhall and Lambeth Bridges were completed the County Council itself would be prepared to extend the Embankment. A Bill for the election of a new bridge at Kew, in heu of the existing structure, with approaches, became law. A measure for authorising the became law A measure for authorising the election of buildings in extension of King's Bench Walk upon a portion of the land which had been reclaimed from the foreshore of the Thames and thrown into the Lemple Gardens Induces and thown must be reinjie Gardens was 'strongly opposed and thrown out by a Lords' Committee. A private Act, which became law, authorises the Southwark and Vanithall Water Co to acquire lands, and Constitut additional works, take additional water from the lateral was a constituted. from the Thames, and Luse additional capital, but if the undertaking be purchased within ten years of the passing of the Act by any public body, no additional value shall be deemed to be given to the undertaking by the powers conferred by the measure other than actual expenditure The Middlesex County Council obtained further powers for improving the condition of the Bient and other streams. Second reading of a Bill providing for the conversion of the stock of the Gaslight and Coke (o was carried by 171 to 89 (Maith 10th), and duly considered by a committee. Mr Pickersgill, on the consideration of the Bill, moved (lune 9th) a new clause providing that the conversions of stock authorised by the measure should not take effect until the Company had reduced the pine of their gas to 25 fd. per thousand cubic feet, and that it should not be lawful for the Company to raise the price so reduced except by order of the Board of Trade. Mi Johnson-Ferguson, who was chairman of the committee which considered the Bill, opposed the clause, which was, in the result, incgatived by 214 to 109 (see sect 104) Among other measures which also became law was one for the reconstruction of the capital of the Crystal Palace Co.

London University Commission Bill (see sect, 96). [67] *Lunacy Bill, introduced by the Lord

(87) "Lunary Bill, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, the object of the measure being mainly to safeguard the urgency-order part of the lunary system. Withdrawn in Commons [68] Marriage Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 58— r a Aug 12th—Commences April 1st, '99—E), was introduced by Mi. Perks. The object of this measure is to enable marriages to be solemnised in Nonconformist places of worship without the attendance of the registrar, should the persons intending to be married so desire, There are provisions in the Act enabling parties who prefer a registrar to attend to require such attendance. The Attorney-General, in assenting to the second reading (March 23rd), observed that there were matters of principle

involved which must require consideration later on. The hon and learned gentleman afterwards proposed amendments, which were atterwards proposed amendments, which were duly made in the measure before it became law; and the Government afforded it facilities for passing through the Commons. Where a mariage is solemnised under this Act, each of the parties contracting the marriage is required in some part of the ceremony to make the following declarations, in the presence of the clergyman authorised to solemnise the marriage and of two or more witnesses marriage and of two or more witnesses "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A.B., may not be somed in matrimony to CD". And each of the parties shall say to the other the words following "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, AB., do take thee, CD., to be my lawful wedded wife for husband]," or in heu thereof the words following "I, AB., do take thee, CD. to be my wedded wife for his words with the CD. to be my wedded wife do take thee, CD, to be my wedded wife (or husband)

[69] Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch 14—1 a July 25th), introduced by Mr W Allan The Merchant Shipping Act, '94, limits the hability of the owners of a ship, British or foreign, in respect of damages and occurrences happening or taking place without their actual fault or privity in the manner and to the extent set forth in the Act. A ship owned by British subjects is, however, not recognised under the Act as a British ship until registration, and the owners thereof cannot therefore claim the benefit of the limitation of liability in respect of anything happening previous to registration.

This Act extends the limitation of hability from and including launching of a ship until the registration thereof, provided that the owners, builders, or others interested are not to benefit

for more than three months after the launching [70] *Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch. 44-r.a Aug rath-commences April rst, '99), abolishes the Mercantile Marine Fund and constitutes a General Lighthouse Fund to which is transfered ferred certain light dues and charges tecs are to be paid in respect of the registration, transier, and mortgage of British ships as the Board of Frade, with the consent of the Treasurs, determine, not exceeding those specified in the Act. The general lighthouse authorities are to levy light dues with respect to the voyages made by ships or by way of periodical payment, and not with respect to periodical payment, and not with respect to the lights which a ship passes or from which it derives benefit, and the dues so levited are to take the place of the dues now levited by those authorities. A scale of light dues is set out in the Act. On proof that the vessel has carried, in accordance with the scale and regulations to be made by the Board of Frade, boys between the ages of lifteen and nineteen, there shall be paid to the owner out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, an allowance not exceeding one-fifth of the light dues paid during the year in respect of the dues paid during the year in respect of the ship, but no such payment is to be made in respect of any boy unless he have enrolled himself in the Royal Naval Reserve and agreed to present himself for service when called upon Mr. Ritchie (March 17th) explained on second reading that the complaint of the shipping Vic, ch 38-r.a Aug. 12th), enables a parish industry, that money which was collected for the purpose of lights had been applied to the payment of certain establishment charges engines with their appurtenances and firemen

having nothing to do with lights, would be removed by the passing of the measure. It was impossible altogether to abolish the light dues. Mr G. Bowles moved an amendment declaring that no measure dealing with lights would be satisfactory to this House which did not provide that the expenses of maintaining lights, buoys, and beacons on the coasts of the United Kingdom should be defrayed out of public revenue. This was opposed by Mr. Ritchie, and rejected by 184 to 35. The new clause relative to allowances for boys was inserted at the instance of Mr Ritchie (July 27th), who then stated that no less than 30 per cent, of the petty officers and seamen serving on British merchant vessels were foreigners. Government allowance would be equal to 20 per cent of the light dues in each year in respect of a vessel carrying boy sailors on the following scale -Under 500 tons, one boy; between 500 and 1000, two, up to 2000, three; and an additional boy for every 1000 tons. The scale may be modified from time to time. The clause was carried by 189 to 37

[71] Militia Ballot Law Amendment Bill, was introduced by the Larl of Wemyss. The clauses of the Bill were, he said, taken verbatim from those relating to the milita ballot that formed an integral part of Mr. Cardwell's "Army Regulation Bill" as introduced in '71, though they were afterwards dropped out of that measure. They were made to apply to the whole male population from the age of 18 to 35, but I ord Wennys, in moving second reading of ins Bill (July 181), and he would propose in committee, should the Bill reach that stage, to limit its operation to make sof the age of 20 years only who are not at the time serving voluntarily in some other force than the militia. The Marquis of Eursdowne, who had on a previous occasion described the machinery for setting the ballot in motion "as somewhat ancient, and as in all probability requiring revision, undertook to examine the machinery of the ballot during the autumn. The Government saw no reason for introducing compulsion in any shape, but they recognised that the power of enforcing service in the infiltra at a time of emergency, when the security of the country was threatened, was available one. Withdrawn.

Nonconformist Marriages (Attendance of Regis-

[72] *Outdoor Relief (Ireland) Act, '98 (61 and 62 Vict, ch 57-1 a Aug 12th), makes temporary provision for relief of distress in Ireland by extending the power to grant outdoor relier in food and fuel, confirming expenditure previously incurred by the guardians, and in-

demnifying them
[73] *Parish Churches (Scotland) Bill. principal object of this measure was to adapt the ecclesiastical arrangements of parishes in Scotland to the changes which have taken, and are still taking place from time to time owing to the large extension of towns, and to the migration of the population from one portion of a town or district to another Introduced by Lord Balton, passed Lords, with amend-ments, opposed on second reading in Commons, but second reading carried by 90 to 28. With-

drawn July 28th
[74] *Parish Fire Engines Act, '98 (61 and 62

provided by such bolough or district council shall be used for extinguishing fires in the

parish.

(75) Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, '98 (for and 6z Vict., ch. 25-r.a. July 25th—E. and S.).

Introduced by Mr. W. F. D. Smith, the object of the measure being, among other things, to render every person whose name appears on the Register of Chemists and Druggists eligible to be elected a "member" of the Pharmaceutical Soutety of Great Brutan.

Society of Great Britain.
[76] *Poisons Bill, to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances such as butter of antimony, carbolic acid, chloride of zinc and its solutions, hydrochloric, miric and sulphunic acid, unless diluted in manner prescribed by the Pharmacopous, and substances sold for poisoning insects or vermin. Introduced by

the Duke of Devonshire, passed Lords, diopped

in Commons.

[77] *Poor Law (Sootland) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 21-ra. July 25th—commenced Oct. 1st, '98). The objects are to reduce in Scotland the period for acquiring a residential settlement to three years, and to make English and Irish boin paupers irremovable from Scotland after five years of residence, and in the case of other English and Irish paupers and all Scotland paupers to give an appeal against removal to the Local Government Board for Scotland

[78] Foor Law Unions Association (Expenses) Act, 98 (6) & 62 Vict, ch 19—ra July 25th), was introduced by Mr. W. F. Lawrence It provides for the establishment of a Poor Law Unions Association in England and Wales for the purposes of consultation as to their common interests, and the discussion of matteristelating to the poor law and other wise to their powers and duties, and enables boards of guardians to contribute to the expenses of the Association. The guardians of any union may, when empowered by, and subject to any regulations made by the Local Government Board, pay any sum not exceeding £5 in any year as a subscription to the Association, as well as the reasonable expenses of the attendance of not more than two representatives at meetings of the Association.

[79] "Post Office Guarantee Acts, '98 (61 and 62 Vict, ch. 18 and 59-1 a July 25th and August 15th—L) The first of these measures extends the exercise of the powers previously conferred upon a rural district council, parish council, and parish meeting respectively of undertaking to pay any loss out of the provision of additional postal or other facilities provided by the Postmaster General within their own area to facilities provided outside their boundary it such council or meeting shall be of opinion that the additional facilities are for the benefit of the contributory place, while the other act extends to borough and urban district councils the guaranteeing powers already possessed by rural councils.

[80] 'Prisons Bill. Sir M W. Ridley, in moving second reading (March 24th), adverted to what had been done by the Prisons Commissioners on the recommendation of the committee of which Mi. H Gladstone was chairman (whose services and those of the committee he on behalf of the Government cordially acknowledged). The Bill was designed to make certain amendments in the laws relating to prisons. As a preliminary to the general consideration, and as a first step towards consolidation, it was

proposed to give statutory recognition to the virtual amalgamation of the administration of convict prisons and local prisons. The principal amendment proposed concerned local or shortsentence prisons only. It was proposed that the Secretary of State should be invested in the case of local prisons, as he was already in the case of convict prisons, with the power of making the code of rules, subject only to the veto of Parliament. This power would include the regulation of the nature of the hard labour, with some regard to the varying characteristics with some regard to the varying characteristics and circumstances of prisoners. Proposals were also included for a better classification of prisoners, remission of sentences by way of reward for good behaviour, and allowing part payment of a fine to be equivalent to serving a proportionate part of the sentence of imprisonment in default Mr. Atherley Jones moved the rejection of the measure, and Sir C. Cameron seconded the amendment. Mr. H. Gladstone welcomed the Bill as an instalment. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Davitt and others (March 28th) criticised the measure. Mr. T. P. O'Connor (April 4th) condemned what he described as the starvation diet given in prisons. Mr. Asquith approved the clause of the Bill which enabled the principle of discrimination in the treatment of prisoners to be applied with far greater flexibility than at present, and suggested greater flexibility than at present, and suggested that the Home Secretary should make a special inquiry into the subject of starvation diet and into the allegations as to sleeplessness. The Home Secretary in reply said the Committee appointed by the last Government suggested many sweeping changes, and he thought he night fairly claim that a great proportion of them had been carried out. He could not admit that there was starvation diet. could not admit that there was starvation diet, but thought some dietary improvements might be made, and promised that an inquiry into the subject should be instituted. He also undertook to consider various other questions, in-cluding the diminution of the period of solitary confinement. The Bill was read a second time, and afterwards referred to the Standing Committee on Law. In the Giand Committee an amendment of Mr Davitt proposing that one of the Prisons Commissioners should be a medical man skilled in mental diseases was cairred against the Government by 35 to 8. The Home Secretary in course of the proceedings made concessions on the question of the administration of corporal punishment On the report stage the Home Scaretary moved to ount the words requiring that one of the Prisons Commissioners should be a medical man skilled in mental diseases, and the omisson was carried by 178 to 81. As the *Prison Act, '98 (or & 62 Vict, ch 41, the measure received 1.a Aug 12th 1t commences Jan. 1st, '99, though sects. 6 and 9 begin to operate on the date when the first rules made under the Act come into force—E) Makes the Prison Commissioners directors of convict prisons; enables the Secretary of State to make prison rules for the government of local prisons as well as of convict prisons, which are to be laid on the table and are subject to the veto of either House; provides for the appointment of boards of visitors for convict prisons; and enacts that the mode in which sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment with or with-out hard labour are to be carried out in prison may be regulated by prison rules, and that in making such rules regard shall be had to the

sex, age, health, industry, and conduct of the

prisoners.
Prison rules shall not authorise the infliction of corporal punishment-(a) except in the case of a prisoner under sentence of penal servitude, or convicted of felony, or sentenced to haid labour; nor (b) except for mutiny or incitement to mutiny, or gross personal violence to an officer or servant of the prison; nor (c) except by order of the board of visitors or visiting committee of the prison, after inquiry on oath held by them at a meeting spenally summoned for the purpose, and consisting of not less than three persons, two of them being justices of the peace provided that the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, appoint a metropolitan police magistrate or stipendary magistrate to take the place of the board or committee, and the magistrate shall in any such case have the same powers as the board or committee order under this section shall not be carried into effect until it has been confirmed by the Secretary of State, to whom a copy of the notes of evidence and a report of the sentence and of the grounds on which it was passed shall forth-with be furnished. Such report shall be embodied in the annual report of the Prisons Commissioners

Prisoners not sentenced to penal servitude or hard labout are to be divided into three divisions. Where a person is sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, the court may, if it thinks fit, having regard to the nature of the offence and the antecedents of the offender, direct that he be treated as an offender of the first division or as an offender of the second division, though if no direction is given the offender is to be treated as an offender of the third division. But any person imprisoned for default in payment of a debt, including a civil debt recoverable summarily, or in default or in lieu of distress to satisfy a sum of money adjudged to be paid by order of a court of summary jurisdiction, when the imprisonment is to be without hard labour, is to be placed in a separate division and treated under special prison rules, and is not to be placed in associaton with criminal prisoners, not to be com-pelled to wear prison dress unless his own clothing is unfit for use. Any person im-prisoned for default of entering into a recognisance or finding sureties for keeping the peace, or for being of good behaviour, is to be treated under the same rules as an offender of the second division, unless he is a convicted prisoner, or unless the court direct that he be treated under the same rules as an offender of the first division. Provision may be made by prison rules for enabling a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, whether by one sentence or cumulative sentences for a period prescribed by the rules, to earn by special industry and good conduct a remission of a portion of his inprisonment, and on his discharge his sentence shall be deemed to have expired. Under sect 9, where a person is committed to prison for nonpayment of a sum adjudged to be paid by the conviction of any court of summary jurisdiction, then, on payment to the governor of the prison, under conditions prescribed by prison rules, of any sum in pair satisfaction of the sum so adjudged to be paid, and of any charges for which the prisoner is liable, the term of imprisonment shall be reduced by a number

which the prisoner is sentenced as the sum so paid bears to the sum for which he is so liable. [81] "Private Bill Procedure (Scotland) Bill. The

[81] *Private Bill Procedure (Socilard) Bill. The object of the measure was to provide for improving and extending the procedure for obtaining par hamentary powers by way of provisional orders in matters relating to Sociland Discussed on second reading (March 31st and April 4th), much sympathy being expressed with the object in view, but objection being taken to the method by which it was proposed to attain it Bill referred to a select committee, who reported the Bill with amendments, and made a special report in course of which they stated that, apart from matters of detail, there remained only one question of difficulty and importance—viz, the constitution of the tribunal which was to conduct the local inquiry provided undur the Bill. A substantial minority was of opinion that the tribunal should be composed of members of the two Houses, but various objections to this were put forward, and the disadvantages in the view of the majority made it expedient to prefer a tribunal composed of persons who are not necessarily members of either House

persons who are not necessarily members of either House [82] "Public Buildings Expenses Act, '98 (6) Vict ch 5-ra April 18th, provides for the application out of the realised surplus of the financial year 1897-98 (see article Finance, National) of the sum of \$\mathcal{L}_{1,5}\$-50,000 towards defraying the expenses of the purchase of idand and buildings, and the construction of buildings and works in connection with certain public departments, as follows—

Estimated Cost.

Public offices (Westminster site), completion of purchase of site, and crection of buildings and works connected there with

Science and Art Buildings at South Kensington Completion of Admiralty, including extension

extension Post Office buildings (Queen Victoria Street and West Kensington), purchase of buildings, electron of buildings, and works connected therewith 700,000* 800,000 275,000

. 300,000 £2,550,000

by the rules as an offender of the first division. Provision may be made by prison rules for enabling a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, whether by one sentence of computative sentences for a period prescribed by the rules, to earn by special industry and good conduct a remission of a portion of his imprisonment, and on his discharge his sentence shall be deemed to have expired. Undersect 9, where a person is committed to prison for monitoring of a sum adjudged to be paid by the conviction of any court of summary jurisdiction, then, on payment to the governor of the prison, under conditions prescribed by prison rules, of any sum in pair satisfaction of the sum so adjudged to be paid, and of any charges for which the prisoner is liable, the term of imprisonment shall be reduced by a number of days bearing as nearly as possible the same proportion to the total number of days for

[83] *Public Works Loans Act '98 (61 and 62 Vict. ch. 54—r.a. Aug. 12th) authorises the (a) for the purpose of loans by the Public Works (a) for the purpose of loans by the Tublic Works Loan Commissioners, of any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £5,000,000, (b) for the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £80,000 Also authorises the Public Works Loans Commissioners to lend in Great Britain in respect of any work for which the managers of asylum districts or of school districts are respectively authorised to borrow under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

Registration (Ireland) Act (see sect 63)

[84] "Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98 (61 & Vict ch o-ra July 1st) enacts that any man belonging to the first class of the army reserve, whose character on transfer to the army reserve is good, shall, if he so agrees in writing, be hable during the hist twelve months of his service in that reserve to be called out on permanent service without such proclamation of communication to or meeting of Parliament as is mentioned in and required by the Reserve Forces Act, but the number of the men so hable is not at any one time to exceed five thousand, and the power of so calling out men is not to be exercised except when they are required for service outside the United Kingdom when wailike operations are in preparation of in progress, a man so called out is not to be hable to serve for more than twelve months, any agreement under the section may be revoked by three months' notice in writing. and any exercise of the power of calling out the men is to be reported to Parliament as soon as may be. The Act also authorises the employment of any member of the militia volunteering to serve in any place outside the United King-dom for a period not exceeding one year whether an order embodying the militia is in force or not at the time

[85] *Revenue Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch 46-1 a. Aug. 12th), makes numerous detailed amendments in the laws relating to customs and inland revenue tit, for instance, adds to the customs table of prohibitions and restrictions, fictitious stamps and instruments or materials for marking them, and advertisements or notices of foreign lotteries, and provides for the forfeiture of used stamps denoting the payment of Inland Revenue which are in the possession of any person who is a maker of seller of any dutiable article, and who might thus use them again.

[86] *Seed Supply and Potato Spraying (Ireland) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch 50-1,a Aug 12th), provides for the supply of seed potatoes, seed oats, and spraying machines and material to occupiers and cultivators of land in Ireland, and for the employment of instructors in the use of such machines and material.

[87] Service Franchise Bill. Mr Marks introduced this Bill, the object being explained to be to prevent large classes of persons, such as constables and shop assistants, being deprived of the tranchise by reason of the restricted interpretation put on certain provisions of the Representation of the People Acts in some the Representation of the People Acts in some recent decisions. Discussed on second reading, March and, when Mr. Knox, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. W. Allen, and Mr. McKenna opposed it, and Mr. McKenna opposed it, asing, etc., exercisable by universities and and Sir J. B. Maple and the Solicitor-General

expressed approval of it. Debate adjourned.

Dropped.
[88] *Sheriff's Tenure of Office (Scotland) Act, 198 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 8—r.a Iuly 1st), provides for the 1-moval of a sheriff by order of the Secretary for Scotland upon a report prepared at his instance by the Loid President of the Court of Session and the Lord Justice Clerk declaring that the sheriff is by reason of inability or misbehaviour unit for his office. such order to be laid before Pai hament and to be subject to veto by either House. If the sheriff is removed before he has completed ten years' service on ground of inability, an annuity may be granted him by the Treasury.

[89] Societies' Borrowing Powers Act, '98 (61 & [89] Societies Borrowing Powers act, so on & 62 Vict, (A 15—1 a July 25th), was introduced by M1. Horace Plunkett, and empowers a society, as defined by this Act, by rule duly registered, to provide that it may receive deposits and borrow money at interest from its market. In the processor, "Societies" members, or from other persons. "Society means a specially authorised society registered, or seeking registration, under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, having for its object the cication of funds to be lent out to the members of the society of for their benefit, and having in its rules provisions that no part of its funds shall be divided by way of profit, bonus, dividend, or otherwise among its members, and that all money lent to members shall be applied to such purpose as the society or its committee of management may approve [90] Solicitors (Ireland) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict.,

ch 17-1 a July 15th), was introduced by Mr. Hemphill, and amends and consolidates the laws relating to solicitors and to the services of indentured apprentices in Iteland. The measure seeks to place Irish solutions and their apprentices and clerks in the same position as their English brethren.

[91] Special Juries Act, '98, was introduced by Mi Waii (61 Vict, ch. 6—1 a May 23rd), repeals the provisions of a section of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, requiring the sheriff to summon a sufficient number of special jurymen "not exceeding forty-eight in and enables the High Court to make rules with respect to special juries, and thereby to repeal or after any rules made under any previous act with respect to special juries.

[92] *Suffragan Bishops Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict.,

ch 11-ra July 1st), by explanation of the Act of Henry VIII makes it lawful to appoint as suffragan bishop a person already consecrated as a bishop, in which case the letters patent presenting him shall not require his consecration.

Secriation.

Teachers' Registration (see sect. 52)

Teachers' Superannuation (see sect. 51)

[93] "Telegraph (Money) Act, '98 (on & 62 Vict, ch. 33—1.a Aug. 2nd), provides for a grant of £1,000,000 (making £2,300,000 in all) for the development of the telephanic system

[94] "Union of Benefices Act, '98 (or & 62 Vict, ch. 22—1. Illy 2xth, chages that a scheme for

ch 23-1 d. July 25th), enacts that a scheme for the removal of a church or parsonage under the Union of Benefices Act, 1800, may be made if it provides for the erection of another church or parsonage for a benefice within or partly within the Metropolitan Police District.

not to be exercised without the consent of the Board of Agriculture; makes provision for the application of capital money; and in other respects amends the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1880.

[96] "University of London Act, '98 (or & 62 Vict., ch. 62—r.a Aug. 12th), makes provision for the reconstitution of the University of

London as a teaching as well as an examining body, and for the appointment of a statutory pody, and for the appointment of a statutory commission for the purpose. These commissioners are to consist in the first instance of I ord Davey (chairman), the Bishop of London (Dr. Creighton), Sir William Roberts, M.D. Fellow Univ. Lond., Sir Owen Roberts, D.C.L., Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Regius Processes of Great High Carbon, Michael Factors. B.C.L., Richard Clavernouse Jeob, Regius Fro-fessor of Greek, Univ. Camb, Michael Foster, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, Univ Camb, and Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B. Chairman of the Convocation, Univ. Lond Her Majesty may appoint a secretary to the Her Majesty may appoint a secretary to the Commissioners, and may appoint a person to fill any vacancy occurring among the Commissioners, but the name of every person so appointed a Commissioner is to be laid before Parliament. The Commissioners may, with the consent of the Treasury as to number, appoint or employ such persons as they may think necessary for the execution of their duties under this Act; and there shall be paid to the secretary and to any persons appointed or employed by the Commissioners such remuneration as the Treasury may assign, which remuneration and all expenses of the Commissioners incurred with the sanction of the Treasury are to be paid by Parliament. The powers of the Commissioners are to continue until the end of the year 1899, but may be con-tinued, though not beyond the year 1900 The Commissioners are to make statutes and regulations for the University in general accordance with the scheme of the report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the diaft charter for the proposed Gresham University, but subject to certain modifications specified or indicated in the schedule to this Act, and to any other modifications which may appear to them expedient after considering the changes which have taken place in London education of a university type since the date of that report, and any representations made to them by or on behalf of the Senate or Convocation or any fifty graduates of the University, or by or on behalf of any body or person directly offected. When any thetate or regulation has or on behalf of any body or person directly affected. When any statute or regulation has been made by the Commissioners, a notice of its having been made, and of the place where copies of it can be obtained, is to be published in the London Gazzite, and the statute or regulation is to be laid before Parliament; it is not to be valid until it has been approved by Her Majesty in Council, and if either House present an address praying the Queen to withhold her assent from the statute or regulation, or any nart thereof, no further proceedings or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken on it, or on the opposed part of it, though this shall be twithout prejudice to the making of a new statute or regulation. The Senate or Convocation of the University. or any other person or body directly affected by such statute or regulation, may petition Her Majesty in Council to withhold her approval, and Her Majesty in Council may refer any such petition to the Privy Council, a committee of which may hear the petitioner personally or by counsel and report on the matter. After the

expiration of the powers of the Commissioners the Senate of the University may make statutes and regulations for altering of supplementing any of the statutes or regulations made by the Commissioners, but this power is subject to the foregoing provisions, and any statute must be communicated in draft to Convocation, be communicated in diant to Convocation, whose opinion thereon is to be taken into consideration. For the purposes of this Act the South-Eastern Agricultural College at When is to have such privileges as it would have had if situated within the administrative county of London; nothing in the Act is to affect the rights or pivileges of any of the Inns of Court or of the Incorporated Law Society, and exist-ing fellows, though retaining their fellowship for life, are no longer to be, as such, members of the Senate The provisions of the schedule to the Act to which effect is to be given by the Commissioners in framing statutes and regula-tions have reference to, among other things, the constitution of the Schate, and are against the adoption or imposition of a religious test,

or the imposition of disability on ground of sec. [97] *Vaccination Bill. Mr Chaplin, in asking leave to introduce this measure (March 18th), remarked that one of the recommendations of the Vaccination Commission related to the kind of lymph which ought to be used in future. There had been some remarkable discoveries in recent years in regard to the results which it was proved were obtained by the preservation of lymph taken from the call in glycerine, and if they took advantage of them they would go far to revolutionise the whole of they would go far to revolutionise the whole of the present system of public vaccination. The inquiries of the Royal Commission had been strengthened and confirmed by further investi-gations conducted by Sn Richard Thorne and Di Copeman, on behalf of the Local Government Board, into the system in practice abroad. Those gentlemen found in the hist place that when the lymph was mixed with glycerine all extraneous organisms were destroyed; such as the microbes of tubertle, crysnelas and as the microbes of tubertle, crysipelas, and diphtheria, secondly, that the lymph could be kept for long periods, and upon an emergency large quantities could with facility be supplied; and thirdly—which was a matter of the first importance—the necessity of arm-to-arm vaccination, and consequently all risk and possibility of inoculation with syphilis, whatever it may have been heretofore, wholly disappeared. While the Bill provided that vaccination would continue, as at present, to be obligatory, vaccina-tion by anything but call lymph would cease to be obligatory. And, as vaccination from arm to aim would cease to be compulsory, there would be no necessity for the attendance of children at the stations to provide the required lymph for others. On this point the Government adopted another recommendation of the Comadopted another recommendation of the Commission—viz that vaccination should be domiciliary, and accordingly the Bill provided that the vaccinator would be required to attend at the house of the child. In this way they would assimilate as mearly as possible the law and practice in England to what it is in Scotland, where vaccination has never been the difficulty that it is sometimes with us. In addition to this it was proposed that where children must now be vaccinated within these

nation at twelve months than at three. He had been unable to accept the recommendation that any one objecting to vaccination might escape obligation by simply making a statutory de-claration to that effect. It seemed to him that this would make vaccination a dead-letter, and nothing could be more unfortunate or injurious to the community. He observed that the Com-missioners themselves were not united on that point. Where they were agreed, and where the Government were disposed to meet them, was in the recommendation that where people conscientiously objected they might be relieved from the imposition of repeated penalties. Bill duly introduced. On second reading (April 19th) Sii W. Foster said he regarded the proposed extension of the age limit, the regulation as to where vaccination was to be performed, and the use of a new form of lymph as valuable provisions, but he thought it would be advisable to abolish compulsion altogether and allow to aboust compuision atogether and allow parents with conscientious scruples to escape from penalties on making a formal declaration before a court that they objected to vaccination. Mr. T. Bayley, in inoving the rejection of the measure, expressed the belief that sanitation, measure, expressed the benefit that sanitation, isolation, and cleanliness would do more to prevent disease than vaccination. Mr Steadman seconded the amendment. The debate was resumed on May oth, when Mi. Hazell said public opinion against compulsory vaccinations. nation in his constituency of Leicester was as nation in his constituency of Lettester was as-strong as it had ever been. In course of further discussion Mr. Channing, Mi Labouchere and Mr. Ascord also expressed themselves as adverse to compulsion. The motion for second leading was carried by 277 to 23, and a further motion to refer the Bill to the Standing Committee on Law was adopted by 201 to 50. In Grand Committee the period within which the child was to be vaccinated was, on the motion of Mr. Carlile, shortened from the twelve months proposed in the Bill to six months.
Considerable discussion arose at more than one sitting of the Committee on an amendment of Sir W. Foster similar in effect to that which he afterward's proposed in the House, only that it met the case of the conscientious objector by enabling him to merely make a statutory declaration and deliver it to the local registral of births. Several amendments to this amendment were moved. One of them, proposing that a declaration should be made before not less than two magistrates in petty sessions, or before any of the persons authorised by Act to administer oaths, was rejected by 28 to 15, and Sir W. Foster's proposal itself was defeated by 26 to 24 (June 21st). The sub-section relative to children in any infirmary or institution was inserted at the instance of Mr. Channing, and words were put in providing that the vaccinator should offer to vaccinate the child with should one to vacchate the thin with glycerinated calf lyinph, "or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board." The new clause as to the treatment of prisoners as first-class misdemeanants was added on the motion of Mr. Channing (July 1st). Sir Wm. Priestley moved (July 1st) that no proceedings should be taken against any parent or person who had been convicted on account of the same child until after it had reached the age of five years, and no such parent or person should be liable to a penalty under the section

the clause but it was carried against him by 20 to 11, the age of "four" being then substituted for "five." The clause as amended was added to the Bill. Bill considered by the Commons 41s amended July 19th, when Sir W. Foster moved the insertion of the following clause:—"Where a child is by this Act required to be vaccinated within six months from the birth of the child, the parent of person having the custody of the child may, not less than twe months before the expiration not less than twe months before the expiration of the six months from the birth of the child, make a statutory declaration and conscientious objection to the vaccination of the child before onlection to the vaccination of the testing sensions, and if the statutory declaration is, within seven days after its date, delivered to the vaccination officer for the distinct in which the child resides, the vaccination officer shall register the same, and shall, if required, deliver to the parent or other person making the declaration a certificate of such registration, and thereupon an order shall not be made or proceedings taken with reference to the non-vaccination of the child

mentioned in the certificate.' M1. Chaplin felt unable to accept this, but it Mi. Chaplin felt unable to accept this, out it was supported from his own side by Capt. Chalone, Mr Wharton, Mr. Carlile, and others, and Mr Balfour at length suggested a compromise (offering at the same time to limit the operation of the Bill to five years), which Mr. Chaplin on the next day moved as follows:— "No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under sect. 29 or sect. 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1867 if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices in petty sessions that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days theteafter delivers to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such justices of such conscientious objection. Si justices of such conscientious objection. Sin W Foster proposed to substitute for the words "satisfies two justices," "makes a statutory declaration before two justices," but this was rejected by 158 to 101, the ministerial clause being then agreed to (It was subsequently slightly amended) Mr. Balfour, in course of the proceedings on the clause, said it would not be the duty of the magistrate to cross-examine the paient as to the grounds of his objection to yaccination. The magistrate would objection to vaccination. The magistrate would have to be convinced, not whether a man's belief was well or ill founded, but whether as a matter of fact the belief existed and was a genuine one All the words of Sir Wm.
Priestley's clause after "four years" were
omitted, on the motion of the Solicitor-General, by 247 to 61. Mi. Chaplin, replying to Mr. Labouchere (July 25th), stated that the obliga-tion to satisfy two magistrates of conscientious objection to vaccination must be undertaken by the person in custody of the child, and if the father was prevented by unavoidable causes from performing the duty, its performance would naturally fall entirely on the mother. Mr. James Lowther, on third reading (July 30th), moved to re-commit the Bill in respect of clause 1 (vaccination within six months after birth), clause 2 (provision against repeated penalties), and Mr. Chaplin's conscience clause. Mr. Vicary Gibbs seconded the motion, which should be liable to a penalty under the section if he satisfied the court that he conscientiously believed vaccination would be prejudicial to believed vaccination would be prejudicial to tellers, consisted of 25 Cenord reading of the Bill was agreed to in the House of Lords Aug. 2nd On the order for committee (Aug. 4th) the Marquis of Ailesbury proposed the rejection of the measure. Lord Lister contended generally that it would be better to pass the Bill as sent to them from the Common than to have the to them from the Commons than to have no Bill at all. He, however, regarded the failure to deal in the measure with revaccination as a serious omission. Lord Harris said during the recess the Government would con-sider whether they were in a position to bring in a Bill next year on the subject of revaccination The amendment for the rejection of the Bill being negatived, the House went into committee, whereupon the Earl of Feversham moved to omit the conscience clause. After a debate, in which the Prime Minister spoke in defence of the course taken by the Government, the committee divided and struck out the clause by 40 votes to 38. Third teading was (Aug. 5th) agreed to, after Lord Feversham had observed that he still thought it a pity that some compromise could not be come to with respect to the conscience clause. Late in the same evening, on the Bill being returned to the Commons, Mr. Chaplin moved in effect to reinstate the conscience clause, and in the result the motion was carried by 129 to 34. On the Bill being again before the Peeis (Aug 8th), Lord Harris moved that their lordships should Lord Rocket that their lordships should not insist upon their amendment striking out the clause—Lord Rookwood, Viscount Galway, Lord Zouche of Haryngworth, Lord Stammote, Lord Glenesk, the Earl of Feversham, Lord Aldenham, and the Earl of Pottsmouth, who are all in the ordinary way supporters of the Government, successively joined in opposing the reinstatement of the clause. The Marquis of Salisbury strongly urged their lordships to agree with the Commons, and in the result the motion for reinstating the clause was

carried by 55 to 45.
[98] As the *Vaccination Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict , 1983 As the "Vaccination act, so (or co 2 vice, ch 49), the Bill received ra Aug 12th, and it commences, except as specially provided, Jan 1st, '99, and remains in force until Jan 1st, 1904—E. The period within which the child is to be vaccinated is extended from three months to six months from birth the requirement to take the child to a public vaccinator is repealed, and the public vaccinator shall, if the parent or and the public vaccinator shall, it the parent or other person having charge of the child so require, visit the home of the child for the purpose of vaccinating the child. If the child is not vaccinated within four months after birth, the public vaccinator, after at least 24 hours notice to the parent, shall visit the home of the child, and shall offer to vaccinate the child with all varieties of times he and the child with glycerinated calf lymph, or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board The public vaccinator shall not vaccinate a child if, in his opinion, the condition of the house in which it resides is condition of the house in which it resides is such, or there is or has been such a recent prevalence of infectious disease in the district, that it cannot be safely vaccinated, and in that case shall give a certificate of postponement of vaccination, and shall forthwith give notice of any such certificate to the medical officer of health for the district. No regulation of any infirmary or institution shall compel a parent to cause or permit the vaccination of a child at any time earlier than six months from

Vaccination Act of '67, if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices, or a stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrate, in petty sessions, that he conscien-tiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such justices or magistrate of such conscientious objection. This section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act, but in its appli-cation to a child born before the passing of this Act there shall be substituted for the period of four months from the birth of the child the period of four months from the pass-ing of this Act." An order directing that a child be vaccinated shall not be made on any person who has previously been convicted of non-compliance with a similar order relating to the same child. No proceedings shall be taken against any parent or person who has been convicted on account of the same child, until it has reached the age of four years. Persons committed to prison on account of non-compliance with any order or non-payment of fines or costs under the Vaccination Acts shall be treated in the same way as first-class mis-demeanants. The Local Government Board may by order, in exceptional circumstances, require the guardians to provide vaccination stations for the vaccination of children with glycerinated calf lymph or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board, and modify as respects the area to which the order applies, and during the period for which it is in force, the provisions of this Act requiring the public vaccinator to visit the home of the child otherwise than on request of the parent. The cleik of any sanitary authority which shall maintain a hospital for the treatwhich shall maintain a hospital for the treat-ment of small-pox patients shall keep a list of the names, addiesses, agos, and condition as to vaccination of all small-pox patients treated in the hospital, and shall at all reasonable times allow searches to be made therein, and upon demand give a copy of every entry in the same on payment of a fee of 6d. for each seatch and ad for each eary

and 3d for each copy
[99] *Vagrancy Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 39—
r a Aug. 12th—commenced Oct. 12th, '98: E), enacts that every male person who (a) knowingly lives wholly or in part on the carnings of prostitution, or (b) in any public place persistently solicits or importunce for immoral purposes, solicits of importants for immoral purposes, shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond within the meaning of the Vagrancy Act, '24, and may be dealt with accordingly. If it is made to appear to a court of summary jurisdiction by information on oath that there is reason to suspect that any house or any part of a house and the property of the court 15 used by a female for purposes of prostitution, and that any male person residing in or fre-quenting the house is living wholly or in part on the earnings of the prostitute, the court may issue a warrant authorising any constable to enter and search the house and to arrest that male person. Where a male person is proved to live with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute, and has no visible means of subsistence, he shall, unless he can satisfy the court to the contrary, be deemed to be knowingly to cause or permit the vaccination of a child any time earlier than six months from birth.

"No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under sect. 29 or sect. 31 of the was struck out by the Lords, and on the return of the Bill to the Commons a motion of the Home Secretary agreeing with the action of

the Lords was carried by 117 to 40.
Colonel Dalbiac introduced (Feb. 11th) a
Criminal Law Amendment Bill whose object
was to punish souleneurs and souleneuses, and there was a short discussion on it (Maich rith).

there was a short discussion on it (Maich IIIII). Dropped.

[100] Working Men's Dwellings Bill, brought in by Sir A. Hickman "to provide facilities for the acquisition by working men of their own dwellings" Sir H. Vincent having proposed second reading (June 8th), Mr. McKenna moved an amendment declaring that in any measure for facilitating the acquisition of dwellings for the working class by the use of public money, the freehold should be vested in public bodies and not in the individual. After speeches by and not in the individual. After speeches by Mr. Buins, Mr. T. W. Russell (who on behalf of the Government agreed to the second reading with a view to the measure being sent to a Select Committee), Mr. Asquith, and others, the amendment was negatived by 18; to 82, Second reading was then agreed to, but, on objection being taken to the proposed reference to a select committee, the further proceedings stood adjourned. Dropped.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

[101] Burial Grounds .- A committee on this subject which sat in the session of '97 and took evidence was reappointed March 14th, '98, the terms of reference being "to inquire into the subject of burial grounds provided by local authorities, under the Public Health (Interments) Act, 79, and other Acts, to inquire whether any alterations in the existing law are necessary, especially in regard o the consecration of the ground, the provision of chapels, the allocation of fees, and the appointment of chaplain, and to repoil thereon." Mr. Jebb was reappointed chailman The committee in their repoil (July 27th) state that they have taken evidence from 28 witnesses, religious official energy and the local control of the including offic al representatives of the Local Government Board and the Home Office, ministers of religion, members of local authorities, and other persons. The committee give an outline of the provisions of the existing law an outline of the provisions of the existing law so fai as they relate to the subject of this inquiry, and in course of their report set forth that the objection of Nonconformists to the consecration of burial grounds is to certain legal consequences which consecration carries with it. "If a Nonconformist is buried by a Nonconformist minister in the consecrated part of a cemeter y (under the Burral Acts), his friends must pay the fees to the incumbent, although must pay the rees to the incumbent, authough the latter is not present, and renders no service of any kind. Before a Nonconformist burnal can take place in the consecrated part, forty-eight hours' notice must be given to the incumbent. These seem to be in practice the matters which cause most complaint." The committee express the opinion that the existing laws relating to burial should be consolidated. simplified, and amended, and that their administration should be concentrated in a single

to apply for the consecration of any part of a cemetery, and if a demand for consecrated ground should be made by a reasonable number of parishioners, then the Local Government Board should intervene, and apply for consecration. There should also be a right of appeal to the Local Government Board as to the extent and situation of the ground to be consecrated. In such cases the legal fees for consecration should be paid by those who have demanded it Consecration should not prevent the performance in the conseciated ground of such Christian and orderly services, other than the service of the Church of England, as may be desired by the relatives of the deceased, in accordance with the Burial Laws Amendment Act of '85. Having regard to the proposals which the committee make in the interests of those who desire consecrated ground, they recommend, on the other hand, that in the unconsecrated ground the system of allotments under the Burial Acts should be continued. Under this enactment portions of the unconsecrated ground of cemeteries have frequently been allotted to a particular religious body, and the Home Office holds that such allotment confers an exclusive right on the religious body to which it is granted. In every cemeter y the chapel of chapels which may hereafter be erected at the cost of the ratepayers should be unconsecrated, and be open to all. A religious body should have power, with the consent of the local authority, to eject at its own cost a chapel for services according to the rites of that body; and if the local authority should refuse consent, there should be an appeal to the Local Government Board. "All ecclesiastical fees, other than fees for services rendered, should be abolished in cemeteries which may hereafter be provided by local authorities. With regard to existing cometeries, we recommend that the present fees should be continued until the next vacancy, or for fifteen years, whichever period should be the longer; but if there should be a desire sooner to commute such fees by local agreement under proper safeguards, facilities to effect that object should be afforded. The fees chargeable Should be afforded. The fees chargeable should be of the same amount in the consecrated and the unconsecrated parts of a cemetery. The scale of fees to be paid for services rendered should be fixed by the local authority, subject to an appeal to the Government Department, and such fees should be paid to the ministers of all religious bodies alike. Fees to clerks and other ecclesiastical officers should be abolished, but equitable compensation should be given to existing holders of those offices." The parochial clergy should be bound to officiate in consecrated ground where the service of the Church of England is required, subject to their statutory light to appoint a duly qualified substitute. right to appoint a duly qualified substitute. The local authority should have no power to appoint a chaplain. The forty-eight hours notice to incumbents, at present required under the Burial Laws (Amendment) Act, '85, should be abolished, and the local authority should have power to determine what notice ministration should be concentrated in a single Government depailment, which should be the Local Government Board. The committee and to unconsecrated ground. Subject to the Local Government Board. The committee foregoing provisions, the existing power of suggest, among other things, that the local authority should have discretionary power to apply for the consecrated ground should be retained. The existing law, which secures apply for the consecrated ground against being converted and that if the local authority should decline

equal protection should be given to uncon-secrated as to consecrated ground The existing inequalities in parochial rating for the provision of parochial cemeteries should be considered. Further provision should be made for the compulsory acquisition, when necessary, of land for parochal conteries, and the exist-ing law should be simplified. In discussing the draft report in committee Viscount Cran-borne proposed the insertion of the words which appear in the report, recommending, with regard to existing cometenes, that the present fees should be continued until the next vacancy, "or for fitteen years, whichever period should be the longer," etc., whereupon Mr. Carvell Williams moved the omission of

the words quoted, but was defeated by 5 to 4 [102] Election Petitions A select committee was (March 22nd) appointed to inquire into the procedure and practice on Parliamentary election petitions, and to report if any changes were desirable therein. The Solicitor-General was called to the char, and the committee examined ten witnesses. In their report (Aug 211d) the committee make a series of detailed recommendations and suggestions They think that in England, at all events, the rota of judges for the trial of petitions should be rather differently constituted, that all proceedings on a petition should be taken only before a judge of judges on the rota, and as far as possible before the same two of the rota The committee do not recommend that any alteration should be made in the amount any alteration should be made in the amount required to be deposited or secured when a petition is presented—viz., £1000. This sum should be deposited before the petition is allowed to be filed. All sums required for security should be provided in cash and not by recognisances, but power should be given to order the release of part of the original deposit of only a recount is claimed, or a short and mexpensive case is made, or whenever it appears that that sum is likely to be more than sufficient to cover those entitled to the benefit of it. Both in releasing part of the deposit and in ordering further security the possibility of securing the respondent should not be the only consequence to be regarded. Consideration should also be given to the desirability in the public interest of encouraging attempts to secure purity of election, even at the occasional risk of individual loss

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The sitting member the occasional risk of the occasional risk occasio nisk of individual loss. The sitting member should be at liberty to attend the inquire without being made liable for costs, unless the conduct of himself or his agent forms part of the subject matter of the inquiry. Some doubt having arisen as to whether persons are en-titled to be heard by counsel before they are reported as being guilty of corrupt or illegal practices, the committee think that, if eresh legislation is deemed desirable, the Act should be so amended as to enable them to be heard either by themselves or by counsel, and to call The position of the Public Prosecutor evidence is, in the opinion of the committee, at present unsatisfactory, as he has not sufficient power to fulfil the functions he was intended to discharge, and the committee make suggestions on this point. The respondent or any person who may be entitled to be paid costs, charges, and expenses by the petitioner, should be entitled from time to time, until the trial has actually begun, to apply to the judge who has control of supply. In the case of nowers being given for the case, to order such further sum to be the erection of a generating station outside the deposited in court as he may think right, in area of supply, powers may properly be given

order to secure the costs of such person; and it should be the duty of the judge, so far as he can, to order that adequate provision is made to secure payment of all costs likely to be awarded. In case of non-compliance with an order to further deposit cash as a security, not being the result of a corrupt or collusive arrangement, the judge should be enabled to order the petition to be removed from the file and proceedings to cease, and all money previously deposited to be applied to the pay-ment of the respondent's costs already incurred or to be incurred, unless-(1) some other person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election to which the petition relates, and who is able to find further security, applies to become substituted as a petitioner; or (2) the Public Prosecutor elects to continue the petition with all the liabilities of a petitioner as to costs, etc. In other of these cases the sum in court held as security should be applicable to secure the costs of the respondent. Recriminatory charges should be placed exactly on the same tooting for all purposes as original charges, but the time for delivering particulars of them according to the present practice being only six days before trial, the committee think it should be extended. Under seet, 44 (1) of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, '83, if it appears that the respondent was not personally cogmisant of corrupt practices, and took care to prevent them, but that corrupt practices extensively prevailed, the county or borough may be ordered to pay the costs, in whole or in part. It is conceived that such orders might be made more freely, and the power might be extended to cases where illegal practices extensively prevailed. The relief obtainable under seg. 22 of the 46 & 47 Vict, ch. 51, instead of being limited as at present to treating and undue influence, might be extended to the cases of all corrupt and illegal practices committed without the cognisance of the candidate of his election agent. Finally appears that the respondent was not personally the candidate of his election agent. Finally the committee suggest a codification of the various statutes which relate to Parliamentary elections and corrupt practices and election petitions

[103] Electrical Energy (Generating Stations and Supply). A joint committee of Peers and Commons, appointed in March, considered several specified matters submitted to them in connection with this subject, and reported in May Viscount Cross was chairman of the committee. There were several Bills pending in Parliament in which effect was proposed to be given to new developments of the electrical industry, and these measures were brought to the notice of the committee, but the committee did not conside them in detail nor take any evidence upon them. The committee consider that the proved public advantages of electrical energy in the generation of light and power warrant the granting to undertakers of compulsory powers for acquiring sites for generating stations and lands or easier that the provide and provide a ments for pipes and mains therefrom, and other works. They also think that compulsory powers for the acquisition of land for a generating station, and lands or easements for pipes and mains and other works to the area of supply, may also properly be given where the proposed site is not within the area of supply. In the case of powers being given for the erection of a generating station outside the for laying the mains in streets leading from the generating station to the boundaries of the area of supply. In such case the local authority liable to maintain these streets should have the same option of themselves breaking up and leinstating the streets at the undertaker's expense as is now given within the area of supply. While it may be advisable to maintain the veto of local authorities as to the erection of overhead wires, now given by law in respect of other electric wiles, it is not advisable that in the case of overhead wires for traction purposes the local authorities at the case of overhead wires for traction purposes the local authority, other than the London County Council and county boroughs, should have an absolute veto. Where sufficient public advantage is shown, powers may be given for the supply of electrical energy over an area including districts of numerous local authorities, and involving plaint of exceptional dimensions and high voltage. Such undertakings may properly be authorised on conditions differing in some respects from those

ontions differing in some respects from those imposed under existing Acts.

The committee think the provisions of the Electric Lighting Act, '88, enabling the local authority to purchase an undertaking after a term of years, mappheable, as a general rule, to the case of an undertaker supplying energy in bulk at high voltage, but there may be special cases where it is desirable that the local authorities should have the right to purchase reserved to them. Exemption from hisbility to compulsory purchase would not prevent local authorities from applying for powers to purchase. In cases of the exemption from hisbility to purchase, it would be specially expedient in the interest of the consumers that some kind of shding scale, as in the case of gas undertakings, should be imposed. In connection with this question of purchase under sect 2 of the Act of '88, evidence was given to the effect that, with a view to secure in London one and the same time for the execution of the powers, the Board of Trade have in some cases imposed upon undertakers a less term than at years within which they are hable to be purchased. The committee suggest that if the full period of 42 years is not granted, and if a substantially shorter period is imposed by the Board of Trade, the terms of purchase should in each case be reconsidered. The committee consider that the provisions of the Electric Lighting Act, '88, which require the consent of the local authority as a condition precedent to the granting of a Provisional Order, should be amended. In their opinion the local authority should be entitled to be heard before the Board of Trade, but should not have, so to speak, a provisional veto, only to be dispensed with in special cases by the Board of Trade.

Boaid of Trade
[104] Gas Companies (Metropolitan Charges).
On June 21st it was ordered that a select committee be appointed "to inquire into the powers of charge conferred by Parliament on the Metropolitan gas companies, and to report as to the method in which those powers have been exercised, having regard to the differences of price charged by the various companies." The committee was nominated Aug. 1st. At a formal meeting on Aug. 4th Sir John Dorington was chosen chairman, and the committee on the same day reported that it was not possible to commence the inquiry at that period of the session, and recommended that the investigation be resumed at the com-

mencement of the next session. (See also sect. 66.)

sect. 66.)
[105] Money-lending.—This committee, which [105] Money-issaurg.—Inis committee, which if its sat in '97, was reappointed Feb. ich, '98, though with a slightly different and wider order of reference. In' 97, it was directed 'inquire into the alleged evils attending money-lending transactions at high rates of interest, or under oppressive conditions as to repayment, between the poorer classes and pro-fessional money enders"; in '96 the order was "to inquire into the alleged evils attendant upon the system of money-lending by pro-fessional money-lenders, at high rates of interest, or under oppressive conditions as to repayment," and to report thereon The members of the committee were—Messrs. Ascroft, Thomas Bayley, Caldwell, Captain Chaloner, Messrs, Garfit, Hazell, Jeffreys, Lloyd-George, A K Loyd, Dr M'Donnell, Price, T.W. Russell, Warr, George Whiteley, and Yerburgh. On the reassembling of the committee Mr. T. W. Russell was re-elected chairman. In course of the inquiry upwards of forty witnesses were examined. The evidence shows, the committee say, in their report (June 29th), that money-lending transactions frequently owe their inception to misiepiesentation of a fiaudulent character, they advert to well-known facts in character, they advert to well-known facts in this connection, give cases of high rates of interest, and allude to the steps taken to enforce the fulfilment of "unconscionable bargains." In course of further observations the committee say "After carefully considering the evidence which has been given in legical to particular transactions and the general expressions of opinion of persons so well qualified to form a judgment as Sir Henry Hawkins, Sir James Charles Mathew, Sir George Lewis, the Inspector-General in Banktupicy, and the county count judges, your tipley, and the county count judges, your committee have unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that the system of money-lending by professional money lenders at high rates of interest is productive of crime, bankruptcy, unfair advantage over other creditors of the borrower, extortion from the borrower's family and friends, and other serious injuries to the And although your committee are satisfied that the system is sometimes honestly conducted, they are of opinion that only in rare cases is a person benefited by a loan obtained from a professional money-lender, and that the cyll attendant upon the system far out-weighs the good They their efore consider that there is urgent need for the interposition of the Legislature with a view to removing the evil. Turning to the question of remedies, the committee regard it as of the utmost importance that no legislation should interfere with leg timate trading, and it has therefore been necessary for them to consider in what way transactions of professional money-lenders may be distinguished from ordinary commercial transactions. Their conclusion on this point transactions Their conclusion on this point is that the transactions will be sufficiently distinguished by the expression "transactions between the beautings of a with persons carrying on the business of a money-lender in the course of such business." The two fundamental proposals which were made to the committee are: (1) that Parliament should enact that any interest above a certain rate on loans advanced by professional moneylenders should be irrecoverable at law; or (2) that the courts should have power to go behind any contract with a money-lender, to

inquire into all the circumstances of the original loan and of the subsequent transactions, and to make such order as may be considered reasonable. As regards the first suggestion the committee consider that a high suggestion the committee consideratiat a night rate of interest is not in itself incompatible with fair-dealing, and that no limit of in-terest could be prescribed which would be adapted to the widely different conditions under which these loans are contracted. For these and other reasons they do not recomthese and other reasons the do not recom-mend any statutory limitation of interest. "After carefully considering the whole of the evidence and opinions, your committee have arrived at the conclusion that the only effective remedy for the evils attendant upon the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders is to give the court absolute and unfettered discretion in dealing with these transactions. They therefore recommend that all transactions, by whatever name they may be called, or whatever their form may be, which are, in substance, transactions with persons carrying on the business of a money-lender, in the course of such business should be open to complete judicial review. That in all legal proceedings to enforce, or ier any relief in respect of, a claim arising out of such transactions the court should have power to origine into all the current ances of such trans-actions, from the first transaction up to the time of the judicial inquiry. That in such pio-ceedings the court should have power to reopen any account stated in the course of such transactions, to direct that an account be taken upon the basis of allowance of such a rate of interest as shall appear to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances, and to make such order as the court may think fit. That, having regard especially to the fact that money-lenders frequently take from borrowers promissory notes or bills of exchange, which are negotrable, and to which, consequently, the borrower will have no defence against the claims of a holder in due course, as well as to other considerations, it is necessary to provide, in order to do complete justice between the parties, that the court should have power to direct repayment by the money-lender to the borrower of any amount which, upon taking the account, may appear to have been paid by the borrower to such holder over and above the amount which the court may direct to be reasonably which the court may direct to be reasonably due to the money-lender under all the circuin-stances. That aborrower from a money-lender should be enabled, notwithstanding any provision or agreement to the contrary, to apply to the court at any time to redeem any security, or for relief on the part of himself and any other percent who are as as well as and any other person who acts as surety, or otherwise, upon payment of the principal sam advanced and such interest as the court may consider reasonable. That the discretion sugconsider reasonable. In at the discretion sig-gested should be exercisable by any judge of the High Court or any judge of a county court. That from any decision given under these powers, by the judicial authority, there should be no right of appeal by either party except by leave of the court. That no transaction between a judgment debtor and a judgment creditor by way of a renewal of the loan should

borrower of any publicity of the transactions with them, into which his misfortunes have led him. They are satisfied that borrowers will often submit to almost any degree of oppression in order to hide the consequences of their folly or misfortunes. The committee therefore or misfortunes. consider that, to render the remedies proposed really effective, it is essential that wherever it may appear to the court desirable the court should have power to hear any money-lending case in private." In addition to the two fundamental remedies already dealt with, the committee had under their consideration proposals for the alteration of the law in regard to bills of to the attention of the law in regal to mine sale, bankruptoy proceedings, and other matters connected with money-lending, and also certain suggestions as to the legisliation and heen-sing of money-lenders, and the desnability of establishing co-operative banks.

Among the recommendations of the committee with regard to the first point are that goods assigned under a bill of sale, made or given by way of security for the payment of money advanced by or through a person carrying on the business of a money-lender, should not be removed by the grantee without a county court judge's order; that every bill of sale should be attested, and fully explained by the registral of the county court or the district in which the of the country control in district in which who bottower resides, and that the money should be handed over to the grantor in the presence of the registrar, or proof other wise given to the satisfaction of the registrar that the whole amount secured by the bill of sale has been districted with the sale with the registrar of the sale with bond hde paid over to or on account of the grantor that every bill of sale made or given in consideration of any sum under £50 should be void, and that the instrument should also be word if the borrower does not actually receive and enjoy the use of the full sum stated to have been advanced. The evidence shows that been advanced. money-lending transactions are conducted by means of absolute bills of sale, accompanied by a line-purchase agreement. In such cases the money-lender is in possession of the goods, and is enabled to serve them immediately default is made in the payment of any of the instalments under the hire-purchase agreement. The committee consider that, in the event of the system not being illegal, it should either be declared so, or the hire-purchase agreement should be legistered with the bill of sale Warrants of attorney and cognovits have been and still may be instruments of oppression, and the committee recommend that the use of such documents should be abolished in connection with all loans advanced by persons carrying on the business of a money-lender in the course of such business. As to procedure, in all cases where proceedings are taken in the county court, the money-lender should sue only in the county court or the district where the borrower resides Statutory declarations in connection with money-lending transactions should in future be made only before the registrar of the county court, who should be required to fully explain their purport to those making them In bankruptcy proceedings the committee would give full power to review the whole transaction with the money-lender. In regard to Soottish procedure under summary diligence, they think this process should not be applied by the connection with any transaction with any transaction with any transaction. be valid so long as the judgment remains un-satisfied. Your committee are satisfied that money-lenders often take into consideration as part of their security for payment for unjust claims, the dread of the consequences to the

Evidence was submitted to the committee showing that the garnishee summons may be and is used by some money-lenders as an instrument of oppression against clerks and persons ment of oppression against ciers and persons in similar positions; and the committee re-commend that the protection granted by the Act of '70 to the wages of servants, labourers, and workmen should be extended to any person whose wages or salary, together with any other income, does not exceed the sum of £200 per The committee make a series of annum. recommendations regarding the registration of money-lenders, suggesting among other things that it should be declared an offence for any money-lender, individually or in partnership, to carry on the business of a money-lender under the name of "bank," "trust," "corporation," on other misleading title, or to issue or publish any false or misleading prospectus, circular, or advertisement, and that it should be the duty of the registrar of each county court to report to the Public Prosecutor any such offence which may be brought to his knowledge or of which he may become cognisant; that on conviction for any of these offences it should be competent to the court to strike the name of such money-lender off the register for any period, and to impose a penalty to be prescribed by statute, that no money-lender should be capable of recovering any debts incurred in connection with money-lending transactions connection with money-lending transactions during the period for which he has been struck off the register. Any money-lender carrying on such business without being registered should be incapable of recovering any debt incurred in connection with money-lending transactions. A further safeguard to which the committee attach some importance is that every person or company carrying on the business of a money-lender should be required to keep regular and strictly accurate accounts of each transaction, and to furnish to the borrower, each transaction, and to turnish corners on every date when an instalment falls due, a clear statement of his account up to date money lender should be required to furnish to the borrowers and to the sureties, if any, at the time each transaction is entered into, copies the time each transaction is entered into, topics of every document signed by him or them, and any failure to do this should render the moneylender liable to lose his right of recovery of any money lent. The committee received important evidence as to the operation of co-operative banks on the Continent and in some parts of the United Kingdom. It appears, they say, that the establishment of such banks has been of great use in abolishing or largely diminishing the trade of lending money at exorbitant rates of interest to the poorer classes. The committee were impressed with the extreme usefulness of these institutions, and are of opinion that they meet a real want, especially in agricultural districts. They do not, however, recommend any State intervention in connection with them at the present time.

[106] Museums of the Science and Art Department. The committee which sat in '07 to inquire into and report upon the administration and cost of these museums, and presented reports with special reference to the protection of the South Kensington collections from fire, was reappointed March and, and presented a first report on April 26th. They were unanimously of opinion that the whole area on the east side of Exhibition Road (except that occupied by the Royal College of Science, which cannot be sacrificed except at great cost) should be exclusively

devoted to the Art Museum and the Art Library, with provision for the conduct of the business connected with loans of art objects and the art schools, and that provision for the whole of the Science Collection, the Science Library, for loans of scientific objects, and for the science schools, should be made on the west side of the Exhibition Road. They also unanimously recommended that the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street be no longer occupied for the same purposes as now; and that the collections there exhibited be removed to the collections there exhibited be removed to me west side of Exhibition Road and made part of the Science Collections. The second report of the committee, which was presented on July 29th, appears to have been the subject of much detailed controversy. A draft report of Lord Balcarres was brought forward, but the motion that the draft of the chairman (Sir F. Bancally be read a second time was agreed to Powell) be read a second time was agreed to. The final question that the report as amended be the report of the committee to the House was carried by 7 to 3, Sir I. Gorst being one of the minority. As regards the Bethnal Green Museum, the committee cannot say that as it stands it is of adequate use to the community Properly organised it would become an effective agen v for the improvement of technical in-struction in the East End The Edinburgh Museum suffers from the centralising tendency of South Kensington, and the head of the Edinburgh department should be allowed greater initiative. The same remarks apply equally to the Dublin director. Without making any definite recommendation, the committee are of opinion that a good case has been made out for extending the advantages of science and out for extending the advantages of science and art collections in the Principality, and in the event of the Bethnal Green Museum being removed from the control of the Department, the money so saved might be devoted advantageously to museum purposes in Wales. With a view to the efficient and economical management of the museums in London, to say nothing of other educational advantages not within the order of reference, the committee deem it of paramount importance that there be an Education Minister of Cabinet rank, having an Education Minister of Capiter tails, nating a seat in the Legislature, aided by a Parliamentary secretary. They recommend that the Secretary for the Science and Art Department, like the Secretary of the Education Department, have his office at Whitehall, that there be advisers or visitors who would assist the Department by suggestions of information in matters affecting the museums, but would not lessen the responsibility to Parliament of the Parliamentary chiefs, that admission to all the museums be always free; that negotiations be carried forward with a view to transferring to some local authority the site and structure of the Bethnal Green Museum, the Dixon collection of pictures, and any other objects specially dedicated by donors under their wills or otherwise. They are of opinion that meanwhale collections are the second of while more changes in the objects exhibited might be made with advantage to the district The committee, however, call attention to the evidence of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of obtaining subscriptions from the ground landlords and industrial capitalists. They are should only be given to meet corresponding contributions from local sources, by way either of rates or of private subscriptions.
[107] Petralsum. The protracted inquiry into

the sufficiency of the law relating to the keeping, selling, using, and conveying of petroleum and other inflammable liquids, and petroleum and other inflammable liquids, and the precautions to be adopted for the prevention of accidents with petroleum lamps, was brought to a close, and the report of the committee presented on July 13th, the investigation having extended over four sessions, in course of which the committee held 53 sittings and examined 85 witnesses. The late Mr Mundella was chairman of the committee interescentification. in three sessions. Mr Josse Collings, Under-Secretary for the Home Department, succeeded him when the committee reassembled in March '98. After the evidence had been concluded, the chairman in the ordinary course presented, the chairman in the ordinary course presented, on June 17th, a draft report, which was duly read a first time. After this a draft report proposed by Mi Ure was also read a first time. The Chairman's draft of 174 painting. graphs contained a paragraph recommending that a Bill be brought in to remedy the defects in the existing law, and expressing an opinion in favour of the adoption of the present flash point—viv, 73° (Abel)—as the dividing line between petroleum oil and petroleum spirit. The diaft also dealt with many other spirit. The draft also dealt with many other points, including the manufacture of lamps Mr. Ure's set forth, among other things, that, practically, complete immunity from lamp accidents would be attained it only oil with a flash point above 100° Fahr were in common use as an illuminant. The question that the draft report proposed by the chan man be read draft report proposed by the chairman be read a second time paragraph by paragraph was carried by 8 to 5, Mr Uic's draft being accordingly set aside. Twenty paragraphs regarding "past legislation and Parliamentary inquiries" were omitted from the chairman's draft by 7 to 6. On June 24th Mr. Ure moved to leave out "73°" from the paragraph in the chairman's draft i relative to the flash point, and to insert "100°," and this was carried by 8 to 6 against the chairman Certain changes were also made as regards the proposed examptions against the chairman Certain changes were also made as regards the proposed exemptions. On a subsequent occasion Mr Fortescue Flannery proposed to add a provision under which, subject to the exemptions which had been adopted, petroleum spirit flashing above 73° and below roo's might be kept on registered premises and otherwise specially regulated, but after the committee had struck out 73° from and declined to insert 85° in the amendations of the committee had struck out 74°. ment, the proviso was withdrawn, so that the previous decision of the committee in favour of raising the flash point to roo was upheld A series of modifications was afterwards made in the report. This document as presented sets forth the conclusion of the committee that in the interests of public safety legislation is necessary for the control and regulation of petroleum oil as far as storage, transport, and sale are concerned, and that, with regard to petroleum spirit, the present law is not adequate for the public safety, and law is not adequate for the public safety, and should be amended. The committee therefore recommend that a Bill be brought in to remedy the defects in the existing law. In order to carry out this recommendation, the committee are of opinion that it will be necessary to make the following provisions with respect to petioleum—(i) To secure legislative control for petroleum generally, and admixtures of the same with other substances, certain heavy oils being exempted. (2) To adopt a flash point—viz., 100° (Abel close test)

-as the dividing line between petroleum oil and petroleum spirit. (3) To provide that, with the following exemptions, petroleum oil shall be kept only on premises registered or incensed under the Act, and petroleum spirit only on premises licensed under the Act. Spirit not exceeding 5 gallons; when oil and spirit kept together and not exceeding 5 and spirit kepit together and not exceeding 5 gallons of spirit and 40 gallons of oil; oil (for private use only) not exceeding 130 gallons. The committee think it will be also necessary to make proxisions that registered premises should be at a safe and suitable distance from "protected works", to limit the amount of oil (subject as above) on registered premises, and generally to make regulations for registered premises, to establish a system of licensing for the storage of petroleum spirit (subject as above) in all cases, and for the storage of petroleum oil in cases where it cannot be petroleum oil in cases where it cannot be petroleum oil in cases where it cannot be conveniently kept under registration, and generally to regulate licensed places, to make regulations as to conveyance or hawking of such oil and spirit, to regulate the keeping and use of petroleum for the purpose of motive power, to provide for an efficient system of testing, for adequate supervision and administration by local authorities; and that official inquiries be made into the causes of accidents arising from the storage, transport, or use of inflammable liquids. The committee find that there is a consensus of opinion, among nearly all the witnesses who gave evidence on the subject, that lamp accidents are mainly due the subject, that tamp accidents are mainly due to gross carelessness and recklessness on the part of a certain class of users of lamps, and ignorance as to the character of petroleum oil, and they are persuaded that no legislation is possible which can effectively guard against accidents which result from such careless and wilful acts as they describe. The committee came to the conclusions that the number of lamp accidents has not increased out of proportion to the vast increase in the number of lamps in use, and on account of the volatile character of petroleum it is necessary, in order to prevent or performing tracessary, monter to present accidents, that ordinary care should be taken in the use of it, whether the flash point be 73 or 10%, that to place such legislative testrictions on petroleum oil below 10% (Abel close test) as are placed on petroleum spirit would have as an enacte on period an spirit would have the effect of preventing the use of such oil for domestic and trade purposes. [This paragraph was inserted by the easting vote of the chairman], that it is in accordance with the evidence that if immunity from accidents is to be secured it will be necessary to prevent the use of all petrolcum below 120° flash point (Abel close test), and that the effect of such legislation would be to materially increase the cost of petroleum to the consumer. The committee cannot, therefore, recommend legislation of this kind, but are of opinion that an effective remedy might be found in another direction. All or nearly all of the

statutory power should be given to the Secretary of State to issue an order for their Secretary of State to issue an order for their enforcement, with power to vary the order from time to time, if found necessary, such order to affect the importation of lamps and parts of lamps. They also think that the dissemination of information as to the nature of petroleum generally, and as to the filling, cleaning, and management of lamps, through the local authorities and school managers would tend to remove the ignorance which is the cause of so many accidents

[108] Shop Glubs, Compulsory. The Home Secretary placed on the paper, towards the end of the session, a notice for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into and report

a select committee to inquire into and report a select committee to inquire into and report upon the alleged grievance of the Friendly Societies in regard to the action of employers of labour in compelling their workpeople, as a condition of hiring, to join benefit clubs or societies established by the employers, and to cease their membership with any friendly society to which they may belong. Objections were taken to the points in the terms of reference. He afterwards announced that, having seen the representatives of the Friendly Socieseen the representatives of the rijendity Socie-ties and clearly ascertained their wishes, he proposed, especially in view of the late period of the session, not to proceed with his motion then; but, meanwhile he would do his best, by way of forming a departmental committee

way of forming a departmental committee or otherwise, to make careful inquiry into the matter during the recess.

[109] Telephones. Mr. Caldwell (April 181) called attention to the position of the Post Office with regard to telephone licences, and moved, "That the continued refusal of the moved, "That the continued refusal of the Post Office to grant licences to and allow municipal corporations and other responsible municipal col porations and other lesponsible bodies to compete with the National Telephone Company is contrary to the Freasury Minute of May 231d, 1892, is inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the agreement entered into with the telephone companies when the Post Office took over the trunk lines; and is calculated to the contract of the contrac lated to prevent the establishment of a cheap, adequate, and efficient telephone service in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to increase the difficulties and costliness of any arrangement for the assumption by the State of the whole telephone systems, should that step ultimately be considered desirable Mr. Hanbury, as representing the Post Office, discountenanced any idea of buying out the company at its present market price, but stated that the company's licence would expire in 1911. and that in the meantime the Department was and that in the meantine the Department was entitled to compete, with the same opportunity of canvassing for subscribers as was open to its itvals. On the question of municipal compe-tition he promised a select committee. It was duly ordered (May oth) that a select committee be appointed "to inquire and report whether the telephone service is or is calculated to become of such general benefit as to justify its betong undertaken by municipal and other local authorities, regard being had to local finance, and if so, whether such local authorities should have power to undertake such service in the districts of other local authorities outside the area of their own jurisdiction, but comprised wholly or partially in the same telephone area,

they presented their report on Aug. 9th the committee had held twenty sittings and taken much evidence. In the opinion of the commuttee the telephone service "is not at present of general benefit, either in the United Kingdom at large, or even in those limited portions of it where exchanges exist; is not likely to become of general benefit, eithen in the country as a whole, or in existing or future exchange areas, so long as the present practical monopoly in the hands of private company shall continue, and as it has already become of much more general benefit in other countries, affording less scope for its development than is afforded by the greater density of population and the greater wealth and commercial activity of the United Kingdom, so it is fitted to become in this country, if worked solely or mainly with a view to the public interest, a valuable instru-ment in further developing the trade and social life of the nation, towards which new means of communication have always hitherto so largely contributed "They think "that a service already so essential to commercial men, and so well calculated under other conditions to benefit directly or indirectly all classes of the community, ought no longer to be treated as the practical monopoly of a private company, a course for which no legal or moral necessity appears to exist, and especially ought not to be worked on a system and under conditions which confine its benefits to a limited class in which comme its benefits to a limited class in selected areas, per mit preferential rates to be charged, and allow a private licensee of a public monopoly to refuse the use of a business necessity to one tradesman and giant it to his competitor under similar circumstances, impose no limitation of charges, and leave the public at large dependent on a service which is in its large dependent on a service winch is in its turn wholly dependent upon innumerable way-leaves held upon very precarious tenure, and nearly all liable to be terminated after six of twelve months' notice." The committee had next to consider whether municipal and other local authorities should have power to undertake a telephone service, regard being had to local finance. They, however, felt bound, before dealnnance. They, nowever, test bound, before dearing with this question, to fully satisfy themselves that the Post Office is not prevented either by legal agreement o by good faith from limiting or ending the monopoly of the company. On the right of the Post Office to compete in any area, when we for hy means of licensees the either itself or by means of licensees, the written agreement between the Post Office and the company is distinct and unmistak-able; and documents laid before the committee, in their view, placed beyond doubt the entire absence of any limitation, whether by verbal understanding or otherwise, upon the un-restricted right of the Post Office to allow the cullest competition. The right to compete being thus made clear, the committee had next to consider whether competition was expedient, and if so, whether local authorities should be empowered to undertake a telephone service. Competition appears to be both expedient and necessary, but competition by a local authority must differ in many ways from competition by a private company, it requires special provision to meet the special conditions of the case; and a local authority must also submit to conditions to which the company is not subjected. From and what powers, duties, and obligations ought the point of view of local finance, the committee to be conferred or imposed upon such local are of an opinion that a telephone service authorities." The committee met on May 1sth; would be as successful as has been the supply Mr. Hanbury was called to the chair, and before of gas, water, tramways, and electric light by

local authorities. So far, therefore, as the legal or equitable rights of the company, or the imancial or other interests of the locality, are concerned, the committee see no reason why licences should not be granted to local authorities. On reviewing the whole of the authorities. On reviewing the whole of the evidence, the committee is strongly of opinion that general, immediate, and effective competition by either the Post Office or the local authority is necessary, and consider that a really efficient Post Office service affords the best means for securing such competition They further consider that when in an existing area in which there is an exchange the local authority demands a competing service, the Post Office ought either to start an efficient telephone system itself, or grant a licence to the local authority to do so With regard to areas in which there is no exchange and districts which are not accas, they think some provision should be made beyond what is now offered by the National Telephone Company for giving a service when there is a reasonable local demand. In such cases the Post Office should either start a service of its own, or should grant licences to the local authorities to do so, subject to proper regulations the committee in thus recommending a Post Office service assume that it will constitute a real and active competition, and that concessions to the company not required by the agreement will cease. Such a competition should, in their opinion, be carried on by a distinct and separate branch of the Department, and in future be conducted under strictly businesslike con-ditions, and by a staff specially qualified for such a duty.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

The following Royal (ommissions have been appointed, and had not (Nov. 21st) presented reports.

reports —
Indian Finance: see separate article Indian Finance:

Licensing Laws: see separate article Licens-

Local Taxation: see separate article Local

GOVERNMENT
London University Commission. For names of the commissioners appointed under the Act of '98 see seet, 96 (supra) Since the passing of the Act Mi. T Bailey Saunders, ballister-at-law, has been appointed secretary to the Commissions.

London Water Supply: sec separate article London Water Supply

Sewage Disposal: see next article.

Sewage. Disposal of A Royal Commission was appointed during '98 to inquire and is port or — (1) What method or methods of iterating and disposing of sewage (including any liquid from any factory, or manufacturing process) may properly be adopted consistently with due regard for the requirements of the existing law, for the protection of the public health, and for the economical and efficient discharge of the duties of local authorities; and (2) if more than one method may be so adopted, by what rules, in relation to the nature of the volume of the sewage or the population to be served, or other varying circumstances or requirements, should the particular method of treatment and cisposal to be adopted be determined; and (3) to make any recommendations which may be

deemed desirable with reference to the treatment and disposal of sewage. Earl of Iddesleigh, C.B., Sir Richard Thorne Thorne, K.C.B., Medical Officer of the Local Government Boaid, Major-General C. P. Carey, C. P. Cotton, Esq., Michael Foster, Esq., M.A., Professor of Physiology, Cambridge, Col. T. W. Harding, T. W. Killick, Esq., W. Ramsey, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, University College, London, J. B. Russell, Esq., M.D., and Frederick J. Willis, Esq., Secretary.

Sevchelles Islands, or Mahe Archipelago

Seychelles Islands, or Mahé Archipelago are situated in the Indian Ocean, about 950 miles north of Kauritius, of which British colony they are politically a part. Pop. 16,500. The chief and largest island is Kahè, upon which is Port Viotoria, the capital, harbour, and headquarters of H.M. East Airican squadron. Government is administered by a Chief Civil Commissioner and a Board, subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius. Exports: cocoanut, cocoanut oil, sperm, vanilla, coffee, and cloves. For financial statistics see British Empire (table).

Shah of Persia. See Muzaffer-ed-Din.
Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the eathest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 350 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ of £40 for four years falls vacant every year, pupils may also compete for Huiah Exhibitions of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. Ihrre are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Pitzes. Head Master, Rev. F. B. Westcott, M.A., late Fellow Tinn Coll. Camb. Clerkto Governors, Mr. James Douglas Motto (royal arms of Ed. VI.), Honsout qui mad y pense. Bome Alumni, Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bluce, Rt. Hon. Montague Bernard, Sir Lewis Morris, Dr. J. M. Neale, Sir D. Forsyth, Wm. Forsyth, Q.C., etc.

Shipbuilding. See Trade, '98.
Shipping. See Mercantill Marine, and Trade, '98.

Shipping of the United Kingdom, The Chamber of. This consists of twenty-five Shippowners' Associations, located in London and the chief ports of the United Kingdom. Its work is largely parliamentary, and consists in watching bills affecting shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an executive council, to which each affiliated association elects one member. This Council is presided over by a president and vice-president, annually elected at a meeting held in London in February. President, Mr. Edward Pembroke, London; Vice-President, the Hon. James C. Burns, Glasgow; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Cooke. Offices, 5, Whitington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Shorthand. Recent educational legislation has given a remarkable impetus to shorthand teaching, especially in evening continuation schools. In many higher grade schools and colleges there are facilities for learning, and shorthand schools meet the needs of different classes of students. Shorthand is included in the subjects for both Oxford and Cambridge Junior Local Examinations, and for the College of Pieceptors' certificate examinations. The system almost universally taught is Pitman's shorthand, in which about 95,000 students receive instruction annually. The system is

employed for nearly the whole of newspaper reporting—4300 reporters in the United King-dom using Pitman's system, and 100 twenty-three other systems—for the bulk of legal and commercial work, and by 34 of the shorthand writers in the law courts, Taylor's, Gurney's, Mavor's, Purton's, and Lewis's systems being employed by a total of 36 writers; while the system used by the historic house of Gurney is employed for official note-taking in parliamentary committees. In the autumn of 97 the Sexagenary of Phonography was celebrated in London, the system identified with his name having been introduced by the late Sir Isaac Pitman in '37. Of periodicals published in the interests of shorthand, the oldest extant is the weekly Phonetic Journal, established in '42 Throughout the country about 100 associations exist for the practice and propagation of Pitman's system, and shorthand writers are represented by the following societies—The Incorporated Phonographic Society, established '90, of which Mr Alfred Pitman is president, has established districts in many large towns, and has examined and granted diplomas to 517 shorthand teachers. The secretary is Mr H. W. Harris, 100, Mattison Road, Firsbury Park, N. The Institute of Shorthand Writers, practising in the Supreme Court of Judicature registered), established 82, has for its object the promotion of efficiency in note-taking in connection with legal proceedings, and admits members by examination. The hon secretary members by examination The hon secretary is Mr. M. Levy, and the office 4, Seile Sticet, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Shrewsbury School. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68 The school was moved to a new site (covering an area of 50 acres) in 82. Since 82 its numbers have increased from 170 to 300. Head Master, Rev H. Whitehead Moss, M.A. Motto, Intus sirveta, ne labora Distinguished alumni include, among others: Sir Philip Sidney, Loid Brooke, Marquis of Halifax, and, in the present century, Charles Darwin, Dr. Friaser (Hishop of Manchester), Professor B. H. Kennedy, Dr. Scott (Dean of Rochester), Dr. Thomson (Archbishop of Vork), the late Bishop of Wakefield, Sir D. was moved to a new site (covering an area of of York), the late Bishop of Wakefield, Sir D Lysons, Lord Thring, Sir C. T. Newton, Eail Cranbrook, and many others.

SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula Indo-chinese and part of the day process in the territories have dwindled very much in recent years, through the action of France, Agreements made between Siam and France, in '93, and between Great Britain and France in '95, recognised as belonging to Siam all 4 '96, recognised as belonging to Siam all the region lying between Burma and Tenasserim on the west and the Mekong on the east, roughly speaking. Kiang Sen, on the Mekong, marks the northernmost point of Stamese territory, and from a point just below Stung-Treng the boundary leaves the river and passes in a S.W. direction to the coast. The two Powers agreed not to operate by their military or naval forces, except in concert for the maintenance of the independence of Siam which is comprised within that portion of Siam which is comprised within the drainage basin of the Menam, and of the coast streams of a corresponding longitude. They also independent to securior

within that area any privilege or commercial facilities which would not be extended to both of them. It was expressly stated that, though this portion of Siam was marked out for special treatment, no doubt was thrown upon the complete title and rights of the Siamese to the remainder of their kingdom, Area about 20,000 Sq. miles; pop. estimated at 12,000,000, including Siamese 2,000,000, and Chinese and Malays about 3,000,000. Capital, Bangkok, pop. about 200,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn. Executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers. The Legislative Council consists. of the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and six princes of the royal house There are forty-one provinces, each admin-istered by a governor. The country is very madequately developed, chiefly owing to the condition of the inhabitants, who are virtually seris, and to a system of debt-slavery which obtain. Forcign trade centres at Bangkok, find is almost whelly in the hands of foreigners. The first railway in Siam-the Bangkok-Paknam line (narrow gauge), 25 miles long—was opened by the King in April '93. The Bangkok-Khorat railway, 163 miles in length, was inaugurated by the King, March 27th, '97, and is now making slow progress; the earth and rock work, it is hoped, will be finished by the end of '88. Chief exports. rice, teak-wood pepper, and fish. The King's revenue amounts to about £2,000,000 a year. The standing army is small, but there is a general enrolment of males as militia. Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spieading to some extent, and a few of the Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. Imports, '97, £4,485,807; exports, £3,201,218. See DIPLOMATIC, and INDO-CHINA—History, '98. The King was received with an address of welcome on his return after. Paknam line (narrow gauge), 25 miles long-was an address of welcome on his return after his European tour, and replied (Jan. 3rd) that the development of the country would help to increase its prosperity, but that it would take time to get rid of existing abuses.

Siberia. A Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural hills, a slender barrier which is now being broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '97 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as juges d'instruction. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostock, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of justice above these at likutsk. Area, 4,833,496; population, 95, 5,140,000 ag m. Valuable gold-Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of population, '95, 5,140,000 sq m. Valuable gold-fields have been discovered in the Government nance of the independence of Siam, of Yeniseisk, and in the basis of the Obi, that portion of Siam which is comprised the drainage basis of the Menam, and coast streams of a corresponding longiThey also undertook not to acquire and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest able deliberation the Government Railway Commission decided in favour of a complete railway, the length of which will be over 4700 miles. The total cost, including relling stock, etc., has been variously estimated between 53 and 55 millions sterling. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, 'or. Io facilitate the work of construction, the line was divided into three parts. The first starts from the European frontier in the Ural, and runs eastward; the second from Vladivostok, on the Pacific, running west; while the third is the middle section, near Lake Baikal, and is to join the other two. The opening of the line from Tchelyabinsk to the river Obi (886 miles), able deliberation the Government Railway from Tchelyabinsk to the river Obi (889 miles), and the branch from Tchelyabinsk northward to go. A report of the United States Consul-peneral at St. Petersburg (198 miles), took place Oct 27th, 36. A report of the United States Consul-peneral at St. Petersburg (reproduced in this country in the summer of '07) gave a summarly of the report of the committee which manages he construction of the railway as to the work ione in '96. The committee found is practicable o fix the cost of the Northern Ussuri line at 2,231,800; the second section of the Central siberian line at £5,160,200; and the branch line of the city of Tomsk at £190,000. Uctails are tiven as to the exploration and improvement of he rivers Shilka, Ussuri, Amur and Angara, and the choice of the bay of Gold Horn on the acific for the establishment of a commercial port Lieut. General Duchoffskoi, on Oct. 14th, y, laid the foundation stone of the commercial ort which is to be built at Vladivo-tok. The Pravitelstuent Viestink of Feb. 24th, '98, resorted that at a joint meeting of the Railway committee and the Financial Department of he State Council, held on Dec. 10th, '97 (old tyle), the Isar presiding, a detailed report of he Minister of Roads and Communications on he progress of the undertaking was presented, nd concluded "The general progress of the ork for the three years 95-7 can be expressed s follows —Earthwork executed, 100,000,000 bit yards; rails laid, 2550 yersis; ballast eposited, 3051 yersts. On April 1st, the first rans-Siberian express train left the Moscow lation at St. Petersburg for Tomsk. The ain, which is unique in its accommodation, as timed to run the six days journey to omsk twice a month. A Times telegram from tenna, June 8th, contained a report of an iterview with M. de Walujeff, Director of the iberian Railway, who said that on its comple-on in 1904 it would be possible for a traveller go round the world in thirty days. By that me they were confident they could complete te line from Tchelyabinsk to Vladivostok; it as already practically finished as far as Krasoyarskoi, on the Yenisei river, a distance of oversts, a bridge of 1000 metres was being allt across the river, and on the other side out 650 versts were then complete. He spoke ry hopefully of a large export of Siberian corn.

Renter's telegram from Tomsk, published ept. 15th, announced that a regular service of aina between that place and irkutsk had been bened. As to the Landburian deviation, we we details in our last edition of the concession

and outside the steppes has been occupied. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been lately opened up, chiefly by English enterprise, Captain J. Wiggins being the pioneer. The railway confection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway scheme in the world. After consider Pekin correspondent of the Times on March 7th St. Petersburg, published early in '96. The Pekin correspondent of the Times on March 7th gave a long and elaborate description of the whole undertaking. Writing under date Dec. whole undertaking. Writing under date Dec. 20th, '07, he came to the conclusion that another season would be required before the final route could be decided upon. The short cut, which was the last proposed, was from Metrophanof (on the Trans-Siberian Railway, reached by steamer on the Amur from Stretensk), through Hailar, Petuna, Kirin, Ninguta, and Poltafka to Vladivostok, it was estimated at 1440 miles, of which 68 miles had been constructed. According to news to hand in the autumn the line was being pushed on vigorously. line was being pushed on vigorously. The Siberian railway, it appears, is expected to reach Stretensk by the middle of '09, and thus a combined steamboat and iail route from the Baltic to the Pacific may be opened in five years -cutting down the journey from London to Shanghai to not more than twenty days. The Times of Oct. 20th contained a long article by Mr. Arnot Reid, of the Straits Times, Singamoscow, which he carried out between Sept. 28th and Oct 6th—three hours less than twelve days and nights of continuous travel for the tea-caravan route, and struck the railway works at Masova, on the castern side of Lake Barkal. On this side, he says, the alignment has been diverted. Although grading has been done for Soo miles to Strelinsk, it is now proposed to turn off at Chital 500 miles from the lake, to Port Arthur, and thus the railway to Vladi-vostok will be to all intents and pui poses a branch line Lietvenitchaia is the name of the station on the western side of the lake, and from here to Masova the ice-breaking ferryboar will run, but a railway route round the head of the lake will be begun next spring, to be worked in addition to the ferry. Mr. Reid got on the line at the likutsk station, which is on the opposite side of the river from the city. To Krasnovarsk, 660 miles from Irkutsk, there was no first-class travelling, and the trains were not equal to the traffic; from that point to Moscow, 2600 miles (nia Thelyabinsk), there was every comfort. For the former he paid, second-class fare, 30 roubles, and for the latter, first-class fare, 53 roubles. The rates come down to a fourth class. Within the last few months an order has been issued to lay a siding every seven versts, apparently to leave the main line clear for strategical purposes. Mr. Reid, who reached Moscow on the fiftieth day after leaving Pekin, observed a large influx of immigrants along the railway. See China

Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1807. It includes two districts called British Quiah and Sherbro, two districts called British Quian and Sherbro, the Isles de Los and Mannah. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 square miles, but the colony has a coast-line of 180 miles in length. Area, 30,000 sq. m.; pep. about 350,000. It is bounded on the north by the Grand Scarcies river, which separates it from the French settlements, and on the south by Liberia. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great

Britain and France in Jan. '95. All possibility of British extension to the east was by this agreement done away with; the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. The interior is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Rometto, Bandajuma, Koinadugu, Pangoma, each under a District Commissioner. The each under a District Commissioner. The leading tribes are the Timmans in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. In Nov. '95 a staff for the construction of a railway was sent out from England. Replying in the House of Commons on Feb. 1st, '97, Mr Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, said that the terminal depot at Freetown, with landingpier, etc., had been completed, 21 miles of the line surveyed, the earthworks and bridges for a length of 42 miles finished, and the permanent way put down for 3 miles. It was expected that a considerable section of the railway would be open for traffic in June '98 More recent reports show that the enterprise railway would be open for traffic in June '98 More recent reports show that the enterprise is being pushed on. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 40,000. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, hides, and rubber. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and four nominated members. See Berryll Evenper (table) and Dividentation See British Empire (table), and Diplomatic

—History, '98. Serious disturbances in the historiand, arising from the collection of a hut tax of five shillings imposed on the natives, which came into operation on Jan. 1st, were reported (Feb. 24th). It was alleged, however, reported (F86. 24th). It was alleged, nowever, that, beyond the objection to the tax, great discontent was caused by the resolute attempts made by the authorities to put down slavery and savage practices generally. The frontier police and the military force engaged in the repression of the disturbances were met. with the stoutest resistance, especially by Bai With the stoutest resistants, capeans, and Bureh, a chief in the Karene district, and disturbances spread southwards and coastwards; factories were burned, raders and others were murdered in large numbers, and others were murdered in large numbers, and matters aeemed in April to have reached a critical stage. The Governor's Council ordered the establishment of a volunteer force to protect the capital, and H.M ships and men of the West India Regiment were brought of the West India Regiment were brought up to aid in the re-establishment of order. Sir David P. Chalmers was appointed by the Imperial Government as her Majesty's Commissioner to inquire into the insurrection and the general affairs of the colony and protectorate (June 20th). He was given full powers, and was directed to specially inquire into the allegations that the insurrection at its commencent was caused by the inquire into the sinegations that the insurrec-tion at its commencement was caused by the imposition of a hut tax, which was peculiarly obnoxious to the customs and feelings of the natives, and by the brutal and insulting way in which the collection of the tax was carried out by the native police. As in the later phases out by the native police. As in the later phases of the insurrection, which were accompanied by murder and outrage, and which extended into the colony as well as the protectorate, the question of the hut tax was not prominently raised, he was directed to seek for other explanations of the simultaneous outbreak of savage violence over a large tract of country, and to inquire into the operations of secret has led an active literary life. During societies, both in the colony and in the pro-

tectorate. With regard to the colony and the protectorate, he was to inquire into the work ing of the scheme of administration which had been adopted, and especially the best methods of raising the revenue required for maintaining of raising the revenue required for maintaining peace, order, and good government in the protectorate, and the manner in which the land should be dealt with so as to promote the development of the country while preserving the rights of the natives, and protecting them from being deirauded by speculators who have sought, or may seek, to acquire land from them on inequitable terms. The operations against the rebels were suspended during the rainy season, but were resumed in September, a West

season, but were suspended curing the rainy season, but were resumed in September, a West African Regiment having by this time beer enrolled. The patrolling of the disturbed country soon had a good effect, and Bai Euret was captured in the Karene district (Nov. 13th). Silver Question, The See Bimstrallism. Strating. The presiding body in this branch of sport is the National Stating Association founded in 1879 at Cambridge, and transferred in '94 to London. The Presidents are the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Leicester, and the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire; the Acting President. W Hayes Fisher, Esq., M.P.; and the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. H. Elling ton, London Rowing Club, Putney, S. W. Sladen, Douglas, the son of Mr Douglas Brooke Sladen, was b. in London, Feb. 5th 1856, and educated at Cheltenham College and Frinity College, Oxford, where he took a first

1850, and educated at Cheltenham College and Frinity College, Oxford, where he took a first class in history. He also holds the degrees o B A and LL. B. from Melbourne University and has held the Chair of History at the University of Sydney, N.S.W. He is well known as an author and reviewer, and in hiterary work there are evidences of his extensive trayels in langua. China Australia Canada. sive travels in Japan, China, Australia, Canada the United States, and South Europe. He is a constant contributor to the Queen, the Literap. the United States, and South Europe. He is a constant contributor to the Queen, the Literan World, and other papers, and amongst his books are "The Admiral," "On the Cars and Off," "The Japs at Home," "A Japanese Marnage," "Australian lyrics," "A Poetry c Exiles," "Edward the Black Prince," "Leste the Loyalist," "The Admiral," etc. He hadted "Australian Ballads and Rhymes, "A Century of Australian Song," "Younge American Poets," etc. He is hon. secretary of the Authors' Club, joint hon. secretary of the New Vagabonds Club, and editor o "Who's Who." Address. 22 and 34, Addisoi Mansions, Kensington, W.
Smith, Goldwin, D C.L., was b. at Reading Berks, 1832. Ed. at Eton and Oxford, graduating first class in classics 15; Fellow of Univ. Col Oxford '56. He was Assistant Sec. of the Roy, Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the Univ. of Oxford 50, Secretary to a subseque commission, under which important University reforms were introduced, and a member of the Education Commission, under which important University reforms were introduced, and a member of the Education Commission in "Reging Profess."

Commission, under which important Universit reforms were introduced, and a member of the Education Commission in [58]. Regius Profess of History [58] to [66] at Oxford, and was brough prominently into notice by his lectures, whis were characterised by great vigour and originality. He championed the cause of the Norin the American Civil War, at the conclusion which he visited the United States on a touth [58] he accepted an honorary Professerah of History at Ocraell Univ., New York, of whit University he is now an Emeritus Professe Since [7] he has resided at Toronto, where [1]

Question," "A Trip to England" in '92, a "History of the United States" in '93, "Oxford and her Colleges," "Bay Leaves: Translations from Latin Poets," "Specimens of Greek Tragedy," Essays on Questions of the Day," in '94, and "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" ('96).

Smith, Rev. Walter C., M.A., D.D., Ll.D., was b. 1824 in Aberdeen. Educated at Aberdeen University and New College, Edinburgh, he was ordained in '50 minister of the English Presbyterian Church in Islington, London, and subsequently became minister of the Free Church of Scotland in Orwell (Kinross), Roxburgh (Edinburgh), Tron (Glasgow), '62, and High Church (Edinburgh), '76. In '67 he was tried for heresy, but the charge was dismissed by the General Assembly. The alleged heresy was contained in his lectures on "The Sermon on the Mount." In '93 he was appointed Moderator of the Assembly. He has now retired, and lives near Dunblane, Perthshire. Dr. Smith is best known as a devout and cultured poet. His chief works are "The Bishop's Walk" '(61), "Hymns of Christ and the Christian Life" (67), "Oling Grange" ('22), "Borland Hall" ('74), "Hilda" ('75), "Raban" ('84), "North-Country Folk" ('83), "Kildrostan" ('84), "Thoughts and Fancies for Sunday Evenings" ('87), and "A Heretic" ('91).

SOCIALISM.

Socialism, primarily and broadly, is the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal inght of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the manitenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—i.e., of a complete readjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving the abolition of their present forms. In the following article the Socialist organisations in England and abioad are briefly reviewed.

are briefly reviewed.

Englished.—The English societies representative of Socialism are: the Social Democratio Federation, Sec., H. W. Lee, 337, Strand, W.C.; the Fabian Booisty (g.v.), Sec., E. R. Pease, 276, Strand, W.C.; and the Independent Labour Party, Sec. John Penny, 53, Fleet Street, E.C. The Social Democratic Federation had in '97 134 branches in existence, with a membership of 11,000. The Independent Labour Party was formed at a conference held in Bradford early in '93, and attended by delegates from various Independent Labour organisations already formed, from branches of the Social Democratic Federation, and from the Fabian Society. The object of the party is the realisation of an industrial commonwealth founded upon the socialisation of land and capital. "The true object of industry being the production of the requirements of life, the responsibility should rest with the community collectively. Therefore, the land, being the storehouse of all the necessaries of life, should be declared and treated as public property; the capital necessary for industrial operations should be well-stream.

wealth resulting therefrom should be equitably distributed over the population. As a means to this end, we demand the enactment means to this end, we demand the enactment of the following measures:—(1) A maximum eight-hour working-day and a six-day week, with the retention of all the existing holidays and Labour Day, May 1st, secured by law. (2) The provision of work to all capable adult applicants at recognised trade—union rates with a statutory minimum of 6d. per hour. In order to remuneratively employ the applicants, particle district horsely and county councils. parish, district, borough, and county councils parish, district, borough, and county councils to be invested with powers to (a) organise and undertake such industries as they may con-sider desirable, (b) compulsorily acquire land, purchase, erect, or manufacture buildings, machinery, stock, or other articles for carrying on such industries; (c) levy rates on the rental values of the district and boi row money on the values of the district and borrow money on the security of such rates for any of the above purposes. (3) State pensions for every person over so jears of age, and adequate provision for all widows, orphans, sick and disabled workers. (4) Free maintenance of children while at school or university; free primary, secondary, and university secular education. (5) The raising of the age of child labour with a view to its ultimate abolition. (6) Abolition of indirect taxation, and the gradual transference of all public burdens on to unearned incomes, with a view to their ultimate extincincomes, with a view to their ultimate extinction, municipalisation and popular control of the liquoi traffic. The Independent Labour party is in favour of every proposal for extending electoral rights to both men and women and democratising the system of government." The political "red of the party is summed up in the single sentence, "The Independent Labour Party is in favoar of every proposal for extending electoral rights to both men and women and democratising the system of government." Stringent regulations have been drawn up for the guidance of candidates elected to the House Stringent regulations have been drawn up for the guidance of candidates elected to the House of Commons, and also to guard the movement against being financed in the interests of any other party. Over the greater part of Lancashire and in other parts of the country branches have for part of their constitution a clause prohibiting members from voting for any candidate put forward by the Liberal, Liberal Unionist, or Conservative Parties. The organisation claims to have over soo branches and '12,000 members. Chairman, Mr. Keir Hardie; Treasurer, Mr. France Littlewood General Sooretary, Mr. John Penny. The Federa-General Secretary, Mr John Penny. The Federation have declared that there was no need for the separate existence of the Independent Labour Party, the proper place for conscien-tious Socialists being inside a revolutionary Socialist organisation like the Social Demo-cratic Federation. Recent events seem to have brought both bodies more together, and the question of the fusion of the two organisations is now under discussion by their respective branches.

object of the party is the realisation of an industrial commonwealth founded upon the socialisation of land and capital. "The true object of industry being the production of the requirements of life, the responsibility should requirements of life, the responsibility should rest with the community collectively. Therefore, the land, being the storehouse of all the necessaries of life, should be declared and treated as public property; the capital necessary for industrial operations should be necessary for industrial operations abould be per cent. of the total votes recorded, at the '88 or an industrial operations abould be per cent. of the total votes recorded, at the '88 or an industrial operations about the production of the total votes recorded, at the '88 or an industrial operations about the production of the total votes recorded, at the '88 or an industrial operations about the production of the total votes recorded, at the '88 or an industrial operations about the production of the

election, an advance of 334,000 since '93, and secured the return of 56 members to the Reichstag. The number of party organs is 76, 22 of which are dailies. They denounce the so-called State Socialism as a system of halfmeasures dictated by fear, and aimed merely at undermining the hold of the Social Democracy over the working classes by means of petty concessions and palliatives. State Social Emocracy they say, is Conservative; Social Democracy essentially revolutionary. Therefore the two are irreconcilably opposed. At the '97 Congress Herr Bebel carried a resolution repeating the party regulation which prohibited Social Democrats from taking part in elections for the Prussian Chamber, but it was plainly laid down that no compromise or alliance with any other party should be made. See Germany, POLITICAL PARTIES OF

France.—French Socialists are organised into at least four distinct bodies. The first of these is called the Workmen's party, and is led by M. Jules Guesde, who is an ardent follower of Marxist and collectivist theories. It took its rise from the National Worknien's Congress at Marseilles in '79, and its programme is "the political and economical expropriation of the capitalist bourgeoise and the socialisation of all the forces of production. In 66 at the Lille Congress this was put a little differently, thus: "The abolition of the capitalist system by means of the conquest of political power by the proletariat, the substitution of social for capitalist property, and the international agreement of working men. It recognises no national obligations that would interiere with its objects, and is at one with most of the Socialists on the Continent. It claims to socialists on the Continent. It claims to include 450 associations, with about 300,000 members, and its strength has been proved in municipal and parliamentary elections. The Possibilist party derives its numbers almost entirely from Paris, and is practically a segment of the Workmen's party, from which it separated in 8s. The Blanquist party is also a Parisian society, and derives its title from the old revolutionist Blanqui. It professes itself "atheist, materialist, transformist, republican, revolutionist, communist, and finally internationalist." Its organ is the Parti Socialiste, and its members call themselves Communists, as a distinctive title from the collectivist Workmen's party. There are about 10,000 members. The Socialist Republican party consists of Radicals who have evolved into Socialists. MM. Millerand and Goblet are its most prominent members, and its organ is the

Petite Republique.

Austria.—In Austria the Socialist party a strongly organised. There is a powerful propaganda carried on through the Press, and the influence of the party is very marked in the elections. In Bohemia and Silesia the movement has made great way, but not so much in the Alpine districts, though in Feb. '98 it was reported that an anti-clerical and socialistic body, called the Styrian Peasants' Leggue, had 10,000 members. The party is split up into two sections—one led by Dr. Adler, with the Gleichheit as its special organ, and the theories of Karl Marx as its creed; and the other led by Herr Hanser, with the Volkspresse as its organ. It should be said that a great incentive

of the empire. Therefore Socialism in Guessian series very much of a political force, rather than adherence to Communistic principles.

Belgium.—The grant of universal suffrage in Belgium brought the Socialists of the country into great and unexpected prominence at the general elections in Oct. '9. No less than 29 Socialist and Radical candidates were returned, and between them and the Clericals the moderate Liberals and the Progressists were almost annihilated. The Socialist victories were won chiefly amongst the Walloons. The Socialists have since well maintained their ground in spite of the efforts directed against them by the Clericals.

Denmark. - Socialism in Denmark is of the Marxist order; but here again, as in Austria, political discontent has driven many to join the Social Democratic Federation. These form the moderate section, and tend to join the Radicals, the extreme revolutionary section

being very small in numbers.

Sweden and Norway. - The Socialist Nivedess and Nonversy.—The Socialist movement has made little impression on these countries, but the party in Norway numbers about 56 unions, with a total membership of 6000. Its avowed aims are to abolish the private ownership of land and of the instruments of production. In the towns of Sweden the movement has made some little headway, but it languishes for lack of funds. A tact and the services between the Socialists and the alliance exists between the Socialists and the

Radicals of Norway.

Netherlands,—The Socialist Revolutionary
party is the leading body in this country. By a
decree of the Cour de Lassation the Socialist

decree of the Cour de Cassation the Socialist League was dissolved in '94 as an illegal association; but 52 branches of it united to form the new body. An official organ was established in '95, with M. Domela-Nieuwenhuis as editor. Consult "Socialism An Examination of its Nature, its Strength, and its Weakness," by Prof Ely (Swan Sonnenschein & Co.); "The History of Socialism," by Thomas Kirkup; "Socialism its Growth and Outcome," by W. Morris and E. Belfort Bax; "Fabian Essays in Socialism "(Fabian Society); Sidney Webb's "Socialism in England"; Karl Mark's "Capital"; Hyndman's "Historical Basis of Socialism "in England"; Bax's "Religion of Socialism"; Prof. Graham's "Socialism, New and Old"; John Rae's "Contemporary Socialism," etc.

Society for Promoting Christian Know-ledge. This Society was founded in 1698, and has during the last 200 years originated and supported a number of agencies in this country and abroad for and supported a number of agencies in this country and abroad for promoting Christian knowledge. The following are some of the clief departments of its work. the Society is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church, it is a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. The Society has founded a training college for one hundred school-mistresses, at Tottenham, and maintains a Training College for Lay Workers in the East of London. Nearly 17000 was voted last year for Home Education work. The Society has voted a portion of its funds to aid in has voted a portion of its funds to aid in the establishment and development of **Medical** to the spread of Socialism is the determination it has been and so and in the table of the stable of the stable of the stable of the training of medical managements amongst the working classes in all parts sionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other

parts of the world. Sees., Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. Organising Sees., (Northern Province) Rev. W. Robinson, 26, St. Andrew's Place, Bradford; (Southern Province) Rev. W. B. Taylor. Office, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Society of Accountants and Auditors, The, was incorporated in '85. Its objects are to provide a central organisation for accountants and auditors, and generally to do all such things as from time to time ray be necessary to elevate the status and procure the advance-ment of the interests of the profession, and to ment of the interests of the profession, and to and research is given cach month in the provide for the better definition and protection. Revue Internationale de Sociologie (price 20 fr. of the profession by a system of examinations, per annum), published in l'airs (10, Rue Soufflot), Candidates for membership (unless they have examinations prescribed by the Council President. Andrew Wallace Barr, London; President. Andrew Wallace Barr, London; Vice-President James William Bray Brown, Birmingham, Secretary James Martin, 4, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C., Solicitors Norton, Rose, Norton, & Co., 572, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., Society of Oil Painters, The, until '98 called the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, has its headquarters in Piccadilly, W. Founded, 1883. The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in November, are onen to all servists.

mencing in November, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (q v). President, Frank Walton, R.I., Yuce-President, S. Melton Fisher, Secretary, W. T. Blackmore

Sociology. This is the science of the origin,

organisation and development of human society. Of individual workers in sociology Herbeit Spencer undoubtedly stands first in this country. The completion of his great systematic work was accomplished during '56 by the publication of the third volume of 'Principles of Sociology' In America Major Powell, Lester Ward, Professoi Giddings, and the Rev Samuel Dyke are active workers, and many of the American universities have organised separate schools or departments of sociology. Much valuable work on definite and specific problems (such as Railways, Frusts, Wages, etc.) is being done in the American schools, notably at Lennsylvania University, under Mayo Smith Apart from individual workers and the teaching of the Positivist societies, respectively headed by Dr. Congreve and Mr Frederic Harrison in this country, and the special societies concerned with anthropology and economics—apart from these there are as yet few successful attempts to found schools of sociology. The Parts and the Edinburgh Schools were fully de-Saris and the Eminburgh schools were fully oscibled in the $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 ed (q v), and the American School at Hariford in $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 ed. (q v) The General Secretary of the International Institute of Sociology is Dr Rene Worms, 35, Rue Quancampoix, Paris The third international constants. campoix, Paris The third international congress of Sociology in connection with the Paris Institute was held at Paris in July '97, under the presidency of Paul Lihenfeld, Russian senator. An institution bearing the title of The London School of Economics and Political Science was started in Oct. '95, with the co-operation of a number of the leading English economists, and with the aid of the Society of Arts and the London Chamber of Commerce. As a further development of the school an attempt is now being made to establish a great central Library of Political Science and Bureau of Statistical Information in connection with the School of Economics and Political Science (see Powers, and Egypt (map).

ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, LONDON SCHOOL OF). The proposal is to set up in London an institution somewhat similar to the Musec Social of Paris. The library will include a systematic collection of all available material bearing on the structure and function of public administration, central and local, in all parts of the world. All communications, either in regard to the library or to the school, should be addressed to the Director, 9, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. A bibliography of contemporary productions in sociologic study ond in the American Journal of Sociology (pice 2s od per number), published by the University of Chicago Press
Socotra. A large island lying 150 miles off Cape Guardain, at the entrance of the Gulf

of Aden Area, 1382 sq. m., pop. 12,000.
Formally annexed by England ('76). Capital,
Tamarida. Products: aloes, and also exports
dragon's blood (a dye resin), dates, figs, etc.
See British Empire (table)

Sodor and Man, Bishop of. PEERS

Solomon Islands The British Islands lie in the Western Pache, between 7° 30° and 13° S lat and 150° and 163° I long, and include Guadalcanat, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela and Tulage British protection estends over all the islands between the Solomon and the lorres groups. Area about 8400 sq m The chief exports are copra, 1000 nuts, pearl shells, etc The sago palm grows in vast numbers. The German Lalands are the northern slands, and include Isabel, Bougainville, and other islands. Area, 9000 sq. m.; pop. 90,000 Adr helm's land (q v)

helm's land (q v)

Somali Coast Protectorate. The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since '84, is known by this name. It is administered under the Bombay Government by a Political Agent and Consul. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 200 miles, to total area being about 68,000 sq. miles. Within this territory he the ports Zeila, Bulhar, and Berbera Ihe boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssima in '97. Fhe chief town of the district is Berbera, which has about 20,000 which the True reducts are cheefly costle inhabitants. The products are chiefly cattle

skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. See Egypi (map)

Somaliland. The country occupying the eastern horn or promontory of Africa. The eastern horn or promontory of Africa. The bulk of it is under the protection of Italy, according to the Anglo Italian agreement of '91, though there is a British Protectorate on the coart of the Gulf of Aden, and France has a footing at Obock. Italian Somaliland is separated by the river luba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coast-line extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate (see article above), also British Inland it extends for a uniform distance of 180 miles from the coast The area of Italian Somaliland is 100,000 sq. miles, and the population about 400,000 As to the French settlement see FRENCH SOMALI-LAND. See also Colonies, etc., of European

Somerville Hall. See Women, Higher EDUCATION OF.

SOUDAN.

The Soudan is that section of Africa which lies immediately south of the Sahara. Its limits are immediately south of the Sanara. Its limits air variously defined. It may be said to be bounded by the Sahara on the N., by the Abyssinian highlands on the E., by the lands draining to the Congo basin on the S., and by French West Africa on the W. Within these limits it which the war within these limits of a pop estimated at from 80 to 90 millions. Lying mainly between 5° and 18° N lat., it is entirely within the tropics. Western and Contral Soudan within the tropics. Western and Gentral Soudan are divided into the states of Gando, Sokoto, Adamawa, Bornu, Baghirmi, Wadai and Kanem These have mostly been absorbed into the provinces carryed out by the European Powers Gando, Sokoto, and part of Boi nu are included in Nigeria, under British rule Kuka, on the western shore of Lake Chad, is the capital of Bornu, and has a population of about 60,000. It is a great meeting-place of caravan routes. Adamawa falls in the Cameroons, a German territory, Baghirmi lies mostly within the limits of French Congo, but Wadai and Kanem are so far independent. Wadai extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara. It has an estimated area of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a pop. of about 1,000,000 The Mabas, a Mahomedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce Kanem 18 a vassal state lying between Wadai and Lake Chad, with an area of about 30,000 sq m and a pop. of about 100,000 Rabeh, a former slave of Zebehr l'asha, has established himself as supreme in part of Bornu and Baghirmi His capital is Dikwa in Baghirmi

Eastern Soudan comprises Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, the Equatorial Province, and the rich Bahr-ei Ghazal Province The whole territory, covering an area of 900,000 sq. miles, with a population of over 10,000,000, was under Egyptian rule more or less until 82, when the revolt of the Ma.d. altenated it, and broke it up into various districts. After the death of the Mahdi, one of his heutenants, known as the Khalifa, succeeded to his power. and with Omduiman as his capital, has since Darfur and other districts have asserted their independence of him The Bahr-el-Ghazal province consists of the entire district watered by the southern tributaries of the Bahr-el-Arab and Bahr-el-Ghazal. It was subjugated for Egypt by Gessi Pa ha, one of Gordon's lieutenants, in 78, and ruled by him till 81, and by Lupton Bey from that time till the Mahdist rebellion cut off the province from Khartoum and Egypt. It is said to be the lichest and most fertile province in the Soudan, ivory and rubber being abundant Slatin Pasha has rubber being abundant Slatin Pasha has declared that the geographical and strategical position of the province renders its possession of the greatest importance. British influence, by agreements concluded with Germany and Italy in go and or, and apart from her position in Egypt, extends over Darfur and the greater part of the Equatorial Province. Indeed, the

for the reconquest of the revolted provinces were in a sufficiently forward state to allow of expeditions into the districts under the Khalifa's power. The country as far as Berber was reoccupied, and Kassala was taken over from Italy by the end of '97, and in '98 the power of the Khalifa was utterly broken, and Khartoum and Omdurman, were recaptured. France, however, has for some time been credited with a desire to establish herself in the Eastern Sg idan, and rumours were prevalent during 95 that from her possessions in French Congo and in the French Soudan an expedition was being pushed forward by her into the Nile valley. Such an expedition, said Sir I dward Grey, in the House of Commons-in March '95, England would regard as an unfirendly act. However, in '97, from the Ubangi province of French Congo again, and from Obok on the Red Sea, expeditions were despatched towards the Nile, and it was arranged that they should meet at Fashoda, the port of Southern Kordofan. The expedition from Obok failed, but the other, led by Major Marchand, succeeded; and when the British forces beat the Khalifa a gunboat expedition, which was sent down the river, found Major Marchand precariously established at hashoda. His retreat was cut off by a British force, which was at once posted there, and the settlement of the matter was left to the Governments of France and Great Britain For further details see Egypi and France A map showing the present state of affairs will be found on p 218.

French Soudan includes the whole hinterland

of Senegal, and the countries to the north of the Niger Territories, while by an agreement made with Germany in '94 a line of communication with French Congo has been secured. The Niger Convention, which was signed in '98, finally settled the boundaries between Fiench territory and the Gold Coast, Lagos, and Nigeria (For details see articles under those special headings) The territory is by no means organised, and consists chiefly of protectorates, covering an area of about 300,000 sq. m, with a pop. of 5,000,000. In '94 300,000 sq. ni, with a pop, of 5,000,000. In 94 the French reached Timbuctoo, and established themselves there. The administration is in the hands of a Military Commandant, who is under the control of the Governor of Senegal. See Africa, NIGER TERRITORIES, and FRENCH CONGO

South African Republic. See Transvaal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia is a colony comprising the central section of Australia, and stretching agross the entire continent from north to south. The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E. long, and from the sea to 26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863, the Northern Territory, lying between 129° and 138° E. long, stretching up to the Indian Ocean, and containing an area of 23,3500 sq. m. I he capital is Palmerston, on the noble harbour of Port Darwin. The Ferritory possesses a coast-line, counting the chief inlets, of 2000 miles. Mineral and agricultural resources considerable. The population is estimated at Anglo German agreement of 90 recognised the British sphere as extending from Uganda as far as the confines of Egypt. In '96 and '97 the preparations which had long been made

colony, thus constituted, contains 903,600 sq.m.; pop. 361,483. Capital, Adelaide, pop., with surrounding suburbs, 133,252. The settled part in the south of the colony is divided into 44 counties, and 3 pastoral districts. About 200 miles north of Adelaide begins a dry region separating the fertile south from the farther north, which is subject to tropical rains. Three considerable mountain chains traverse the considerable mountain chains traverse this part. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia," for vine and olive, both of which are now ex-tensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. Climate of the south one of the most agrecable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. Executive, the Governor and responsessing the composition of the control of the copper. sible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legisla tive Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of twenty-four members, who sit for four electoral districts, and are elected for 9 years, two from each district retiring every 3 years. \$\int_{50}\$ freehold or \$\int_{20}\$ annual leaseholds, or \$\int_{25}\$ annual rent with a 6 months' registration qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly contains 54 members, representing 27 electoral districts, and is elected triennially by adult suffrage. Membersof both Council and Assembly suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid \$L200 per annum. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Education is secular, free and compulsory. Wool is the staple export There are 1867 miles of railway and 14,280 miles of telegraph. Bevenue, '07-8, \$L2,506,611, expenditure, \$L2,505,939, imports, '07-8, \$L6,444,28, exports, \$L6,513,347; public debt, \$L24,408,535. See Australia, British Empire (table), and DIPLOMATIC DIPLOMATIC

History, '98... The popular vote on the Federation question showed 25,659 votes for the Bill, and 15,121 against (June 4th) The Budget statement (Aug. 18th) showed that the revenue for the year was £2,649,899, and the expenditure £2,619,220 The public works, including railways, which represented half the public debt, were returning satisfactory interest and the outlook was encouraging

Southwell, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE

SPAIN.

Alfonso XII. of the House of Bourbon, the late monarch, died in '86, and his posthumous son, Alfonso XIII., born May 17th, '86, will, when he comes of age, be King. Meanwhile the kingdom is under the Queen Regent Maria Christina, who governs during the minority of her son. By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared. declared a constitutional monarchy, with executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Benate is composed of three classes those who sit by right of birth or official position, members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the largest taxpayers of the kingdom and certain corporate bodies. The Congress contains 431 deputies, elected by relations between the two countries at this citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed time will be found. The Pope offered his full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years.

Each province has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration. Religion, Roman Catholic. Public worship of any other creed forbidden. Education is free but inefficient. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. Area, including the Baleau c and Canary Isles, each considered a province, 197,670 sq m.; estimated pop. 17,650,234. Estimated revenue, 97.8, £43,591,638; expenditure, £42,597,469; public debt, £309,698,700,000 of Cuban debt; importa, 97, £31,733,044, experta, £36,997,447. See Col.onles of Europi-An Powers, Cuba, Dipplomatic, Foreign Armies, Foreign the Baleanic and Canary Isles, each considered DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and Philippine Islands.

Political Parties.—Parties have been

for years much broken up and intermingled. The Liberals under Schor Sagasta won the general election of '93, and held office for two years Their adherents numbered 322. years Their adherents numbered 322.
Opposed to their were 48 Conservatives, led by by the late Señor Canovas del Castillo, 13 dissident Conservatives, 23 extreme Republicans, 16 moderate Republicans or Possibilists, led by Señor Castelar, and 6 Carlists. The Possibilists afterwards joined the liberals and 2000 for the possibilists. afterwards joined the Liberals, and soon after Senor Castelar gave up politics and retired into private life. Disagreements in Senor Sagasta's cabinet led to the accession to office of Senor Canovas del Castillo in '95 At the General Election in April '96, about 300 Conservatives, 100 Liberals, 10 Carlists, 10 Independents, 40 dissident Conservatives, and 3 Republicans, were returned. Party distinctions were to a learn return to Party distinctions were to a learn return to be a conservative believed of the remarks. large extent obliterated afterwards by the difficulties in which the country found herself owing to en nts in Cuba and the Philippines. cwing to emits in Cuba and the Philippines. On the death by assassination of Señor Canowa del Castillo in '97, there was considerable disagreement among the Conservative majority, and a Liberal (abinet under Schör Sagasta eventually took office. This Cabinet held office through the war, and conducted the peace negotiations, but was evidently weakened by the humiliations thus necessarily inflicted on the countries bearing the service of the second of the countries bearing the service of the second of t the country Senor Gamazo retired from the Cabinet in Oct. '98, and formed a new division

of the Liberal party

**History, "9N.-Much unrest was caused by the position of affairs in Cuba, and the possibility of American interference threatened by the Jingoes of the U.S.A. awoke great resentment. Matters, however, remained quiet till the Spanish ambassador at Washington, Senor Dupuy de Lome, had to resign, owing to the publication of an indiscreet letter of his reflecting on the President The Government officially disclaimed his letter, and he was succeeded by Schor Polo Bernabe (Feb. 14th). Immediately on this incident followed the disship Maine, lying in Havana harbour (15th), and the relations between the two countries distinctly worsened. The inquiry into the affair made by the Spanish Government resulted in a report that the cause of the explosion lay inside the ship, but the American report was in direct opposition to this, though the responsibility for the explosion was not actually attributed to Spain. In the articles on CUBA and the UNITED STATES a fuller account of the relations between the two countries at this time will be found. The Pope offered his

ties should be suspended. The great Powers also intervened, recommending that hostilities in Cuba should cease (oth). To this the Government agreed, and telegraphed to General Blanco to proclaim a truce. Before anything effectual could be arranged, however, the President's message to Congress led to a demand from the United States Government that Spain should at once evacuate Cuba. The Spainsh Government, before receiving this demand, which took the form of an ultimatum, broke off diplomatic relations, and a state of war forthwith existed (21st). The Budget for '98-9 showed an estimated revenue of 866,014,869 pesetas, and expenditure estimated at 865,008,774 pesetas. In view of the war the Government were empowered to issue new currency notes up to ties should be suspended. The great Powers empowered to issue new currency notes up to 250,000,000 pesetas, and to take other means of raising money. The first serious blow of the war fell at Manila, where the Spanish aquadron, having only obsolcte vessels and inefficient ordnance, was completely destroyed by Admiral Dewey. This caused much depression in the country and a Cabinet crisis, which ended (May 16th) in the reconstruction of his ministry by Senor Sagasta, who got rid of those of his colleagues who had desired peace, and replaced them by men who were professedly prepared to continue the war with energy. Spanish naval power in Cuban waters was crushed with the destruction of Admiral Ceivera's fleet, which, after being shut up in Santiago for some time, made a gallant attempt Sanjago to secape—only, however, to be sunk or captured (July 3rd). A second fleet, destined for the l'hilippines, had passed through the Suez Canal by this time, but on receipt of this news was recalled (8th). These disasters naturally suggested the window of presented they suggested the wisdom of peace enegotiations, suggested the wisdom of peace and containing, but such differences of opinion prevailed in the Cabinet that Sehor Sagasta and his colleagues presented their resignations (11th). They still continued, however, to exercise their functions, and a decree was published (15th) suspending the constitutional guarantees, and proclaiming military law. Meanwhile the invasion of Porto Rico by an American force under General Milestook place (25th). The landing was made at Guanica. Overtures for peace were then made at Washington by the Government through the French ambassador (26th), and were accepted The American terms were that Spain should relinquish and evacuate Cuba, and cede l'orto Rico and the other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and certain islands in the Ladrones, to the United States. The United States, more-over, were to hold Manila city and bay pendover, were to note manife city and bay pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which should determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines (Aug. 2nd). The Government accepted these terms (10th), and a protocol embodying them was signed at Washington (12th). Hostilities were formally suspended by a proclamation from the President, but before this proclamation could reach Manila it was bombarded and captured by the joint action of the sea and land forces under Admiral Dewey and General Merritt (13th). The Cortes reassembled (Sept. 5th), and Senor

the war, and declaring that the constitution had been infringed by the signing of the peace preliminaries without the previous consent of the Cortes (8th). This was discussed in secret session, after at the Republicans, Carlists, and followers of Señor Romero Robledo withdrew in a body as a protest against the action of the President of the Chamber. the action of the President of the Chamber.

The Bill authorising the cession of territory was, however, passed by the Cortes (14th), and the session was then closed. The Peace Commissioners met at Paris early in October. The American Commissioners declared that the United States refused to assume either the sovereignty over Cuba, or responsibility for the Cuban debt in any form. They also demanded the absolute cession of the Philippine Archi-Io the first declaration the Spanish Commissioners strongly demurred, but eventually accepted provisionally, and Jan. 1st, '99, was fixed as the limit of time for the evacuation of Cuba They declined, however, to discuss the question of the cession of the Philippines, and, to avoid a rupture, suggested that the matter should be referred to arbitration (Nov 16th). To this, however, the American ommissioners declined to agree (18th).

Spanish Colonies. See Colonies, etc.,

OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Speaker. The title of the presiding officer of a legislative assembly. The Speaker may hold office until a dissolution. Should the office become vacant during a session, the new Speaker then elected is presented for the royal approbation, but does not claim the privileges of the House. This great officer has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and received a salary of \$\(£_{500}\) per annum; he r\(\text{ank} \) as a first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of \$\(£_{400}\) and a peerage. There was no contested election for Speaker from 1839 to '95. The following have filled the office since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9, Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84, Mr A. W Peel, now Viscount Peel, '84-95, Mr. Gully since April '95. The Chairman of Ways and Means acts as deputy Speaker in the unavoida salary of £5000 per annum; he ranks as first Means acts as deputy Speaker in the unavoidable absence of Mr Speaker. The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor for the time being. The Charman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act. See Commons, House of, and PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCES DURE.

Spencer, Herbert, was b. at Derby 1820. by his father, a teacher of mathematics at Derby, and by his uncle, a clergyman. Became a civil dent, but before this proclamation could reach Manila it was bombarded and captured by the joint action of the sea and land forces under Admiral Dewey and General Merritt (13th). The Cortes reassembled (8ept. 5th), and Senor Sagasta read a decree empowering the Government to bring in a Bill authorising the renunciation by Spain of her sovereignty ever her colonial possessions in conformity with the terms arranged with the United States. The Republican party introduced a motion condemning the Government for its conduct of conformity editions and has been translated into many languages. In '82 he visited the United States. Among his other important works are: "First Principles"; "Principles of Biology," 2 vols.; "Principles of Sociology, 3 vols.; "Principles of Ethics," 2 vols.; "The Study of Sociology"; "Essays," 3 vols.; "The Man versus The State." The third volume of the "Principles of Sociology," completing the scheme of the great philosophical work—a system of synthetic philosophic—which he had set himself, was published in Nov. '96, and a number of distinguished men of letters and of science combined to mark the occasion by requesting Mr. Spencer to suffor his portrait requesting Mr. Spencer to sit for his portrait requesting Mr. Spencer to sit for his potential to Mr. Herkomer, with a view to its being placed in one of the national collections. Mr Spencer consented to the request. The portrait was exhibited at the Academy exhibition 198. Despite chronic ill-health, Mr. Spencer is bespite enrone ill-neatth, Mr Spencer is now devoting himself to the preparation of a revised and enlarged edition of his "Principles of Biology," of which the first volume has recently appeared Mr Spencer has always declined academic and other honours. Address The Athenæum, S.W., and 5, Percival Terrace, Brighton

The London Spiritualist Alli-Spiritualism ance, Ltd., was founded in 1884, in succession anoe, Ltd., was founded in 1884, in succession to other societies of the same nature, which had preceded it; and was incorporated in '96 The chief work of the society has been to maintain and expound the principles of Spiritualism, viz, a belief in the existence and life of the spirit apart from, and independent of, the material organism, and in the reality and value of intelligent intercourse between spirits em-bodied and spirits disembodied. While it has listened to other investigators who expound other views, and has offered a free platform at its meetings to those whose opinions, however interesting, it does not feel able to accept, it has been the nucleus of old Spiritualists, who have proved their faith, and desire to maintain it. To their body has been added year by year agradually increasing number of new inquirers The Offices of the Alliance are at 110, 5t Mai-tin's Lane, WC The organ of the Society is Light, founded in 1881, the recognised exponent of educated thought in this country on the subjects of which it treats. Circulating in subjects of which it treats. Circulating in every country, the world through, it conveys an impression, which nothing else can, of the rise and progress of Spiritualism. The first President of the London Spiritualist Alhance and editor of Light was, until his decease, Mr. W. Stainton-Moses, M.A. (Oxon), whose writings, "Psychography," "Spirit Identity," "Spirit Teachings," etc., etc., are well known The present President of the Alliance, and editor of Light, is Mr. E. Dawson Rogers. A valuable library of works on psychic science A valuable library of works on psychic science is available at the offices at St. Martin's Lane Meetings are held for the discussion of matters of interest to students of psychology, and information can always be obtained by inquirers In the United States, according to a recent census report, the number of Spiritualists has increased till there are now

England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 744 ordained missionaries, including 11 bishops; and of these 249 are labouring in Asia, 171 in Africa, 29 in Australasia and the Pacific, 209 in North America, 48 in the West Indies and South America, and 38 (chaplains) in Europe—the number of languages in which the Gospel is preached being 54. In the Society's colleges there are about 3200 students; and 2900 lay teach(1)s are employed in the various Missions. Neally 40,000 children are receiving instruction in the Mission Schools in Asia and Africa. tion in the Mission Schools in Asia and Africa.

tion in the Mission Schools in Asia and Africa.
The income for 'oy was £317,512. Offoe, 19, Delahay St., Westminster. Secretary, Rev. H.
W. Fucker, M.A.
Sprigg, The Rt Hon Sir John Gordon,
P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L. (Oxon), is a son of the late Rev. James Sprigg, A M, of Jpswich, and was born in 1830. After working in the House of Commons as a member of Messra. Gurney's of Commons as a member of Messrs. Gurney's staff, he went for reasons of health to South Africa in 58 and settled there Elected in 69 to represent East London in the Cape Parliament, he soon gaine do ffice, and has been three times Prime Minister of the colony. His second term of office closed in '90, when Mr. Rhodes succeeded him; but in '93 he became Finance Minister under Mr. Rhodes, on whose fall in Jan '96 he became Prime Minister for the third time He came to England as the representa-tive of the Cape at the Jubilee festivities in '97. He resigned with his fellow-Ministers after a vote of want of confidence had been carried by

Note of want of confidence had been carried by a majority of 2 votes by the House on reassembling after the general election (Oct. 21th), '98. Stalker, Rev. James, D.D. was born in 1848 at Crieff, and educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. His theological studies were carried on at the New College (Edin.), and at Beilin and Halle. In '74 he was ordained minister of St. Brycedale Free Church, Kirkealdy, and after a very successful pastorate was translated to Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, in '87. Dr. Stalker is one of the most popular was translated to Free St Matthew's, Glasgow, in '87 Dr. Stalker is one of the most popular religious writers of the day His works are: "The New Song," "Life of Christ," "Life of St. Paul," "Imago Christi," "The Preacher and his Models" (being the Yale Lectures on Preaching), "The Four Men," "The Frual and Deuth of Jesus Christ," and "The Two St. Johns." Address 6, Claremont Gardens, Claremont Gardens, Johns." Address 6, Claremont Gardens, Glasgow "
"Standard, The" First published in 1827.

It is in the front rank of the political journals that rose into importance almost immediately after the abolition of the Paper Duty (for, lts political principles are Conservative; but it reserves, and often exercises, the right of sharply criticising the action of the Conservative party. During the American Civil War, the letters of its correspondent "Manhattan" the letters of its correspondent "Manhattan" were very popular. Among its war correspondents have been Mr. G. A. Henty and Mr. Cameron, the latter of whom was killed in the Bayouda desert. The present editor is Er. W. H. Mudford The Evening Standard (1857) is an evening edition of the morning paper.

Standing Committee. See l'Arliament AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Standing Orders This term was originally applied to certain Orders made by either house of parliament to regulate its own procedure. Orders made by either house may in respect of their time for remaining in force be classified.

spiritualists has increased till there are now a spiritualists has increased till there are now a spiritualists here are local organisations in almost all towns of any importance. "S. P. G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Poreign Parts). The oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of the control o

are permanent regulations, although liable to be suspended upon extraordinary occasions—s.g., to secure the rapid passing of bills of a pressing nature. (2) Sessional Orders, which continue in force only during the session in which they were made, although they may be renewed from year to year. (3) Orders indefinite in their duration. Of these three classes the Standing Orders are the most important for purposes of procedure. The Roll of Standing Orders of the House of Lords has been regularly published at intervals. But until 1854 the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, with the exception of those relating to private bills, had never been published by authority. The Commons Standing Orders relative to public business were revised and reprinted in '88 (see Parliament and Parliamentary Procedure) and the Lorde Standing Orders were considered and amended in '89.

"Star, The." A Radical evening paper, devoted to the interests of the advanced Democratic movement both in Great Britain and Ireland. It first appeared Jan. 17th, 88, and has attracted attention by its promptness in obtaining information, its outspoken articles, large size, and wide circulation. The daily sale was certified in June '96 to exceed 210,000 copies Office, Stonecutter Street, EC State Children's Aid Association.

State Children's Aid Association The object of this Association is to obtain individual treatment for children under the guardianship of the State. It therefore seeks to obtain the dissolution of large aggregated schools, so that the children may be brought up, where possible, in families; to dissociate the children from all connection with the workhouse and the officials who have to do with pauper cases, and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children. The Charman is Viscount Peel; the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Francis Rye; the Sec., Miss Pechey, and the Office 6. Old Broad Street F.

the officials who have to do with pauper cases, and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children. The Charman is Viscount Peel; the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Francis Rye; the Sec., Miss Pechey, and the Office, 61, Old Broad Street, E (

State, Great Officers of (1) The Lord High Steward, (2) The Lord High Chancellor, (3) The Lord High Chancellor, (3) The Lord High Chancellor, (3) The Lord High Council, (5) Lord Frivy Seal, (6) Lord Great Chamberlain, (7) Lord High Constable, (8) Earl Marshal, and (9) the Lord High Constable, (8) Earl Marshal, and (9) the Lord High Admiral. They are always of the Privy Council, and the first five take precedence of all dukes who are not of the blood royal, while the others have place of all peers of their own degree. Nos. 1 and 7 when existing, and Nos. 6 and 8, have no share in the government of the country, and the duties of Nos. 3 and 9 have long been performed by commission. See Chancellor, Treasury, and other articles.

State Pensions. For an exhaustive article on this subject, see eds. '93 and '94. See also OLD AGE PENSIONS

Stationery Office (Princes St., Westminster) provides the public offices and Parliament with books, stationery, etc., and arranges for the greater part of the printing required by them in Oct. '88 the Controller of the Stationery Office was appointed by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, to exercise all rights and privileges in connection with copyright, the property of Her Majesty. Controller, T. D. Pigott, C.B. (£1500), Assistant Controller, E. P. Plowman

Stationery Office Publications. The vast number of papers issued to the public under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office renders it impossible to enter much

into detail; but they comprise books affecting the military, naval, and civil services, reports of the scientific results of the voyag: of H.M.S. Challenger calendars of State Papers, chronicles and memorials, and publications of the Record Commissioners, rules under the various Acts of Parliament, papers issued by, or affecting, the Board of Trade, the Education, and Science and Art Departments, and the Local Government Board, Explosive, and Factory Books and Forms, Customs Forms, Survey publications, and Customs Forms, Survey publications, and numerous miscellaneous books. The following are a few of the most important books issued since our last edition: Vol. xiii. of The Revised Statutes, covering the years 1868 to 1871, and containing all the unrepealed Acts of that period; Statutory Rules and Orders of a public and general character issued during 1897; and the cheap edition of the Public General Acts passed in 1898. On Geology we have Memoirs on Berwick-on-Tweed, Bognor, Bournemouth, and on Soils and Subsoils from a Sanitary Point of View. Papers and books of passing and permanent interest, from all departments, have been constantly appear-ing. The Board of Trade Journal (monthly) contains useful information for merchants and others, while the Kew Bulletin (monthly) ought to interest a large circle, containing as it does such valuable notes on Economic Produce and Plants, and the Journal of the Board of Agriculture and the Labour Gazette appear Agriculture and the Labour Gazette appear regularly. Of the Record Office publications we have Calendars of the Reign of William and Mary, vol. ii; State Papers on Venice, vol. ix., Mary, vol. 11; State Papers on Venice, vol. 1x., Treasury Papers, vol. v11, and several vols. of Patent and Close Rolls of Edward 1, Fdward 11, and Acts of the Privy Council of England, vol xv11. The publishers, who also supply all Parliamentary publications, including the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, are Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., Messrs. Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ld., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin. Fice Public Libraries are supplied by these agents at a discount of 25 per cent from published prices The Admiralty Charts and other Hydrographic Publications are obtainable from Mr J D Potter (sole agent for the sale flom Mr J D Potter (sole agent for the same of the Admiralty Charts), 31, Poultry, E.C. The Geological Survey Maps are published by Mr. E. Stanford, Charing Cross, London, S W, Messrs. Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Ld, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin. Patent Specifications are only to be obtained at the Patent Sale Office, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. Stead, William Thomas, is the son of Rev. W. Stead, Congregational minister, Howdon-

W. Stead, William Thomas, is the son of kev. W. Stead, Congregational minister, Howdon-on-Tyne, and was b July 5th, 1849; married '73; ed privately and at Silcoates; apprenticed (63) to commercial house at Newcastle Quay. Appointed editor of the Northern Echo '71; and assistant-editor (80) to Mr. John Morley (then editor of the Pall Mall Gasette); succeeded him as editor-in-chie '83; interviewed Gordon at Southampton (Jan. '84); wrote "The Truth about the Navy" (Oct. '84), "The Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon" (July '85), "No Reduction no Rent," a record of a visit to Ireland in the autumn of '86, "The Langworthy Case" (78), "Truth about Russia," written after a visit to that country in May and June '88, and "A Guide to the Paris Exhi.

bition" (89). Went in October to Rome, to gather material for a series of "Letters from the Vatican," published in book form under the tule of "The Pope and the New Era." Resigned the editorship of the Pall Mall Galette on his foundation of the Review of Reviews, of which he is the editor, and of which three independants addited edities are published in London. noundation of the review of reviews, of which he is the editor, and of which three independently edited editions are published in London, New York, and Melbourne. In July '03 he published a new periodical, Borderland, devoted to the subject of Psydmical Research, but this was suspended in Oct. '97 In '95 he began the publication of the "Masterpiece" Library, with a weekly issue of the Penny Poets, of which in the first four months 2,000,000 copies were sold. The Penny Popular Novels, of which more than 9,000,000 have been sold, followed. His Christmas publications in '96 and '07 dealt with the Jameson Raid and the State of New York. In '98 he undertook the editing of "The Russian Library," No ibeing a translation of Pobedmostical's "Reflections of a Statesman," and in the autumn visited the capitals of Europe en route for Russia, and afterwards published a volume Russia, and afterwards published a volume containing the results of his journey.

Steel. See TRADE, '08

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS, '98

The year was a very trying one for the Stock Exchange-wars, rumours of wars, and prepa rations for war, strikes, and monetary disturbances following one another in continual succession. In the very early part of the year events in the Far East gave rise to a fear of international complications. During February and March the relations between the United States and Spain became very strained, but it was not till April 21st that was was actually declared, and curiously enough this was the signal for a recovery in American railway shares, which had fallen heavily on the prospect of war. Not was it Spanish and American stocks alone that were affected; for it was during April that Brazilian bonds, Mexicans, talians, and indeed all classes of stocks, from consols downwards, were very much depressed, the Bank of England raising the minimum rate of discount on the 7th of the month from ; per October 14th, to 4 per cent., in order to check the drain of gold to America. Nearer home quoted ridin, and although there were other troubles such included the recovery from the worst, the prices were dispute with France about the delimitation of and indeed all first-class securities, were

frontier in West Africa—a trouble which was, however, got over through mutual concessions. This settlement, however, hardly improved the position of the markets, owing to the continuance of the struggle for supremacy in China; but some improvement occurred when the announcement was made that this Government had come to an understanding with Russia as to the pait each was to play, and the markets further took courage when it became known that England and Germany had come to a friendly agreement on certain points in South Africa, and for a time the markets were almost buoyant, the Bank 1 ate having in the meantime diopped to 1½ per cent on May 26th, to 1 per cent on June 20th In September, however, the continued demand for gold from Berlin necessitated a fiesh advance, and on Sipt 22nd the rate was again rused to 3 per cent, followed by a further move to 4 per cent on Oct 30th, the banks and discount houses responding by naving their allowance on deposits at short notice to 21 per cent, a figure which had not been reached for several years. All these causes, monetary and political, tended to check speculative business on the Stock Exchange; yet, comparatively speaking, the prices of the good class of stocks were fairly well maintained, the demand for dividend-paying investments being more prominent than ever

Consols did not fluctuate more widely than usual, so far as regards the difference between the highest and the lowest points touched are concerned, but the changes were more sudden, though the tendency was downwards ever since the beginning of the year. During the depression of April the price went as low as 100%, but recovered to 112 during May, afterwards falling away again until the latter part of October, when, on the Fashoda incident reachabout 1001 to 165, the latter figure being reached on the 25th of the month. This was followed by an immediate rally to 1072, and in a few days the price was again 1001, and afterwards 110, for although the political situation had not cleared, money became much easier as soon as November turned India stocks and Colonial bonds showed the same drooping tendency, for invariably the best prices were

			American I	Railroad Shares.			
Company.		Price	Price	Highest price	Lowest price	Divid	ends.
		Jan. 1st, Nov. 16th, '98 '98		touched during the year		2nd half '97.	1st half '98.
		,	1	-	-	Par cent	Per cent.
AALIna Durk Chause				.6	231	I ci cent.	i ci cciic.
Athison Pref. Shares		3 ² ,	454	46		-	_
Central Pacific .		. 124	28	28	11	1	1
Milwaukee		, 98	1163	. 1173	851	5	١ –
Denver Preference		471	63	63	41	3	-
Brie Preference .			372	472	292		_
Louisville	•	392 581	621	623		_	
New York Central	:	111	121	124	1082	4 quar	terly
Morfolk and Western	n Prei	f., 49	562	572	43	4	4
Morthern Pacific Pre	£.	. 614	772	829	59	4	4
Southern Pref					241	ž	
	•	322	39	392	-43		
Union New Shares	•	.1 —	357	36	1 -	_	

Home Railway Stocks.

	Price	Price	Highest price	Lowest price	Dividends paid.		
Company.	Jan 1st, '98.	Nov. 18th, '98.	touched during the year.	touched during the year.	2nd half '97.	1st half	
					Per cent	Per cent.	
Great Central Deferred	234	20}	241	194	ı (on ord)	1 (on ord)	
,, Eastern	1232	120	1248	⊈ 1148	5	2	
,, Northern Deferred	591	57	613	503	4	_	
,, Western	177	1652	179	1622	71	24	
London and Brighton Def.	182	1772	186	1722	7 for '97		
,, ,, Chatham .	19	20	24	18	2) for '97	on and pf	
,, ,, North-Western	204	1992	2052	195	74	61	
", ", South-Western							
Deferred .	97	92	98}	87	3 for 97	_	
Metropolitan	134	128	137	123	. 31	34	
Midland Deferred	30	284	31		24 on pref	4 on pref.	
Midland Deferred	941	88	96	83½	4	24	
North-Eastern	179	1774	1814	172		54	
South-Eastern Deferred .	1152	1054	117	101	33 for '97		
Caledonian Deferred	571	53.	592	50	2	2	
North British Deferred .	45	41 1	473	38 1	11	ž	

Consols and Government Securities.

Stoe	k.	 	•	Price Jan 1st, '98.	Price Nov. 18th,	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year
Consols 37 % Local Loans 3 % Local Loans 3 % India 31 % 1988 of England Stock Canada 31 % Cape of Good Hope 31 % New South Wales 31 % New South Wales 31 % South Australia 31 % Victoria 31 % West Australia 4 % 1934		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			110k 109 1134 614 614 107 105 107 107 105 107 107	1134 1134 117 65 367 109 115 1101 1003 1001 111	106½ 108½ 111½ 61 341 102½ 105½ 105½ 107 101½ 105 101½

Foreign Stocks.

						-		·		
_	Stoc	ık.					Price Jan. 1st, '98	Price Nov 18th, '98.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Egyptian Unified 4 French 3½% Greek Monopoly Hungarian 4% Italian 5% Portuguese 1% Bussian 4% Spanish 4% Spanish 4% Argentine Funding Brazil 4% Costa Rica "A" 5% Mexican 6%	6 % %*:						101	107] 104 44 100] 90] 102 41] 462 90] 54 70 26	1104 107 444 1028 95 244 105 628 49 926 616 822 33	105½ 103 34½ 99 16½ 99 16½ 99½ 81 41 63 25
Peru Debentures 69 Uruguay 31 % .	6*.	:	:	:	:		41 <u>1</u> 42	41 42	44 46 ĝ	37 40

^{*} Payingtonly 3%.

Colonial and Foreign Railways.

	Price	Price	Highest	Lowest	Dividends paid.	
Company.	Jan. 1st, '98.	Nov. 18th, '98.	during the year.	during the	2nd half '97.	lst half '98.
					Per cent.	Per cent
Canadian Paoific	84}	86 1	927	74	23	2
Grand Trunk Ordinary Stock . a.	71	7	i 9	6		
1 of Ductonence	57	671	76	57		
Mexican (Vera Cruz) Ordinary	184	18	254	101		
1 of Duckananaa	723	70	831	601	17	28
Buenos Ayres Great Southern .	150	1 10	1581	134	5	οÃ
Central Argentine	Šī.	54	874	73	~ .	3 1
Imperial Ottoman	16	10	17	10	225, for	97

щ.	m	8	8	

				Highest.	Lowest.	Price, Nov. 18th, '98.	Dividends, '98.
South Afri	can.	-	- 1	30Å	-31	251	Mar 205 ,5ep. 208.
De Beers Consolidated British South African C	hartere	а .	- 1	304	216	1 23	Rights April
Consolidated Goldfields			ايورا	51	36	.31 52	Nov. 55.
City and Suburban (New				59 6H	413		Mai 8, Aug. 64.
Crown Deep			- }	154	10	143	
Crown Reef			. !	15	114	14	June 208.
East Rand Prop. Mines			٠.	61	3,10	1 5Ř	-
Geldenhuis Estate .	•		1	83	4/1	73	Oct. 128 Mai 65, Aug 68.
,, Deep		•	ì	10 - 10/1	6 88	9 5 52	Mar 105 Aug 158.
Henry Nourse . Jumpers	•		,	58	43)	śĨ	Mar 75 Aug 55
May Consolidated .	: :	÷		, 3	្តវ៉	316	Jan 25.
Modderfontein (New)			. '	7	317	0 /	Rights Aug.
Nourse Deep				71	4.	5 }	-
Transvaal Goldfields				1	1	* 1.	Oct 25.
Primrose (New) .				43	3;1,	41	Feb 65., Aug 55
Rand Mines				45_	25%	312	-
Sheba			٠,	- 2	13	1,7	Jan. 18, July 6d.
Village Main Reef .	•	•	٠	7 ^{3,}	5	7 14.	Oct 45.
West Austr	alıan.			1			See of July of
Great Boulder Prop.		•	٠,	254	16 68	191	Mar 6d, July 6d. Jan 5s.
Hannan's Brownhill		•	• !	916		710	Jan. 25, Oct. 15.
L. and Globe Finance	•	•	٠,	5,	13	14	Jan. 24, Oct. 18.
W. A. Goldfields . Lake View	•	•	1	27 118	á	92	April 105.
Lake View Kalgurli	•	•	•	81	78 48	616	
Associated Gold Mines	•	•	•	6	-1	516	July 25.

distinctly easier Rupee paper was steady during the whole year, which is due to the fact that the fluctuations in the price of silver has been comparatively slight, while the measures adopted by the India Government tended to keep the rate of exchange at about is 4d.

Foreign Government stocks moved a good deal so far as the lower-priced lot are concerned, but the Maine disaster in February sent the modes on the Paris Bourse; so far as the lower-priced lot are concerned, but the Maine disaster in February sent the modes of the price improved to nearly 63, were to the Maine disaster in February sent the modes of a first which there was a sent the price which there was a sent the reason of the paris Bourse; so far as the lower-priced lot are concerned, but the Maine disaster in February sent the modes of a first which there was a sent after the first after which there was a sent after the first after which there was a sent after the first after which there was a sent after the first after which the sent after which the sent after the first after which the sent after the first so far as the lower-pinced lot are concerned, but, considering the great interests involved, such stocks as Russians, French. Egyptians, Turkish, and Hungarian kept very steady, the changes representing little more than the periodical deduction of the interest. One feature to be an obticed is the disappearance of the Turkish moticed is the disappearance of the Turkish in a mail fluctuations, but generally the price was small functions, but generally the price was small functions, but generally the price was small functions, but the Spanish Finance Turkish debt and placed the control of the actually held by foreigners and those held at home, the interest on the former only being paid in gold; and these bonds had to be stamped for verification, and these only could be dealt in on the London Exchange. Portuguese, although in no way affected by the war, fell to 16½ in April, but September saw them up to nearly 25 upon a rumour that England had acquired from Portugal the territory of Delagoa Bay, and in consideration thereof would guarantee the Portuguese debt; but, in the absence of confirmation, the price soon gave way again Greeks were dull in the beginning of the year, but steadily improved, and touched the best on the successful issue of the new indemnity loan in May, the rise being pretty well maintained. Italians fell to 88½ in April, and were not strong at any time, and especially during the Milan riots in May, but thoughout the maiket has been supported artificially. Argentines fluctuated a good deal, but recovered from the depression of the early part of the vear, the gold premium falling to 138 in the beginning of November. Chilians went very flat in April, and were rather affected by the boundary dispute with Argentina, but improved in August Brazils, after being flat with other stocks, improved on the publication of the funding scheme in June, and kept steady. The Chinese loan for £16,000,000 was very feebly subscribed, and the price went to a discount, but later on recovered to an extent, Japan loans also improving, after being easy.

proving, after being easy. In Home railways the year opened buoyantly, owing to the expectations formed from the large traffic increases during the second half of '97, but when it was found that these did little more than cover the extra cost of working prices began to give way, and although there was afterwards a recovery, in most instances the best prices were at the beginning of the year The great feature was the announcement that the South-Eastern and the Ohatham companies had agreed to work together, pooling the traffics from certain places, and air anging a joint service in others-in fact, an amalgamation of sending Chatham ordinary stock up to 24, both the preference stocks also improving, the second especially, as the profit allowed a dividend at the rate of 23 per cent. The advance was, however, to some extent lost, and it was to be noted that Dover "A" stock, instead of improving with Chathams, began to iecede, and after being 117, alowly fell away until it changed hands on Oct. 25th at 1013, though quickly recovering to 105. The coal strike in South Wales cost the forsat Western over £200,000 in the first six months, and reduced the dividend to 2½ per cent.; and for the first four months of the second half-year there was a further loss of £146,000, the Taff Vale road also suffering so severely that it and the Rhymney had to pass the taff where dividend entirely. The other treds cell their dividend entirely The other stocks call for no special notice, although the fluctuations were rather wider than usual, especially when the fact is taken into account that there was very little speculation in those stocks Traffic for coal on the Great Central was opened in July, and for passengers in the beginning of November, but it had but little effect on the price The City and Waterloo electric railway was opened in August, but apparently it did not reduce the South-Eastern traffics. The dividend announcements for the first half of '98 were not at

being even more marked than in the second half of '97. The demand, however, for railway stocks for investment was so well maintained that the quotations did not recede very far, and in the early part of November this was so marked that those sellers who could not deliver the stock sold had to nay for the delay.

the stock sold had to pay for the delay.

The year opened very hepefully as regards both Grand Trunk stocks and Canadian Pacific; and although there was in the early months commenced a cate war, traffics increased to such an extent that great hopes were entertained that Trunk first preference stock would receive a dividend. This was, however, not the case, because expenses were greater than anticipated, and Trunk firsts, after advancing to 763, fell away to a little over 60—from which, however, there was a quick recovery when traffics again began to show increases. Canadian Pacific had in the meantime, after rising to 93, fallen back to 74, in spite of a dividend of 23 per cent., but again recovered to 84, on the probability of an early settlement of the rate war. Algentine rails moved with the harvest prospects of the country, although political movements were not entirely absent from the calculations, quotations fluctuating with the changes in the gold premium at Buenos Ayres. Ottoman rails were very disappointing, the fall on the dividend announcement being very severe.

American railway shales to a great extent reflected the phases of the war with Spain. In the carly part of the year the tendency was buoyant, but soon the Spainsh, or rather the Cuban, question became active, and after a good deal of sensation war was declared on Apiil 21st. But before this prices had fallen very severely, so that as soon as war was declared they began to lecover, the improvement going on with slight interruptions until the final collapse of the Spanish fleetat Santiago, when prices were generally above the quotations on January 1st, although below the best of the year. Business was fairly brisk throughout, until in November the market was really buoyant, prices showing a decided disposition to advance when the tenor of the speech of the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, at the Mansion House banquet on Nov oth, was made known, and later on the result of the Congressional elections, which gave the Republicans a majority in both Houses.

Mine shares were not a prominent feature at any time during the year. There were the usual ups and downs, but at no time was there any real buoyancy. A good deal of interest centred in Chartered shares when the crushing results of one or two mines in Rhodesia were expected, but they did not, when known, have any effect on prices. Most mines advanced more or less, but on the whole the mining-market was very stagnant, nor do the alternations in prices call for much comment. Dealings in mine shares were not actually dead, but the public held aloof from the market, and indeed the stagnation was such as to prohibit fresh ventures to any extent.

coal on the Great Central was opened in July, and for passengers in the beginning of November, but it had but little effect on the price. The City and Waterloo electric railway was opened in August, but apparently it did not reduce the South-Eastern traffics. The dividend announcements for the first half of '86 were not at all satisfactory, the growth of the working cost 'teatures, but they failed to hold the best price!

reached. Cycles collapsed with Hooley, but afterwards recovered, though not to the extent of the collapse. Russian oil shares were a feature for a time, but failed to sustain interest. Altogether the stock markets were anything but active or good; but, considering all things. business was fairly active, and taking into account the adverse influences at work for nearly the whole of the year, prices sustained themselves remarkably well, for the extreme lowest prices were really more nominal than real.

Stonyhurst College, near Blackbuin. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1992 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. Rector, the Rev. J Browne, S.J. The course of studies includes the street of the state o classics, mathematics, science, philosophy, modern languages, preparation for the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate Examinations, the London University degrees, and for the Army The Observatory attached to the College tuns out excellent solar and other work. The centenary of the College's existence at Stonyhurst was celebrated in July '94.

Straits Settlements. A British Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its

name from the Straits of Malacca, which separate the Malay Peninsula from Sumatra, and form the great trade route between India and China. Area about 1472 sq. m.; pop. 549,000 The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of nine official members, and the second, of these with seven non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. The constituent parts are as follows Singapore, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 205 sq m, pop 184,554. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products, pepper and gambier The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East a commodious harbour, protected by fortifica-tions. It is the headquarters of H M military and naval forces in these regions The usual and naval forces in these regions. The usual garrison consists of a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery .- Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq m, pop. 123,886 The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councilor con-trols the administration.—Province Wellesley is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 270 sq. m., pop. 108,117.—The Dindings, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang.—Malacoa is a town and territory ato miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. Area 505 sq m. pop. 92,170. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony— Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the Cocos (or Keeling) Islands, Settlements are the Goose (or Koeling) Islands, that the total receipts were 75,607,000 fr. (or a small coral group lying some 700 miles south-west of Java (area 9 8q. m., pop. 560), and Christmas Island, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java.—The Protected States. On the mainland there are several protected Malay States which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of the

Governor. These countries are rich in natural resources, and for several years Perak and Selangor have exported the greater part of the Straits tin. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for conversion into plantations; but mining at piesent makes agriculture a secondary consideration. Perak, on the western coast of the pennsula; area 10,000 sq. m., pop 214,254. Capital Taiping. The ports are Taluk Anson and Port Weld Selangor; area 3500 sq. m., pop 81,502 The capital is Kwala Lumpur. Sungei Ujong and Jelebu, together with Megri Sembilan, the name given to a federation of nine small states lying to the north and east of Malacca, are administered by one Resident. Area 3000 sq m, pop. 68,000. Planting, especially of coffee, is progressing here. Pahang, the latest acquired of the Malay States, contains a lot of gold, but needs funds or its development Area 10,000 sq. m., pop 64,000 Johore is an independent Malay State under Sultan Ibiahim, at the southern extiemity of the peninsula Area 9,000 sq. m., pop about 200,000 Capital Johore Bharu. Perak, Schangoi, Pahang and Negri Sembilan agreed to foim one administrative federation under a British Residut/General as Like Sec. under a British Resident-General in July '96. See British Empire (table) and Divionatic.

Street Ambulance. See Hospitals Asso-

Street Nuisances, Society for the Supression of Secretary, H J Johnson, Office, pression of 10, Basinghall Street, E (

Stubbs The Very Rev C. W., D D., Dean of Ely, comes of the same Yorkshire stock as his kinsman Bishop Stubbs, and was born at Liverool 1n '45 He was educated at the Liverpool pool in '45 Me was educated at the Liverpool Royal Institution School, and Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was an exhibitioner. He took his degice in Mathematical Honours in '68 He also took the Le Bas University prize for an English cssay He was ordained in '68, and became a curate at 5t. Mary's Church, Sheffield In '71 he was appointed vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, in '84, vicar of Stokenham, Devon, and in '88 rector of Wavertree, near Livetpool. He was select preacher tree, near Liveipool. He was select preacher at Cambridge in '81, '94, and '96, Lady Margaret Preacher '96, select preacher at Oxford in '83 and '98, and has attracted much attention by his sympathy with the workers of the country and his sermons on social subjects. He is a Broad Churchman and a well known Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," published works include "God and the People," a volume of selections from the writings of Mazzim, "Village Politics," "Land and the Labourers," "Christ and Democracy," "For Christ and City," "Christ and Economics," "Christus Imperator!" a "Creed for Christian Socialists," "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," and "Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement."

Suez Canal (For history of the canal see previous eds.) The report presented to the annual meeting held at Paris on June 7th, '98, when the Prince d'Arenberg presided, showed

with 191,215 passengers. Of these 2103 were merchant ships, 727 mail steamers, 31 vessels in ballast, 112 war vessels and military transin ballast, 112 war vessels and military trans-ports, 3 steam yachts, 8 tugs, and 2 dredgers; 1905 vessels were English, 325 German, 206 Dutch, 202 French, 78 Austrian, 71 Italian, 48 Spanish, 48 Norwegian, 44 Russian, 36 Japanese, 7 Turkish, 3 Chinese, 3 Egyptian, 3 American, 2 Danish, 2 Siamese, 1 Mexican, 1 Portuguese, and I Swedish. The aggregate net tonnage was 7,899,373,841. In '96 the number of vessels was 3409, and the tonnage 8,560,283,609 The decline was attributed to commercial depression. The average duration of the transit was given at 15 hours 36 minutes, or a further reduction of 17 minutes. On behalf of what 18 known as "the Defence Committee," Baron Delort de Gleon denounced the London programme for the reduction of the rates, pointing out that the dividend had fallen from 1051 fr. in of to 92 ft 36 c. in 92, 90 ft. 37 c. in 93, 90 fr. in 94, 92 ft in 95 and 96, and now 90 ft after drawing on the reserve. The chairman, after stating that the widening of the canal was being carried out, said that the present year's receipts promised to show an increase of 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 fr. The four retiing directors were re-elected.

Suffragans. See BISHOPS and CHURCH OF

ENGLAND.

BUGAR. See TRADE, '98, and West Indies,
SUGAR COMMISSION

SUFARTHUM SEYMOUR, WAS D. IN

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, was b. In London, 1842. His father was a military bandmaster. As a choir-boy at the Chapel Royal he gained the "Mendelssohn Scholarship" at the Royal Academy of Music, in '56, and there continued his musical education He went to Leipzig from '58 to '61. His music to Shakespeare's "Tempest" at once attracted to Shakespeare's "Tempest" at once attracted public favour on his return in '62 Constantly writing cantatas ("Kemlworth," '64, etc.), oratorios ("Prodigal Son," '69; "Light of the World," '33), anthems, songs, etc., he yet remained without any specially extensive popuremained without any specially extensive popularity, till he hit upon a vein of buriesque operetts, which he produced in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert, who wrote the librettos The first of these was "Tral by Jury" ('75), followed by "The Sorcerer" ('77); "H M '> Pinafore" ('78), which ran for 700 consecutive nights, and was undoubtedly the greatest success in England and in the United States of any work of the kind; "Pirates of Penzance" (80), "Patience" ('81); "Iolanthe" ('82); "Princess Ida" ('84); "Mikado" ('85), revived in '88; "Ruddigore" ('87); and "The Yeomen of the Guard" ('88). For the Leeds Festival, in Oct '86, he wrote the "Golden Legend." "Ivanhoe" was produced in '91, and in Sept. '92 a new was produced in 91, and in Sept. 92 a new opera, "Haddon Hall," the libretto of which was written by Mr. S. Giundy, was brought out at the Savoy, and gamed fresh distinction the great composer. The association with Mr. Gilbert was iesumed in '93 with "Utopia Limited," and in '96 with "The Grand Duke." In '95 "The Chieftain" was produced at the Savoy, the libretto being by Mr. F. C. Burnand, and in '98 "The Beauty Stone," the libretto by Messrs. Comyns Carr and A. W. Pinero. Sir Arthur was knighted in '83 he also possesses the Legion of Honour, the House of Coburg Royal Order, the Medjidieh, and the Royal Victorian Order. He received the honorary degree of Mus. Doc of Cambridge in '76 and of Oxford in '79. out at the Savoy, and gamed fresh distinction

"Sun, The," originally started as a Radical evening paper, changed hands in the early days of '97, and is now independent in politics, with strong Unionist leanings. The Editor is Mr. A. Clifton Kelway. It devotes much attention to sport and finance, as well as to general and political news, and its cricket and football editions have achieved much popularity.

Sunday School Association, The, founded in 1833, existing connection with the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches. Its objects are the publication of suitable books for Sunday-schools, and the promotion generally of Sundayschool education It seeks to teach the young that the discoveries of modern science and the results of the best Biblical criticism are not foes to be resisted but friends to be welcomed. President, John Dendy; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ion Pritchard; Busness Manager, Mr. B. C. Hare. Office, Fesex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. Sunday School Union. This Union was

founded in 1803, and its objects are to stimulate and encourage Sunday-school teachers, at home and abroad, to greater exertions in the promotion of religious education; by mutual communication to improve the methods of instriction; to ascertain those situations where Sunday schools are most needed, and promote their establishment, to supply the books and stationery suited for Sunday schools at reduced pieces President for '99, Alexander J. Sciutton, Esq., Chairman of Council, F. F. Belsey, Secretaries, W. H. Groser, B.Sc., J. Edmunds, C. Robottom, and J. Tillett. Treasurer, Mr. S. Hope Morley Organ, Sunday School Chronich (Benevolent Department), 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (Publishing and Retail Departments), sy and 59, Ludgate Hill Sunday Society, The, was founded in '75, to promote the opening of museums, art galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sundays. In '96 II M. Government arranged for the Sunday opening of the great National Museums and Galleries in the Metropolis. These institutions continue to be opened on Sundays, and in addition there are now over a hundred instruction; to ascertain those situations where

and in addition there are now over a hundred museums, art galleries, libraries, and gardens opened every Sunday by the municipal authorities throughout the country. By the Sunday opening of the National Museums in London the first object of the Society has been secured, but as the Lord's Day Act of Geo 111 stands in the way of Science and Art collections being opened, or concerts being given, on Sundays by private enterprise, the Society is now advocating a repeal of this old statute, and the passing of a new Act that will give freedom for the

of a new Act that will give freedom for the enjoyment of literature, science and ait, whilst safeguarding Sunday from becoming an ordinary working day. President, Rev. Canon Barnett, M.A. Hon Beeretary, Mark H. Judge, A R. I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.

Supply. The sums necessary to defray the charges for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc, are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st; and although a vote or votes on account are somealthough a vote or votes on account are sometimes granted during the session for a part of the year, the whole sum voted during the session or in a case like that of '95 in the two consecutive sessions, for any service is for the full period of twelve months. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the

table soon after the commencement of each of the Rolls, who are members ex officso, and table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a supplies for only twelve months involves a niceting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of conthe military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary. A new rule for discussions in Committee of Supply was adopted in the Session of '96, and was again adopted in '97 and '98. Supply is made the first order of the day on Friday, unless the House order otherwise, directly the Committee of Supply is appointed. Twenty-three days of Supply is appointed. I wenty-three days are allotted for the business of Supply, and if these have all been given and occupied by Aug 5th, all outstanding Votes are put forthwith by the Chai man on the morning of the twenty-second day, and on the twenty-third day the Speaker puts all the outstanding reports of Supply. The great ment of the scheme is that it gives private members an opportunity during the effective parliamentary months of bringing important questions for-ward and having them discussed. For the ward and having them discussed. For the Civil Service estimates for '98-9 see Finance, NATIONAL.

Supreme Court of Judicature. The Supreme Court was formed by the consolidation of all the superior courts of the kingdom tion of all the superior courts of the kingdom of England, excepting only the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It replaces (a) the Courts of Common Law, the Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, together with the Court of Appeal known as the Court of Exchequer Chamber; (b) the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal in Chancery; (c) the Court of Admiralty, (d) the Court of Yrobate and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which replaced the old ecclesiastical courts dealing with similar matters; (e) the London Court of Bankruptcy; (f) the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and the Court of Pleas at Durham. The Supreme Court replaces all these by a The Supreme Court of Fleas at Durham. The Supreme Court replaces all these by a single court of first instance known as Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and a single court of appeal known as Her Majesty's Court of Appeal. The High Court of Justice, again, Bench Division, in which have been merged the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is the president, and inferen puisne judges; (b) the Chancery Division, of England, and having five puisne judges; (c) of England, and having five puisne judges appointed in on the east by French Guiana, on the west president, and the junior ranking as a puisne by British Guiana, and on the south by the judges appointed is no mountains which separate it from Brazil. It foundation of the Supreme Court bear the is governed by a governor and council of four same title and receive the same salary. Her immembers, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the Chancellor as president, the Lord Chief Justice, Colonial States, partly elected. A modification

of the Rolls, who are members ex office, and of five ordinary members, known as the Lords Justices. As the three dignitaries first named are usually engaged elsewhere, the working Court of Appeal commonly consists of the Master of the Rolls and the five Lords Justices. The distribution of business between the several divisions of the High Court rests on the general principle that any action may be brought in any one of them. But this rule is modified by law and practice as follows:—
(a) The oriminal jurisdiction of the Court is exercised solely by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division. (b) Jurisdiction over causes of the following classes is exercised solely by judges of the Chancery Division (1.) actions for the administration of the estates of deceased persons; (11) actions for the dissolution of partnerships, (iii) actions for redemption or foreclosure of mortgages; (iv.) actions for the raising of portions or other charges upon land, or the sale of land subject to any charge; (v.) actions to enforce execution of trusts; (vi.) actions for the rectification, setting aside or cancelling of written instruments; (vii.) actions to enforce specific performance of contracts; to enforce specific performance of contracts; (vii.) actions for the partition or sale of real estates; (ix) actions concerning infants and their estates (o) Jurisdiction over all such causes as would have come before the old Courts of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce is exclusively exercised by the judges of the Probate Division. To the above general rule there are other executions of less importance. Probate Division. To the above general rule there are other exceptions of less importance. The procedure of the High Court has been formed by a process of selection and improvement out o. the different forms of procedure observed by the old Courts which have been merged in it. The only differences of procedure now to be observed in the different divisions are such as have a practical value in the despatch of their different business. In all despaces of their different business. In an divisions every cause is as far as possible dealt with by a single judge, in whom are vested all the ordinary powers of the Court. The same forms of pleading are prescribed by the rules, although not adopted in practice by all the divisions alike. In all the divisions evidence is given by word of mouth or by affidavits, as may be most expedient. Firal by jury is becoming infrequent in all civil causes, otherwise tall most experience. although still most infrequent in the Chancery Division. The Court of Appeal is the same for all causes, and observes an absolutely uniform procedure, although for the more rapid despatch of business it is divided into two courts, each commonly consisting of three members. The procedure of the High Court and Court of Appeal is set out at large in the Bules of 1883 These, although irregular in form and incomplete in substance, constitute our nearest approach to a code of civil pro-cedure In the year preceding, the various branches of the Supreme Court were for the

same title and receive the same salary. Her members, all appointed by the sovereign. Majesty's Court of Appeal consists of the Lord There is a representative body called the Chancellor as president, the Lord Chief Justice, Colonial States, partly elected. A modification president of the Probate Division, and Master in the government and financial arrangements

was announced by Queen Wilhelmina in opening the States-general Sept. 20th, '96. The capital is Paramaribo. The chief products are sugar, cacao, fruits, coffee, rice, etc. Some gold mining is carried on also. Area, 46,060 sq. miles. Pop, about 65,000. See Colonies of European Powers.

Surveyors' Institution, The, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor—viz., the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein, the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth and of measuring and estimating artificers' work. The Institution has about 300 members, and con sists of fellows (F.S.I.), professional associates (P.A.S.I.), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are Students, £1 1x.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 36. An entrance fee of £3 38. Is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 55. by fellows President, Mr. Robert Vigers, Secretary, Mr Julian C. Rogers. Offices, 12, Great George Street, Westminster, SW. Temporary Offices (during rebuilding), Savoy Street, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Swaziland. A small native state in South Africa, almost surrounded by the Transvaal on the north, west, and south, but bounded on the east by the Delagos Bay territrop of Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. Area, 8,500 sq m; pop. 60,000. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Limpopo range, with richly fertile valleys, and its mineral wealth is great, valuable fields of gold and coal being included in it while its agreating and pastoral rein it, while its agricultural and pastoral reof the Zulu race At the conclusion of the war with the Transvaal Boers, their boundary was swaziland agreed to. The Transvaal, however, claimed that the country was theirs by a convention made in 81, whereby it was ceded to them in consideration of their preventing all Boer treks into Mashonaland. Ultimately, by the convention of Dec. '94, the Transvaal Government was secured "in all rights and powers of protection, legislation, jurisdiction, and administration over Swaziland and the inhabitants thereof," and a Special Commissioner was appointed to superintend the administration. The young King Bunu, however, was appointed to superintend the administration. ever, was recognised as paramount Chief, and it was agreed that the management of the internal affairs of the natives should be administered by the native chiefs in accordance with their own laws and customs, and the natives were guaranteed in their continued use and possession of their land and of all their and possession of their land and of all their grazing and agricultural rights. Provision was also made against the imposition of any excessive hut tax, and against the sale or supply of intoxicating liquors to the natives. The capital is Embekelwini. A proclamation was instant (Except (2008)) issued (Feb. 20th, '98) repealing all former laws with two small exceptions, and applying the Transval laws, except as to customs, to the country. See Transval (map).

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Under Oscar II., of the house of Bernadotte, in oner oscalling of the notice of bernatotte, in 1815, the kingdom of Sweden was indissolubly united with the kingdom of Norway without prejudice to separate constitution, government, and the laws of either. If the throne become vacant, the Diets of both kingdoms elect, and in default of agreement an equal number of Swede and Norse deputies make an absolute nomination. Affairs common to both kingdoms are administered by a Council of State, on which both nations are represented. -Sweden. Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809 the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which possesses a veto on all legislation, and the sole right of taxation. Diet consists of two chambers, the first of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected directly on a property qualification for three years. Local affairs are administered through representative bodies elected in the communes and in the 24 governments into which the country is divided. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. The chief exports are timber, cattle, minerals, and corn Area, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated pop. 4,919,260; estimated revenue and expenditure, '97, £6,212,300; debt, £16,200,000; imports, '94, £19,510,000; exports, £16,550,000 — Norway. The Norse Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storthing, which has 114 members, who are elected indirectly, the people choosing delegates who elect the Storthing For business purposes it is divided Storthing For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsthing, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storthing, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and subsequently elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State For local government the country is divided into twenty counties. and these into urban and rural communes, all and these into urban and rural communes, an with representative government. The State Church is Lutheran. Education is compulsory, the towns chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the state. Of the total area, 26,320 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent., is cultitivated. Timber, animal per cent., is cultitivated. Timber, animal produce, skins, and tallow are the chief exports. area, 124,405 sq. m; estimated pop. 2,000,000.
Estimated revenue, '07, £3,504,450; expenditure,
4,594,450; debt. £8,500,000; imports, '05,
£12,350,500; exports, £7,6-27,000 See DiploMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and NORWEGIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Political Parties.—A grave constitutional struggle has arisen between the two countries, from the demand for greater independence for Norway in her foreign policy, which is energetically backed by the Liberals, led by M. Steen. In June '92 the Storthing passed a resolution in favour of independent consulates,

which King Oscar refused to sanction, and the ministry in consequence resigned. A deadlock ensued, and in July a resolution was passed asking M. Steen to remain in office, and deferring the consulate question sine ties. In '93 M. Steen resigned, and M. Stang, the Conservative leader, succeeded him, although he was in a minority. The general election of '70 resulted in the return of '79 Radicals and 35 Conservatives and Moderates, as against 59 Radicals and 55 Conservatives, in the former Storthing. In Sweden there are three parties—the Conservatives, the Radicals, and the Moderates, who incline to the Conservative side and strongly oppose the Norwegian demands History, '98.—Sweden. The Swedish

Mistory, '98.—Sweden. The Swedish section of the Committee on the union with Norway reported in favour of a common Foreign Minister, residing at Stockholm, with a Council of State for Foreign Affairs consisting of two Councillors from each country. The Foreign Minister should not be a member of the Rikadag nor of the Storthing, but might be impeached before a tribunal consisting of six Senior Judges of the Supreme Courts of both countries, and 12 members each of the Rikadag and Stotthing. A minority repoet was also presented, mainly as to the responsibility of the Foreign Minister to the legislatures.—Norway The Norwegian Ministry resigned office (Feb. 12th), and M. Steen was given the task of forming a new Cabinet, which he accomplished (17th). The Norwegian section of the Committee on the union with Sweden reported to the Storthing (March 7th). The majority recommended that the contribution from each country for Foreign Office expenditure should be in proportion to population, and that the Consular representation should be common for 15 years; after that time being dissolved, if either country so demanded. The Swedish proposals as to common defence were flatly rejected. A minority of the Committee, however, recommended separate Foreign Ministers, with diplomatic and consular representatives, for each country. A motion to introduce a purely Norwegian flag, without the symbol of union with Sweden, was carried by the Storthing (Nov. 11th).

Sweden and Norway, King of. See Oscar II.

Swedenborgians. See New Jerusalem Church.

Swimming, '98. The swimming contests were as numerous as usual, and the Water Polo matches greatly increased, and are evidently much more popular than they were. The Cliristmas morning 100 yards Handicap on the Serpentine had to be put off owing to the ice until Jan. 1st, on which morning E. Hawkins won a very good race. The Boxing-Day 100 Yards All-England Handicap of the N.S.A. had to be postponed, but was held a few dsys afterwards at the same place in a dense fog, when W. Harrisons won in 1 min. 335 sec. In the matches between Oxford and Cambridge, the distances being 50 yards, 120 yards, and 1-mile, each University socred 5 points in each race, and consequently the result was a tie. In the 1000-Yards Championship of the Northern Counties, at Rochdale, J. H. Derbyshire, the holder, was beaten by P. H. Lister in 15 min. 288 sec. On July 8th J. H. Welsh won the 150-Yards Breast-swimming Championship in 2 min.

Championship at the same time. The annual display of the Life-Saving Society at the West India Docks was abandoned this year; but on July 5th a display was given at Highgate Bathing Pond, in addition to which the National Constill Diving Champion by the Care of the Care Graceful Diving Championship was decided, when H. S. Martin, St. James' S.C., who won in '95 and '96 defeated last year's winner, V. Sounemans, of Brussels, the diving took place from three heights, 3 ft., 15 ft., and 30 ft. On July 9th J. H. Derbyshire won the *Mational 100-Yarda Championship in the world's record time of 645 sec. besting Fuer's previous record time of 60 sec, beating Iyer's previous record of 61 sec, and on July 16th Tyer's record for one mile was reduced by J. A. Jarvis, who won the Mile Amateur Championship in 26 min. 37 sec. The Long-Distance Amateur Championship The Long-Distance Amateur Championship was decided over a course measuring 5 miles 60 yards, from Kew Bildge to Putney, on July 23rd, when J. A Jarvis won in 1 h. 7 min. 58 sec. Cavill swam this same course in 1 min. 23 sec. shorter time. Jarvis also won the Amateur ½-Mile Championship at Leicester in the new record time of 12 min 52 sec. In the team race between England and Ireland, held at Blackrock, co. Down, England won easily. The Ulph Challenge Cup, over 1000 yards in the sea at Great Yarmouth, was won by S. T. Pugh, Otter S C, who beat Jarvis, the long-distance champion. At Weymouth Jarvis won the 1-Mile Salt Water Championship in 6 min 32 sec. Mr Frank Holmes, the well-known swimmer, essayed to swim across the Channel on Sept. 8th, but owing to fog and wind he was obliged to relinquish the attempt when only 6 miles from the French coast, he was not the least exhausted when he left the water. On Sept 17th the Professional Long-Distance Championship in the Thames, over a course of 5 miles 60 yards, was won by Greasley in 1 h. 16 min. 30 sec The Mersey 1 Mile Champion-16 min. 30 sec The Mersey i Mile Championship was won on the same day by N Potter—time 33 min. 30 sec. J H. Jarvis won the 300 Yards Championship of England. The following were the principal Water Polo Match results England beat Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; I iteland and Wales drawn; Cambridge beat Oxford, Surrey beat Kent, North v South drawn, Midlands beat the South of England; the Palace and the Manchester. Osbornes tied in the final for the English Club Championship; and Lancashire beat Leicester. Championship; and Lancashire beat Leicestershire for the County Championship.

shire for the County Championship.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, son of Admiral Swinburne, was b. in London 1837. Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford ('57). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" ('61). These were followed by two tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and Ballads," which met with severe criticism. His later works are "A Song of Italy," "William Blake, a critical essay"; "Songs before Sunrise" ('71), in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; "Studies in Song" ('81); "A Centuryof Rondels" ('83); "Life of Victor Hugo" ('86); a poem on "The Armada" (88); "A Study of Ben Jonson" ('90); "Astrophel, and other Poems," "Studies in Prose and Poetry" ('94), and "The Tale of Balen" ('96).

Switzerland. A Confederation of nineteen

bolder, was beaten by P. H. Lister in 15 min.

188 sec. On July 8th J. H. Welsh won the 150
189 sec., and C. Martin won the Back-swimming constitution of 1874 vests supreme legislative

and executive authority in two chambers-viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a National Council of 147 delegates of the Swiss people, chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme govern-The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are the first magistrates of the republic. The principles of the Referendum (q.v.) and of the Initiative are in force. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question Civil and criminal law, Justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. Complete liberty of conscience prevails. Education is free and compulsory The neutrality of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna as indispensable to the general interest of Europe The Swiss agree to this, but yet claim the right to make

alliances, and even to declare war. The chief occupation is agriculture, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk, clocks and watches, and food broduce. Area, 15,976 sq. m.; pop., '95, 2,986,848. Revenue, '97, £3,398,800; expenditure, £3,356,200. The various cantons have their own budgets of revenue and expenditure, and their own debts the latter always covered by their own debts, the latter always covered by cantonal property, chiefly in land. The aggregate cantonal debts imounted, in '97, to (2),234,630. Imports '96, £39,719,846; exports, £27,531,591, See Foreign Armies; and for Council see Diplomatic—History, '98. M Ruffy was elected President of the Confederation, and M Muller Vice-President (Dec. 15th, '97) nation was moved to deep grief and indignation by the assassination of the Empress of Austria at Geneva (Sept. 11th) by an Italian anarchist. The murderer confessed that his intention was to kill Prince Henry of Orleans, but as he could not find him, he chose the Empress as his victim. He was condemned to penal servitude for life (Nov 10th). By 260,000 votes to 100,000 the Federal Government were authorised to decree the unification of the civil and penal codes (13th)

Sylviculture. See Afforestation.

Tasmania. An island south of Australia, separated from it by Bass's Stratts, 160 miles across. Formerly called Van Diemen's Land Extends 210 miles north to south, and 200 miles west to east, containing 26,375 sq. m, with a pop. of 175,000. Capital, Hobart, pop. 90,375, in the south. Second city, Launceston, pop. 20,172. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the colony, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Bruce Islands. As to religion, the Church of Kurthad Roman Cetholicant Washers. of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations, numbering respectively 30,810, 87,148, and 11,630 adherents Education is unsectarian, and compulsory for all children between 7 and 14 Small fees are levied upon those able to pay. Tasmania is divided into 18 counties, within which are electoral districts, parishes, and municipalities. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 37 members elected for three years. Members are paid £100 per annum The colony is repreare paid £100 per annum The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia, and a popular vote on the question of Federation showed 13,496 votes for the Federation Bill and 2900 against it (June 4th, '88). The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are gold, tin, coal, and silver Wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fruit and hops. Revenue, '97, £43,500; expenditure, £785,026; imports, '97, £43,57,608; experts, £1,744,461; public dobt, £7,776,220. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table); and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Tea. See Trade, 98
Teachers' Guild, The, was established as a registered society in 1885. The members of the Guild number about 4250, of whom about 1800 are in the Central Guild and the rest in the 30 local branches. The work upon which the Council are at present especially engaged is the attempt to raise teaching to the rank of a learned profession through registration, and the establishment of an efficient test of teaching power, and to provide for the organisa-tion of Secondary Education in harmony with the views of teachers. Chairman, The Rev. the Hon. Canon F. Lyttelton, M.A., Head Master of Haileybury College; General Secretary, H. B. Garrod, M.A.; Women's Agency, Miss Cooper. Offices, 74, Gower Street, W.C. Telegraphs. See Post Office Statistics,

Telephones. Under the provisions of the Telegraph Act, '92, the Post Office authorities have acquired the ownership and control of all the trunk wires throughout the kingdom. They also have the sole right of constructing new ones, and the intention is ultimately to provide a complete system of communication between all the important towns in the king-dom, leaving the telephonic communication in the towns themselves to the National Tele-phone Company, which has gradually absorbed all other telephone companies into itself. The Company holds a licence which expires in 1911. The Company now has 819 exchanges and 1429 call offices in the United Kingdom, with upwards of 113,000 subscribers, transmitting annually some 450,000,000 messages over its wires. Considerable pressure has of late been brought to bear upon the Government in order to induce them to grant licences to municipal authorities to set up services competing with the Company, and Glasgow has actually obtained such a licence. The Postmaster-General said (Oct. 30th, '98) that under no circumstances would a licence be granted to any other new company, nor would an extension of any licence be granted beyond the year 1911. See also Post Office Statistics, '98, and Session, sect 109, for the report of the Select Committee on Telephones.

The following table gives the telephone rates in the different countries of Europe, and states whether the telephones are in the hands of private companies or of the state:—

Country.	Whether Private or State	Price of yearly subscription
	State State	L8 to L14. L12 L4 16s, with limit of 400 calls per annum. L16. L6 14s to L9. State, L4 8s. Private Co, L5 11s. L4 8s Not given. Not given. L10 Not given. L7 10s In provinces, L5 to
		Lio In London, Lio to Li7.

Temperance Legislation. See Local Option

Tenant and Landlord. See Landlord and Tenant

Tenniel, Sir John, artist, was b 1820. Showing the possession of artistic taste at an early age, he may be considered as entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the cartoon competitions for the decoration of Westminster Hall (45), and painted a fresco for the Palace at Westminster. His illustrations of books, although not comprising many, have always been characterised by great taste. When "Alice in Wonderland" made its appearance, some portion of the notice it obtained may fairly be attributed to Mr. Tenniel's illustrations. In '51 he joined the staff of Punch, with which newspaper he has ever since beging connected, and for which he draws the cartoon Knighted in '93. He lives at 10, Portsdown Road, Maida Hill, W.

Ternina, Milks, the celebrated dramatic sopiano, is a native of Croatia. After studying under Dr. Josef Gansbacher, of Vienna, she acquired experience in Leipzig, Graz, and Bremen. In '90 she became prima donna in Munich, where her success was great. Her talents have been recognised throughout Germany, and she is a favourite in Russia and America. She first appeared in England at Covent Garden Opera House as Isolde in '98, and further attracted attention by exceptionally fine impersonations of Brünnhilde and Fidelio.

Terry, Miss Kilen, was b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848, and made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revivals in '58, playing the parts of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale" and Prince Arthur in "King John." When only fourteen she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Miss Kate Terry, Mr. William Rignold, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Charles Coghlan, Mrs. Kendal Mrs. Laburcher Kate Bashon, and Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the profession. She reappeared in London March 63, as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure," and until Jan. 64 played Hero in "Much Ado about Nothing," Mary Meredith in "Our American Cousin," and other secondary parts. In that Cousin, and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but reappeared again in Oct. '67, in "The Double Marriage" at the New Queen's Theatre, London. She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia. On Dec. 30th, '78, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and has since, in conjunction with Mr. Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "Hamlet," The Merchant of Venice, "Romeo and Juhet," and "Much Ado about Nothing." She has also appeared as Viola in "Twelfth Night," Henrietia Maria in "Charles I.," Camma in Iennyson's tragedy of "The Cup," Ruth Meadows in "Eugene Aram," as Marguerite in W. G. Wills' "Faust" (revived in 94), as Lady Macbeth in "Macbeth," as Lucy Ashton in "Ravenswood," as Queen Catherine in "Henry VIII.," as Codelia in "King Lear," as Rosamonde in "Becket" (93), as Imogen in "Cymbelin e" (96), as Madame Sans-Gene (97), and in "Peter the Great" (98) She accompanied Mr. Tyving on his American tours in 87, 93, 94, and '95 Miss Terry's son plays under the name of Gordon Craig, and her daughter under that of Edith Craig

Thames Conservancy. The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers extended by various Acts from time to time. In '04 an Act was passed to

Thames Conservancy. The Conservators of the Kiver Thames weie constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers extended by various Acts from time to time. In 94 an Act was passed to amend the constitution of, and consolidate, amend, and extend the statutory powers of the Conservators, to make further provision for the preservation and improvement of the inver for purposes of navigation for profit and pleasure, and as a source of water supply for the Metropolis and the suburbs thereof, and for other purposes. The Act increases their powers in several respects, especially with a view to the prevention of pollution. The Conservators have now for this purpose jurisdiction over all the tributaries of the river within its catchment area (extending over 3800 square miles) except a part of the river. All the provisions of the existing law as to rights of navigation, removal of obstructions, piers, and landing-places, beacons and lights, pleasure boats, steamlaunches, house boats, etc., are re-enacted, and in some cases strengthened, and power to dredge as far as the Nore is conterted. No further powers of taking water from the Thames than might previously be legally exercised are given by the Act to the water companies; but they are to contribute an additional amount to the sums formerly paid by them. The constitution of the Conservators consists of the following thirty-eight members: The County Councils of Middlesex.

Surrey, Kent, Essex, Oxfordshire, Berks, Bucks, and Herts each appoint one Conservator; the Gloucestershire and Wilts County Councils jointly appoint one; the County Boroughs of Oxford, Reading and West Ham each appoint one, and the Metropolitan Water Companies, one, the Admiralty two, the Board of Trade two, Trinity House two, ship-owners three, owners of sailing barges, lighters, and steam tires two dock-owners one whatfingers. steam tugs two, dock-owners one, wharfingers one, Corporation of London six, and London County Council six. The offices of the Conser-vancy are on the Victoria Embankment, near Blackfriars Bridge, E.C.

THEOLOGY, '98.

As a rule there are few theological movements or discussions at the present time that excite interest in other than purely ecclesiastical circles. This is not because the intelligent laity care nothing for such subjects; it is rather owing to their belief that the great doctrines of the Christian faith are securely based and perfectly defined, and that discussions on other points are of little practical importance During the year, however, a ritual controversy has affected the whole body of the people to an extent to which we can of late years find no parallel save in the earlier stages of the Oxford movement. The newspapers have been flooded with letters on the subject, numerous pamphlets published, public meetings held, and in several ritualistic churches Divine service has several itualistic churches Divine service has been violently interrupted by Protestant demonstrators, and the clergy have had to seek police protection. Even Parliament has been moved by the agritation, as the discussion on the Benefices Hill has amply proved The controversy has shown that English Churchan controversy has snown that Engish Church as a body are profoundly appreciative of the service rendered by the High Church party in raising the standard of worship throughout the Chuich and in adding new dignity and beauty to her services. The majority of Churchmen have no objection to a moderate ritual or to the use of symbolism in worship, and many of them cordially approve of the main principles of the Catholic revival But if the controversy has brought out anything with clearness, it is the fact that the laity of the Church are at heart soundly Protestant, and view with suspicion and even abhorrence any practices in the Church that are contrary to the Book of Common Prayer and the teaching of the English Reformers. But it is not a little suggestive to find that in this controversy the real crux of the whole question has very seldom been clearly seen. The usual subject of discussion has been the lawfulness of certain ritual actssuch as the eastward position in Communion; the use of altar lights and ornaments, inceise and vestments; the observance of feasts and ceremonies unauthorised by the Book of Common Prayer (e.g Corpus Christi and the Adora-tion of the Cross) and the reservation of the sacrament Such ritual acts, however, are in themselves trifling matters, on which liberty of action may be granted, or which might be settled in case of dispute by an Anglican College of Rites, as the Archisshop of York auggested in his sermon to the Church Congress at Bradford. It is otherwise with the doctrines of advanced ritualists, especially with United Presbyterian have been advanced several stages during the year, and there seems theories are condemned by the so-called Black every certainty that the Union itself will be

Rubric in the Prayer Book, and their adoption by the Church would go far to undo the work of the English Reformation. The crux of the whole question lies here. This has been whole question lies here. This has been brought out with great clearness in the reply of Cardinal Vaughan and fifteen Roman Catho-lic bishops of the Province of Westminster to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York's reply to the Papal Bull on Anglican Orders. The Roman bishops assert that a priest is such in their communion solely because he has the "power of effecting the Real Objective Presence on the altar of the True Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, and thereby offering Him up in sacrifice." They point out that no such power is conferred upon Anglican priests in ordination, nor hitherto has such power been claimed by them.

An attempt is being made to revive Broad-An attempt is being made to the base of the observed and discipline and esprit de corps in which they have hitherto been lacking. For some time past a scheme has been under discussion in Broad-Church circles, and at the recent Church Congress in Bradford it has been matured. The new organisation is styled "The Churchmen's Union for the Advancement of Liberal Religion. Thought," and its objects are the reform of abuses within the Church, the assertion of the right of laymen to an adequate share in Church government, a conclustory attitude towards Nonconformists with a view to make the Church of England inclusive and truly national, and the frank acceptance of ascerrand truth though affecting dogmatic interpretations. The official organ of the party is The Church Gazette. The inaugural meeting of the Union was held at the Church House, Westminster, on Oct. 31st.

Desire for the reunion of Christendom is one of the characteristics of our time, and is the hope of the best minds in every section of the to Rome by the Papal decision anent the "nullity" of Anglican Orders, the Church of "nullity" of Anglican Orders, the Charles England has turned with renewed expectation to the Orthodox Greek Church, and especially to that branch of it located in Russia. It is understood that many prelates of the Russian Church are favourably disposed to the Church of England, and that a deputation of these is about to visit this country with a view to confer with the Anglican bishops Following the recommendation of the Lambeth Conference of '97, a committee of Anglican bishops is at present inquiring into the validity of the orders of ministers of the Moravian Church and the history of the episcopate in the Lutheran Church of Sweden, with a view to see if the friendly recognition of these churches by the Church of England is possible. In Scotland an important step towards the union of the Presbyterian Churches has been taken by the publication of The Church Hymnary. This book has been compiled by committees representing the Established, Free, and United Presbyterian Churches in Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. Several of the Colonial Churches have also intimated their intention of adopting the book, which seems destined to form a bond of union amongst all English-speaking Presbyterians. The union negotiations between the Free Church and the consummated in the beginning of the coming

century.

The Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul has been the occasion of a lively controversy in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and has brought about a surprising result. Professor Agar Beet, one of the best known of Wesleyan theologians, had published a book in which he asserted that the immortality of the soul was not a Christian but a pagan belief, that the doctrine of everlasting punishment was not supported by Scripture, and that the teaching of his own and other orthodox churches on these points was unbiblical and misleading The ministers of the Wesleyan Church as-sembled in their Conference have contented themselves with inducing Professor Beet to withdraw his book from circulation and to promise that he will say nothing further on the matter. This attempt to stille free theo-logical inquiry is foredoomed to failure, and may have most serious consequences for the Wesleyan Connexion. The latty are protesting against the action of their ministers, and the doctrine itself is being subjected by them to vigorous and uninstructed criticism. It is already evident that Professor Beet's views have many sympathisers both within and without his own Church; but it is very doubtful if such persons are prepared to accept the serious consequences that mevitably follow the demal of this great doctrine

Apart from the foregoing, there is little else in the theology of the year that calls for special comment. In Biblical criticism, that on the Old Testament continues to be radical, while that on the New is conservative, if not re-actionary Of the criticism generally, it may be said that it is too much concerned with minutize and too little with principles, it seizes on farts, but does not always distinguish their bearings and relations In theology proper there is one tendency that is growing more marked of late years It was long a reproach to theology that it was built, as a mathematician might handle his formulæ and symbols, with no reference to the actualities and facts of life This reproach is no longer deserved, for theologians of our day (including in that term preachers and religious teachers have constantly before them the instincts of morality, the needs of humanity, and the realities of life. Every doctrine is tested to see if it harmonises with what is best in human life and thought. This tendency is already modifying certain doctrines, chiefly by giving prominence to their ethical aspects, and it promises to exert a greater influence in the near future.

Theosophy. The chief agent in founding the Theosophical Society was Madame H. P. Blavatsky, who, with Cof. H. S. Olcott, Mr. W. Q. Judge, and others, established it in New York in 75. The headquarters was in 79 transferred to Madras, and much arduous but successful work was accomplished in India. In 87 the movement received a fresh stimulus from the presence of Madame Blavatsky in London, from which epoch dates the great literary activity that has recently characterised it. There are now over 300 branches in Europe, India, America, and the colonies, and a large literature. The Society has three declared ebjects: viz.,—(1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity,

without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour; (3) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of nature, and the powers latent in man. The society is therefore quite unsectarian, and no articles of faith need be subscribed to by an adherent, the only condition of membership being an assent to the first object. No dogmas are forced upon members, as is the case with religions, and the teachings which are promulgated are merely propositions which can be verified by the student in the course of his progress in the study of occultism. Any individual member has a right to make any declaration of personal belief he pleases, on the understanding that the Society is not implicated. Some of the more important teachings of the Society will be found summarised in eds. '95 and '96. The chief books on Theosophy are "The Secret Doctime," "Isis Unveiled," "The Key to Theosophy," by H. P. Blavatsky; "Esoteric Buddhism," "The Occult World," and "The Growth of the Soul," by A. P. Sinnett, "Theosophical Manuals" Nos. 1, 11, 111, 117, and '171, "The Ancient Wisdom," "The Self and its Sheaths," "The Building of the Kosmos," and "The Berstand Evolution of the Soul," by A Nos. V and VI, by C. W. Leadbeater. Information may be obtained in Europe from the Secretary, Place, New York City, U.S.A; in India from the Secretary, Souldings, Lower Queen Street, Auckland, on the Scandinavian from the Secretary, 30, Nybrogatan, Stockholm; and in Holland from the Secretary, 30, Nybrogatan, Stockholm; and in Holland from the Secretary, 30, Nybrogatan, Stockholm; and in Holland from the Secretary.

Thibet is an Asiatic country, which, in spite of all explorers efforts, still remains practically unknown to Europeans, and unexplored by them. It lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Szechuen It is a dependency of China. Its area is 650,000 sq m, and its population about 6,000,000. The capital of the country is Lhasa. 6,000,000. The capital of the country is Lhasa. The people are of the mildest character, but they obstinately icfuse to allow travellers to explore then country, which—by reason of its physical characteristics alone, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, ains, and its height above the level of the con-which has caused it to be called the roof of the world—is of extreme interest. The country is under the rule of the lamas or priests, and the religion is that of Buddha. There are two Chinese Residents at Lhasa, who represent the Chinese Covernment in the country. with the condition of a treaty of commerce concluded with I hibet early in '94, Yatung, a town on the Indian-Thibet frontier, was opened for trade, with an Indian Government official and a Chinese official stationed there By the terms of the treaty, all articles, except munitions of war, drugs, and intoxicating liquors, are to pass free of duty for the first five years. The import free of duty for the first five years. The import of tea from India is prohibited for the same period. A considerable export of wool from Thibet is anticipated in due course. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, maize, and tobacco. For books on Thibet published in '58 see Literaturf (Travel). Thistle, The most ancient and most noble Order of the. Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 kinghts. Its abbreviation is K.T., and its badge a green ribbon, with motto Nemo me impune lacessit. There are at present twenty-one K.T.s. including the Sovereign and princes of the blood. the subjoined being a list of them :-

The Sovereign.

D. of York. Prince of Wales
Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (D. of Edinburgh). D. of Cambridge.

D. of Argyll. D. of Buccleuch. L. Napier and Ettrick. E. of Stair. M. of Lothian. D. of Montrose. D. of Athole.
E. of Southesk.
M. of Lorne.
L. Colville of Culross. D. of Fife. E. of Galloway.
E. of Crawford and
Balcarres. E. of Rosebery M. of Bute.

M. of Bute.

M of Tweeddale.

Dean of the Order, Very Rev James Cameron Lees, D D.; Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Campbell, Bart , Lyon King of Arms, J Balfour Paul; Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Hon Alan David Murray

Thun, Count Franz, is a member of a Tyiolese family which has been settled in Bohemia ever since the Thirty Years' War, and is one of the principal large landowners in that province. He was b. in 1848, and is married to a daughter of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg. After his education had been completed, berg. After his education had been completed, he took up the study of the law, served for a time in the army, and then was elected to the Bohemian Diet, where he joined the Conserva tive and Czech large landed proprietors. At first he was in great favour with the Czechs, but in '89 he was appointed Governor of Bohemia, and in that position had to deal with the disturbances which followed the attempt at what was called the Czecho-German compromise in '90 He resigned his position when Count Badeni became Prime Minister in '95 after the fall of the Kielmansegg Ministry, and accepted the post of Grand Master of the Court of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne. He presided at the '97 session of the Delegations, and at that time regained the good opinion of the Crechs. When Baron Gautsch resigned office in March '98, he was entrusted with the formation of a Ministry, and the details of his attempts to deal with the very difficult state of affairs in the Reichsrath will be found under Austria Hungary.

Timber. See TRADE, '98

"Times, The." The chief English political "Times, The." The chief English political daily paper (price 3d.). First published under the title of The Daily Universal Register, Jan 1st, 1785, at 23d., which name was changed to The Times Jan. 1st, 1788. Editors have been:—Dr. Stoddart, Thomas Barnes, J. F. Delane, Prof. Thomas Chenery, G. E. Bukke (q.v.) (present editor), 1884. The Centenary of The Times occurred in Jan. '88. The Mail (2d.), whilehald three times and week jumples a published three times each week, furnishes a summary of the contents of The Times for two

an International Literary Journal (6d.), edited by H. D. Traill, is a weekly literary review. In connection with *The Times* are issued, in a convenient form, the Times law reports, and separate reports of commercial cases, and occaseparate Reports of commercial cases, and occasional summaries of subjects of special public interest. During '05 an admirable Atlas, known as "The Times Atlas," was ssued in 15 weekly parts, and during '98 The Times reprint of the inith edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," Palmer's "Index to The Times" provides a convenient means of identifying any particular subject or event.

Tobago, a small island in the British West Indies, new attached to Trinidad, from which it is distant only is miles, but formerly connected with the Windward Islands. Area. 114 9q. m., pop. 19,534. Scarborough is the chief town, and the staple crop is sugar, though the cocoanut palm, coffee, and cocoa are also being cultivated. The island is administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Trinidad, and its financial arrangements are kept separate. For statistics see British EMPIRE (table).

Togoland. A German protectorate on the Slave Coast in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east, proclaimed in 1884. The protectorate includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland it broadens considerably Area, 23,160 sq. m; pop. 2,500,000. It is administered by an Imperial Commissioner. Capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 8000 inhabitants. Chief exports palm oil and ivory. A Convention with France, signed in July '97, gave to Togoland the fertile country of Sansanne Mangu, in the hinterland, and a geographical frontier in the neighbourhood of the coast; and to France the vast country of Gurma, the chief advantage of which was that it established communication between French Soudan and Dahomey, See NIGFRIA (map).

Tolstoi, Count Lyof Nikolaivitch, usually called Count Leon Iolstoi, the most eminent living Russian novelist, was b Aug. 28th, 1828, at Yashala Pollana, in the government of Toula, where he still lives Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His "War and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "Anna Karenna," which appeared in '76, is better appreciated abroad. "The Cossacks" is another admirable abroad. "The Cossacks" is another admirable work. He has written much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. Latterly he has devoted himself to religious teaching. He makes "Resist not evil" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "Christ's Christianity" and "My Religion." Translations of his "Kreutzer Sonata" appeared in '90. In Oct. '92 he deposited his Memoirs and Diaries with the Curator of the Rumyanzoff Museum on the condition that they should not be published till ten years after his death. In November he legally made over his days, the Times Weskly Edition (2d.) contains death. In November he legally made over his a summary of the week's news; and Literature, whole fortune, including his real and personal

estate, to his wife and children. He married in 61, and has nine children living. During 93 he wrote "The Kingdom of God Within Us," an important work on the social question; in 94 a powerful criticism of the Franco-Russian alliance, entitled "Patriotism and Chrystianity". Russian aniance, entitled "Patriotism and Christianity," appeared; and in '95 he published "The Four Gospels Harmonised and Translated" by himself.

Tonbridge School was founded 1553, and was reorganised 26. The new buildings were opened in Oct. 95. Governors: the Worshipful Company of Skinners. Four exhibitions from Loo to Loo for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors may approve of; four others are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge Pupils, 450. Head Master, Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D. Motto, Deus dat incrementum.

Tonga Isles, The, in the Friendly Islands, are governed by an hereditary monarch and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz, 31 nobles, and 31 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haapan, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom The British Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific is Vice-Consul in Tonga Area 385 sq. m.; pop. 23,000. Capital, Tongatabu.

Tonquin. A country of Indo-China, which was formerly a province of Annam, but was made a French colony in 1884. The name is also spelled Tong-king It is situated to the north of Annam, and lies to the east of the Shan States of Burmah, and to the south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Area, 122,000 sg. m; pop. 12,000,000. Capital, Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river, pop. 150,000. Principal port and chief seat of trade, Hai-phong. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies The other products of the country are silk, sugar, cotton, and rice. The country is ruled by a Resident under the French Council of Indo-Tonquin. A country of Indo-China, which cotton, and rice. The country is ruled by a Resident under the French Council of Indo-China The army of occupation is about 19,000 strong. See Annam, China (map), Colonies, etc., of European Powers, and Lyce China China (map), country and country of the country Indo-China.

Tortola. A West Indian island of the Virgir group, and chief of the Presidency of the Virgin in the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Area, 26 sq. m.

Tower Bridge, London. See Engineering.

TRADE, '98.

In this article the trade of the year is dealt with under its principal divisions. To enable a broad summary to be made of the position, the following figures, showing imports and exports month by month, are useful It will be seen that on the whole the year has presented similar features to its pic decessor in energy of the Dingley tariff in the United States are still acutely felt by British producers, and political unrest in various parts of the world has checked enterprise and induced a feeling of caution and hesitation. This was particularly the case in the spring months, but latterly there has been a better tendency. The import similar features to its piedecessor The effects there has been a better tendency. The import the importance of the stuffs, and particularly wheat (q.v.). The figures stuffs, and particularly wheat (q.v.). The figures the importance of the stuffs, and particularly wheat (q.v.). The figures the importance of the importanc

Month.	Imports.				
	'96-7.	97-8.			
November December January February March April May June July August September October	£42,492,169 43,618,811 39,775,668 37,7245,164 4',655,114 35,136,555 36,346,348 30,121,809 36,124,523 33,377,485 35,179,053 39,044,763	£41,161,871 41,332,284 39,916,491 35,770,874 43,412,839 40,346,716 37,706,378 39,032,305 35,903,039 17,316,527 35,605,281 38,601,673			
	£455, 312, 182	£465,906,268			

Month	Exports of Home Products.				
i	'96-7.	'9 7-8.			
November	£18,570,877	£19,773,594			
December	20,317,759	19, 102,181			
january	19,780,230	19,231,404			
February	17,804,082	17,641,849			
March	21,647,269	20,833,865			
Aprıl	19,700,124	17,496,011			
May '	19,322,146	17,891,354			
june	19,059,997	19,413,096			
July	21,501,452	20,080,878			
August	18,773,997	20,186,016			
September.	18,305,275	19,945,085			
October '	19,283,052	19,863,019			
•	£234,162,804	£431,607,952			

The outlook for the coming year is fairly satisfactory, and there is no evidence of any very marked change

Butter - I hat less than a third of the butter consumed in this country should be of home production is an unsatisfactory feature to which we have previously called attention. The value of our imports of this product in 'gr was only a inttle under Lo₁o₂o₂o₂o₃ about one-third coming from our colonies and two thirds from foreign countries, principally France and Denmark. During the first ten months of the year there was a slightly falling off in the imports as compared with the same period in '96-7, the total being 2,087,888 cwts, as compared with 2,714,589 cwts. in the pievious year. It is by the method of co-operative production, which has been as some still in Henrylk that has been so successful in Denmark, that the British farmer must attempt to improve his present position. So long as butter is made in small chains instead of in factories, it is impossible for the British farmer to obtain his due share of this important trade.

Coul -Prices have shown but little variation during the past year, as during the summer months the South Wales coal strike tended to check the usual fail. In addition to this the effect of the new Workmen's Compensation Act was in the same direction. The wholesale quotation for best Walisend in the early part of November '97 was 16s od., the price advanced From the middle of May until the middle of August the quotation remained steady at 16s. After that it rose to 17s., and in the early part of November it stood at the last-named figure. Apart from the South Wales dispute there have been no striking features in the trade. Our exports for the first tem months of the year were slightly higher than during the same period of '07. France is still our largest customer, and bought an increased quantity during '98. Italy comes second and Germany third. There has been an increase of about 10 per cent, in the shipments to Sweden and Norway.

cent. in the shipments to Sweden and Norway. *Copper.*—We pointed out last year that cincumstances were favourable to a rise in the price of copper, and during the last twelve months a distinctly upward movement has taken place. In the early part of Nov. '97 the price for G.M.B. was \$\mathcal{L}47\$ 155. per ton, it had risen by the end of the year to \$\mathcal{L}48\$ 55. per ton, and by the beginning of March the quotation was over \$\mathcal{L}50\$ In April it stood at \$\mathcal{L}52\$ 3\pi\$, receding somewhat during the summer months and falling as low as \$\mathcal{L}49\$ 155 in the middle of July. Since then the upward movement has been resumed, and the price in the early part of Nov. '98 was \$\mathcal{L}55\$ 2\sigma\$. The statistical position of copper is very strong. Both in England and on the Continent the demand for engineering and shipbuilding purposes is rapidly growing, while the extended use of electricity involves an increased demand for that purpose Stocks are extremely low, only amounting to \$25,79\$,000 tons at the end of Oct '98, while the rate of production does not increase nearly as rapidly as the demand. Under all these circumstances the prospect is that a further increase in price will take blace.

Cotton.—During the past year the cotton industry has been considerably depressed, though the demand from In a chas shown an improvement. The course of prices has been a good deal influenced by the prevalence of political uncertainty and by the prospect (now realised) of an unusually large crop, considerably exceeding that of any of the previous eight years. In the early part of Nov '97 Middling Upland stood at 332, but by the close of the year it had fallen to 3.72. In February and March firmer rates prevailed, and by the middle of the latter month 310, the highest point of the year, was touched. Thereafter there was a slight decline until the middle of April, when the price stood at 31 d. In June and July the markets were very mactive, and at the end of the latter month the quotation was only 359. After that there was a little recovery, but in the early part of October the price was down to 36, and in the early part of November it stood at 3. Below will be found particulars of the American and Canadan corps the comments. American and Canadian crops, the former season ending on Sept 1st and the latter on June 30th.

Year.			India.		
			Bales.	Bales.	_
'90-1 .			8,655,518	3,020,000	
'91-8 .			9,038,707	2,867,000	
'98-8 .			6,717,142	2,841,732	
'93- 4 .			7,527,211	2,050,000	
'94- 5 .			9,892,766	2,008,000	
'96-6			7,162,473	3,296,000	
' 96 -7 .			8,714,111	2,999,000	
'97-8 .			11,180,060	3,100,000	

As regards the distribution of the American crop, the proportion taken by Great Britain continues to decrease, and that taken in the United States shows a very large increase, indicating a considerable development in cotton manufactures there. The figures given below show five-year averages except in the last three lines.

Proportional Distribution of American Cotton Crops.

	Great Britain.	Ĺ	- Contine	nt.	United States
	%		%		%
'80-5	42'83		25 53		31 64
'85-90	. 41'23		25'94		32.83
'90 -5 .	. 37.28		29.67		33.02
'95-6	31 54		31 52		36.04
' 96 -7	. 32 90		33.23		33'58
'97 8	31'35		36 go		31'75

As regards our exports there is a slight improvement in cotton yain and twist, the figures for the first ten months of '98 being 205,082,800 b, as compared with 203,796,000 lb, during the same period in '97 Germany is still our largest customer, taking nearly the of the total export on the actual figures, and really considerably more, as shipments coming under the head of Holland are made to a great extent for German consumption. There has been a slight increase in Indian requirements and also in shipments to China, but a falling off in the case of Japan. In piece goods there has been an increase of about 9 per cent, as compared with the previous year, the total shipments being 4,289,106,000 yds. as compared with 394,1903,600 yds during the same period of the pieceding year. India is still our most important customer and shipments thither showed a decided increase during the year. China, our second best customer, took less, but there was a marked improvement in the case of Japan Turkey still buys from us, though there is a slight diminution as compared with '97. Shipments to the United States were about 28 per cent less than during the previous year. Very little has been done in the way of developing new markets.

Iron and Steel—The engineering strike, after lasting six months, came to an end in the early part of '98, and the year has been one of steady prosperity with few drawbacks. Early in Nov '97 Scotch warrants were quoted at 45° 60′ have remained pretty steady in the neighbourhood of that price until the end of that year and through Jan and Feb. '98 Through March and April the quotation was about 46° 60′, isning in the middle of May to 47°. In the last price, however, was not maintained, and during June and July the quotation was in the neighbourhood of 46°. In August a rise to 47° again took place, and atthe end of September as high as a rate as 48° 60′ had been reached. The quotation in the early part of November was 49° cd. The statistical position is a very lavourable one, stocks at the end of September being less than half as much as at the same date of '97, and there is no present prospect of material decline. Shipments of hardware and cullery for the first ten months of '98 show a decline as compared with the previous year, this being particularly marked in the case of the United States, which took a little more than one-tenth as much as in '97. Germany and France were also poorer customers, and the

demand from all parts of South America fell off considerably Increased shipments to South Africa were very marked, and poorer orders were placed by India and Australia. The only notable increase occurred in the case of Russia. Pig-iron shipments have shown a decline of about oper cent., the total for the first ten months of the year being 889,672 tons as compared with 1,019,664 tons in the first ten months of '97. Here again shipments to Russia have increased, but those to Germany, Holland and Belgium have fallen off considerable. In really property they be been determined. ably. In railway material there has been a drop of about 20 per cent. as compared with '97, shipments to Japan, Mexico, and ports of the East Indies and Australasia having notably declined. There was a slight improvement in the case of Russia, and in that of Sweden and Norway exports of hoops, sheets, etc., are also poorer, but galvanised sheets registered a slight advance. In tin plates there was a slight decline, and it is notable that at the present time the United States, which used to be the main market for these goods, now takes less than 25 per cent, of our exports. As regards locomotives there has again been a marked inclease, especially in the case of India and Australasia, which are our best customers In machinery and mill work there was a slight improvement as compared with '97, but the export of cycles fell off very considerably, and is now little more than half as much as it was

Jule -Prices of jute have been very steady during the past year. In the early part of Nov. 97 medium jute stood at £14, declining to £13 tos towards the end of the year. Early in Jan '98 a rise to £13 155 took place, at which rate prices were steady until May, when

Year.	Bales
'92-3	2,443,000
'93-4	2,210,000
'9 4 -5	2,917,000
'95-6	2,990,000
'96-7	2,780,000
'97-8	3,550,000

There appears to be some prospect of a shortage of supplies, as the forecast for the season is age of supplies, as the forecast for the season is only 4,500,000 bales as compared with 6,800,000 last year. The consumption in India is expected to be about 3,000,000 bales, and it is probable therefore that the amount available for Lurope will be very small. Our exports of jute yarn showed a slight improvement in '98, being 41,246,700 lb as compared with 40,618,000 lb. during the first ten months of '97

Shipments to Germany have fallen off considerably after the great increase of last year, and there has been a great diminution as regards Spain, but in other directions increases have taken place. The export of piece goods has considerably declined, mainly owing to a great diminution in shipments to the United States. Those to South America and British North America show an improvement.

Linen and Flax. - The flax market has been quiet during the year, and prices have shown comparatively little deviation Exports of yains are about the same as in '97, but in linen piece goods theie has been a considerable diminution, the figures for the first ten months of the year being only 14,354,000 yds., as compared with 15,001,700 yds. In the same period of 97 There has been a great falling off in shipments to the United States, but the Continental and Indian demand has been slightly larger.

half .- Exports this year have again shown improvement, for which a larger demand from India is in the main responsible. The trade is, however, very much smaller than it was ten years ago, before the Salt Union was founded. as will be seen from the following table :-

First ten months.		Tons
'8 8 .		738,000
'90		638,758
'95		630,45
'96		544,958
'97		572,604
'98		608,440

Shipping and Shipbuilding .- Freights have been low during the year, but on the whole rather better during '97. Black Sea whole rather better during '97. Black Sea quotations have varied between 85 6d. and which rate prices were.

124 became the quotation, and this was maintained during the following five months. In the early part of November the price stood at C12. The following are the figures of the shipments of jute from Calcutta for Europe during the past six years

125, 6d, the following in May, In the middle of Cotober the latter in May, In the middle of October the States were at their lowest point in August, when 25 6d was reached, mainly they have stood between 35 and 45, and the quotation in the middle of October was 45. 3d. As regards shipbuilding, the output during the present year has been very considerable, and the vessels under construction at the end of September were, as the following table will show, very much larger than at the same period of '97, though that in its turn had shown a consider-able increase over '90 Shipbuilding in the United States is also very active, and it appears clear that before long there will be considerable competition for freights from that quarter. On the whole, therefore, there is no prospect at the present time of any material increase in freight rates

Vessels under	1	Sept. 20th, '96.	Sept. 30th, '97.		Sept. 30th, '98.	
Construction.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Steam Sail	313 42	633,232 26,409	420 35	877,387 6,949	572 26	1,361,557 2,093
Total	355	659,641	455	884,336	598	1,364,250

Sugar.—Mainly in consequence of a sound statistical position, sugar prices have been much steadier in '98 than during the previous year, though they are still at a very low level. A conference was held at Brussels during the year for the purpose of negotiating for the abolition of the bounties. It came to nothing, however, owing to the opposition of France and the condition of the West Indian sugar industry. It is, therefore, very unsatisfactory, in spite of the grants in aid proposed by Mr Chamberlain The pince of 88 per cent, bect in the early part of Nov. '97 was about 88 6d, and it lose steadily until the end of that year, standing at about 98.6d, on Jan 1st Fluctuations since then have been only a few pence either way, the quotation in the early part of November being 9.84d The most trustworthy estimates of the coming beetroot crop are as follows, the actual results for last year being given in the first column for compari-

son						
			1	ast Year'	8	Leonomist
				crop.	Mr Licht	Français
				Tons.	l'ons	Tons
Germany				1,847,018	1,710,000	1,650,000
Austria				831,657	810,000	820,000
France				821,235	740,000	695,000
Russia				735,000	700,000	735,000
Other co	ın	trı	es	540,658	510,000	475,000
				4,775,578	4,500,000	4, 375,000

Tea.—Tea has been fairly steady in price during the past twelve months. Both the quality and quantity of the Indian output for 1978 proved poorer than usual, and this accounts for a slight failing off in our imports from there during the first ten months of the year as compared with the same period of 197 We append a table which shows how very nearly Indian and Ceylon teas now monopolise the British market. It is satisfactory to find that efforts are being made successfully to cultivate trade with other parts of the world. Itade is being steadily developed with Australia, North Ame. i.a, Russia, and elsewhere, and the danger, therefore, of production being in excess of consumptive requirements seems to be lessented.

Tea entered for Home Consumption.

Yr.	China.	India.	Ceylon.	Total.
'59 '64 '69 '77 85 '92 '95	26,201,377	65,678,000 109,528,169 116,343,316 124,534,194	lb. None. None. None. 3,217,000 63,102,127 74,023,810 85,493,554	231,393,778
'98*		108,506,219		

Timber.—We noted last year a very considerable increase in the imports of timber, owing to the activity of the building tiades, and to the special demand for jubilec celebrations. In '96 builders have been less busy than they were in '97, with the result that the demand has considerably fallen off, especially for hewn

timber, of which 1,994,271 loads were imported, as compared with 2,466,942 loads during the same period of '97; while as regards sawn timber the figures were 5,618,020 loads as compared with 6, 182,606 loads. The imports of mahogany were about on the same level in '98 as in the preceding year, which had shown a great increase on its predecessors. The following are the London stocks of plain timb. r at the end of September in each year:—

. at the ch	E or oct	, com	oci ili caci
Year.			Pieces.
'94			12,622,000
'95			12,270,000
'96			14,949,000
'97			17,565,000
'98			20, 215,000

The demand for West Australia, Jarrah and Karii wood foi sticet paving purposes continues to grow steadily, and by the operations of limited companies and otherwise the import of this class of timber is increasing, and is likely to increase much more rapidly within the next few years.

Wool.-The sixth and last series of London Colonial wool sales in '97 opened on Nov. 25th, Closing on Dec 17th Values showed a slight decline as compared with the previous series, amounting to about 5 per cent, mainly owing to the fact that home buyers, were less in evidence than usual, owing to the lessened American demands for piece goods and to the engineering strike. The first series of '98 opened on Jan, 18th and closed on Feb 2nd. The available total for disposal was only small, and the tendency of the sales on the whole were favourable-an advance of fully 10 per cent upon Australian merino wools having been obtained in the early portion of the auctions. This rise in price was due to no improvement in the manufacturing position, but to a scarcity of supply. The second series took place in March, when supplies were again short, and a further advance of 5 per cent, in merinos and finer wools generally took place. At this sale South African sorts attracted more attention than usual. The third series opened on the than usual The third series opened on the May 31d, and was characterised by a somewhat weak tone, quotations showing a decline of about 5 per cent as compared with the previous series. Most buying was done in the home trade section, Continental operators showing a good deal of reserve. The fourth by a considerable animation, there being an average advance of 5 per cent on the May rates, while British merinos rose as much as 72 per cent The fifth series began on Sept 20th, closing on Oct 7th. In the interval since the previous sales there had been a general expectation of an advance in price owing to the statistical position, and this was realised in so far that a rise of about 5 per cent for good class wools took place at the opening. As the sale progressed, however, it was found that Continental buyers were operating separately, and that the competition from the home section tell off, while Americans were hardly in evidence at all, so that before the close prices had receded to the level of July rates. Practically the position throughout the year has been that short supplies have been concurrent with a limited consumptive demand, and that prices have fluctuated up or down as opinion has been impressed by the lack of

^{*} Ten months only.

the former or of the latter. We append our usual table showing the imports of wool into the United Kingdom during a series of years.

Year.			T	Foreign		
			 - -	Bales.	Bales.	
84 .			.	1,285,641	318,998	
86 .				1,366,647	375,361	
'88 .				1,534,343	468,617	
'90 ,				1,509,666	432,220	
'92 .				1,765,904	505,638	
94 .				1,693,662	465,381	
'95 .				1,802,269	565,584	
'96 ,				1,674,878	402,181	
97				1,647,052	616,180	

Woolleng and Worsteds. - Exports during '98 have not on the whole been of a satisfactory character. Woollen yarn shows a slight diminution, and worsted yarn a slight improvement during the first ten months, but the not every important. In woollen piece goods there was a marked decline, the total for the there was a marked decline, the total lot meter months being 39,361,300 yds as compared with 45,152,100 yds. in the same period of '97 That in its turn was greatly inferior to '90 A great decline took place in exports to the United States, which took only about one-sixth as much as in the previous year. An improve-ment was shown in the case of British North America owing to the Canadian tariff and in that of South Africa, but shipments to Australia were on a smaller scale. In worsted piece goods the decline during '98 was even more marked than in the case of woollen goods, the total for the ten months being 80,726,600 vds as compared with 115,011,400 yds and 117,291,200 vds in the same periods of '07 and '96 respectively. Here again the shipments to the United States were only about one fourth of what they were in '97, and though this was to a certain extent compensated for by an improvement of about 50 per cent, in the deliveries to British India, the trade with most countries was barely maintained or showed a decrease. Carpets were exported in rather larger quantities than in '97, but there was a great falling off in the shipments of blankets, which were very little more than half as much as in the corresponding period of '96 On the whole this brain hot trade, always hable to considerable fluctuations, is going through one of its adverse periods, and its future is in many respects very uncertain.

TRADE, BOARD OF.

The work of this Department is done by a President (Mr Ritchie, M P), a Parliamentary Secretary (the Earl of Dudley), a Permanent Secretary (Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B.), four assistant secretaries, in connection with as many departments relating to mercantile marine, finance, railways, fisheries and harbours, a Comptroller-General for commerce, labour, and statistics, and a large staff of inspectors, surveyors, clerks, etc. Two separate Councils, for Trade and Foreign Plantations, were first established in 1660, and were consolidated into one Department in 1672, but this lasted for three years only. It was, however, revived in 1695. The present Department

owes its origin to an Order in Council of 1786; but its work has enormously increased since then, and every year sees some new administrative burdens thrown upon its shoulders. Two important additions were made in '83 and '88. The control of the Patent Office was transferred to it under an Act passed in transferred to it under an Act passed in the former year for granting patents, registering designs and trade marks; it was placed under the immediate control of an officer (the Comptiollei-General), who acts under the superintendence and direction of the Board, and was opened for business on Jan. 181. 84. The other new branch of departmental work which was added by the legislation of 83 was in regard to Bankruptoy. The powers of the Board under both these Acts have been explained and summarised under other headings in previous editions of this work Sec separate article on BANKRUPICY. By the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 184 the Fatents, Designs and Armor marks and 188 (51 & 52 Vict. of 50), it was enacted that after July 1st, '89, a person should not be entitled to describe himself as a patent agent unless registered under the Act by the Board of Liade, who were to make rules poard of Iriade, who were to make rules required for giving effect to this provision; but every person who proved to the satisfaction of the Board that prior to the passing of the Act he had been bona fide practising as a patent agent was to be entitled to be person knowingly describing himself as a patent agent in contravention of the section, was to be hable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \mathcal{L}_{20} "Patent agent" is defined to mean exclusively an agent for obtaining patents in the United Kingdom. A number of mendments of great importance to those interested were made in the Act of Changes in the amount of patent renewal fecs were made in '92 See Pari NTS

At the commencement of each session the At the commencement of each session the Department reports to Parliament upon all railway, canal, tramway, subway, gas and water bills which have been deposited by promoters, and upon applications made to it for provisional orders for tramways, electric lighting, etc. When the construction of a railway has been sanctioned by Parliament, the line cannot be opened until an inspector of the Board has certified as to its fitness. Railway bye-laws must be approved by the Board, and its inspectors inquire into and report upon all important railway accidents. It may order a railway company to make certain provisions for railway company to make certain povisions of the block system on all or any of their railways open for the public conveyance of passengers. Under the Railway and Canal Iraffic Act, '88, the two new Railway and Canal Commissions of the company of the two new Railway and Canal Commissions of the two new Railway and Canal Commissions of the Canal Canal Commissions of the Canal Canal Commissions of the Canal sioners were to be appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendations of the President of the Board of Irade. The same measure enacted that every railway company should submit to the Board a revised classification of merchandise traffic, and a revised schedule of maximum rates and charges applicable thereto; that the Board should consider the same and any objections which might be urged thereunto, and endeavour to arrange differences between the company and objectors; and that if after hearing all the parties the Board were unable to come to an agreement with the company, the Board might determine the classification which in their opinion ought to be adopted, and the schedule which in their opinion would be just and reasonable, and report upon the same to Parliament; such classification and schedule to be subsequently embodied in a provisional order confirmation bill, upon which the railway company might be heard. It was under this Act that the Board made the provisional orders which formed the subject of prolonged inquiries before a joint committee of the two Houses, presided over by the Duke of Richmond, and which orders, being amended by the committee and subsequently by the House of Commons, settled the rates and charges of the principal railway and canal companies. Under section 31 of the Act the Board of Trade was empowered to endeavour to settle amicably disputes as to railway rates, and further powers in this connection were bestowed upon the Board in the session of '94 with regard to rates increased since Dec '92 New powers with respect to the construction of Light Railways in Great Britain were conferred upon the Board by statute in '96. Tramways, upon construction, are subject to its inspection, and the use of electric, steam, or any mechanical power upon them is subject to its consent or supervision.

The rights of the Crown to foreshores are vested in it, and it has statutory powers as to pilotage, lighthouses and their maintenance, the inspection of salmon and fresh-water fisheries in England and Wales, and under the Sea Fisheries Acts in regard to oyster. mussel, crab, lobster, and other fisheries It may, on the application of a county or borough council, create a sea-fisheries district and council, create a sea-insieries district and local fisheries committee, whose byelaws are subject to its confirmation. The Board of Trade also administers important Acts for the enforcement of international regulations con-trolling the fisheries pursued in common by British and foreign fishering in the seas surrounding the British Isles. It is the guardian of the coasts, tidal waters, navigable rivers, harbour works, and tidal lands, when any works affecting any of them are projected by local authorities or railway of other companies. The harbours of Holyhead and Ramsgate are directly under it, and the President is a commissioner of the Mcrsey Conservancy. The Board supervises all matters relating to the mercantile marine (q v). Its officers may board vessels, inspect documents, muster crews, inquire into the cause of any accident or damage to vessels, see whether ships are in good condition, and take action for their detention if they be overladen or unseaworthy It manages the Mercantile Marine Fund, which is derived from various sources, including light dues; and is applied to the maintenance of lighthouses and beacons, the expenses con-nected with local marine boards and officers, engagement of seamen, etc. The subordinate department of the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, London, is under the Board, and exists mainly for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts in their relation to the title of ships and to the registration of seamen; also for the purposes of the Naval Reserve Act. It has the custody of records and returns relating to ships and seamen, and the registration and tabulation of particulars abstracted from these records and returns; and it is the duty of the Department to see that those documents which they receive give the which is to be particulars which they ought to give, and to in open court.

call for explanations of any apparent breach of Acts of Parliament or instructions of the Board which an examination of them may disclose. The Registrar issues certificates to masters, mates, and others who have complied with the required conditions as to service and the necessary technical knowledge. The Naval Reserve is, as regards enrolment and the fulfilment of conditions as to service under the Parenter.

conditions as to service, under the Registrar. The Standard Department was transferred to the Board from the Exchequer in '66, and in '77 the Permanent Secretary of the Board was appointed warden of the standards, without salary. It has the custody of the primary standards of length and weight, and its prin-cipal duty is the verification of local standards. The Board is empowered to cause such new denominations of standards for the measurement of electricity, temperature, pressure, or gravities, as appear to it to be required for use for trade to be duly made and verified. It may order a local inquiry with respect to the administration of the law relating to weights and measures within the jurisdiction of any local authority, and it may examine and grant certificates to inspectors of weights and measures Under the Companies Act, 62, the Board may in certain cases, on the requisition of a sufficient proportion of shareholders, appoint an inspector to examine into the affairs of a company. Certain applications for charters of incorporation are refeired to the Board by the Privy Council It verifies the apparatus used under the Petroleum Act to test the flashing point of inflammable nineral oils. Under the Metropolitan Gas Acts, the Board of Irade appoint the gas referees, chief gas examiner, and official auditor for the Metropolis, and the accounts of the companies are presented to Parliament The Board has its own legal branch. When commercial treaties are in course of negotiation, it is generally consulted by the Foreign Office. It publishes monthly returns regarding trade and naviga-tion, in addition to a mass of statistical information as to the commerce, shipping, railways, fisheries, taxation, population, and progress of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and many foreign countries Its Labour Department collects and disseminates information as to the state of the labour market at home and abroad The Board of Trade also publishes the Board of Trade Journal, containing much that is interesting to commercial men, and a labour gazette. By the Conciliation Act, '96, the Board is empowered to take certain action, either on application from one of the parties or otherwise, to promote the settlement of labour disputes—It also registers (onclusion Boards, By, an Act of the session of '31 the Board may undertake a prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act of '87 in cases appearing to affect the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade; though this power has since, in cases which appear to ielate to agricultural or horticultural produce, been vested in the Board of Agriculture. Notice of accidents taking place in certain specified employments is, under an Act of '94, to be given to the Board of Trade, and the Board may by order schedule other employments, and may, in cases which appear to them to be of sufficient importance to require it, direct a formal investigation to be held, which is to be conducted by competent persons which is to be conducted by competent persons

TRADE UNIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

The growth of Trade Unionism in recent years can be to some extent measured by the membership represented at the angual gathering of Unionists known as the Trade Union Congress. At the first congress, in '68, 118,367 were represented; in '78, 623,957; in '88, 674,634; in '90, 1,470,191; in '92, 1,219,934, in '94, 1,080,545, in '96, 1,076,000; and in '93, 1,176,896. From '68 to '94 the number of members represented included the members of Trades Councils, but since then the real representation of fully-paid-up members of Trade Unions has been insisted upon. Accurate statistical data of all the unions of the United Kingdom are not, however, even now obtainable. The figures given below, which have been revised and corrected to date as far as possible, relate only to the principal Trade Unions throughout the kingdom; and it must not be forgotten that there is a very large number of smaller Unions with less than five hundred members. Consult Reports of Trades Union Congresses, published by the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee

Union, with Number of Members.	Secretary.	Offices.
Bakers and Confectioners,	1 11	War of Day INC
Amalgamated Union 4,780 Boiler Makers & Iron & Steel	J. Jenkins	195, Victoria Paik Road, N E.
Ship Builders 43,420 Boot & Shoe Operatives' Natl.	R. Knight, J.P.	Lifton Ho, Islington Rd, Newcastle.
Union (London Met. Branch) 1,800	T. O'Grady .	33, Goldsmith Row, N.E.
Boot and Shoe Operatives' National Union 41,000	W. Inskip, J P	17, Silver Street, Leicester.
Brassworkers' National Amalgamated Society 10,780	W. P. Davis, J.P.	70, Lionel Street, Birmingham.
Bricklayers 31,080		46, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
Cabinet Makers, etc., Alli- ance (London) 5,400	H Ham	72, Finsbury Pavement, E C
Card and Blowing-room Opera- tives Amalgamated Assoc. 24,500	W. Mullin	[Manchester, 2a, Hodson's Court, Corporation St.,
Carpenters & Joiners, Amal. 55,600 Coach Makers (U. K.), Soc. of 6,419	F Chandler, J P	os, Brunswick Street, Manchester.
Coach Makers (U. K.), Soc. of 6,419	lohn G. Waldron	12, Ackers St , Oxford Rd , Manchester.
Cotton Spinners Amal Assoc	C W Bowerman.	7 and 9, St. Bride Street, E.C.
of Operative	J. Mawdsley, J P	3, Blossom Street, Manchester.
General Labourers 13,000	B Tillett	425, Mile End Road, E.
Engineers, Amal. Society of 85,000	G. N Barnes	89, Stamford Road, London, S.E., and 182, Frongate Street, Glasgow.
Gasworkers & Gen Labourers 40,000 Hosiery Federation, National 5,150	W Thorne . J Holmes	144, Barking Road, E Exchange Bdgs , Rutland St , Leicester.
	E C. Gibbs .	Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell
House & Ship Painters & De-	G M Sunley, J P	Rd, EC [Manche-ter 15, Camp Street, Lower Broughton,
	Ed. Irow	6, Paradise Terrace, Darlington.
Iron Founders 16,933	J Maddison .	200, New Kent Road, S.L.
Iron Founders . 16,938 Iron Moulders (Scot) Assoc 7,183 Labour, Ntl. Amalg. Union of 22,397 London Cabdrivers Union 5,000 Masons' United Operative	J. M. Jack, J.P.	12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow. 4, Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
London Cabdrivers' Union . 5,000	W. H. Thorpe	39, Gerrard Street, Soho, W.
Masons' United Operative Association (Scotland) . 11,922	Geo B. Craig	45, Montrose Street, Glasgow.
Miners' Fed. of Great Britain 150,000	Thomas Ashton	925, Ashton Old Road, Manchester.
Miners' Ntl. Union (Durham) 80,000; Miners' Ntl. Union (Northum-	John Wilson, M P	North Road, Durham
berland) 20,884	R. Young	Burt Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Northern Counties Amalga- mated Assoc. of Weavers . 78,870	W. H. Wilkinson	Lwhank Chambers, Accrington.
Plasterers National Associa.	_ :	
tion of Operative 11,158 Plumbers', United Oper. Asso. 9,680	M. Delfer .	12, Dartmouth St., Westminster, S.W. 103, Hill Street, Garnet Hill, Glasgow.
Railway Servants, Amalga.		[London, W.C.
mated Society of 75,000	Richard Bell	72, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road,
Railway Workers' Gen Union 6,000 Sailors' and Firemen's Union 15,000	E Cathery .	Manchester. Unity Hall. Tidal Basin, London.
Shipwrights' Associated Soc. 15,000	A Wilkie	3, St Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle- on-Tyne. [chester.
Steam Engine Makers' Soc 8,565	J. Swift, J.P.	Market Buildings Thomas St., Man-
Stonemasons' Soc, Operative 17,500	W. Hancock	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Tailors' & Tailoresses' Assoc.,	leience A riynn.	8, Caxton Bldgs., Booth St., Manchester.
	Robert Girvan .	180A, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Amalgamated Association . 7,500	G. T. Jackson, J.P.	The Crescent, Salford. [chester.
Typographical Association . 14,610	R. DRCKELL	51, Brunswick Street, Cheetham, Man-

TRADE MARKS.

By the Trade Marks Registration Acts, '75, '76 and '77, the trade mark, and even certain trade names, might be registered, and for the first time, and upon such registration, the right to the mark or name became the property of the inventor. All the last-mentioned statutes have been repealed; but then provisions are re-enacted with amendments in the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts, '83 By sect.' 76 of this statute, it is provided that the registration of a person as proprietor of a trade mark shall be prima facte cyldence of his right to the exclusive use of this symbol, and shall, at the end of five years from the date of the registration, be conclusive evidence of his title to the sole use of the mark. This mark, however, is only to be registered for particular goods or classes of goods, and is assignable and transferable only in relation to the goodwill of the business concerned with these goods, and ends with that goodwill. A register of trade marks 7 established, and by an amending Act, '88, a corresponding register has been established in Sheffield for Sheffield ware. By this same Act it is provided that for a trade mark to be registered thereunder, it must consist of, or contain certain essential particulars, which are mentioned in detail in this statute. The proprietor of a trade mark of trade name duly registered may now without proof of fraud obtain an injunction and damages for the unauthorised use of his trade mark or trade name, but the registration of such a mark when it has but the registration of such a malk when it has been registrated without sufficient cause may be ordered to be expunged on the application of any person aggrieved thereby. I rade marks remain in force the same time as patents—viz, 14 years; but the former may be renewed, as a matter of course, at the end of every 14 years on the payment of certain fees. By the Merchandise Marks Act, '87, it is provided that the forging of any registered trade mark or its false application to goods like those in regard to which the mark has been registered, as well as several other incidental acts of a similar false and fraudulent character, are punishable as criminal offences, unless it was shown that there was no intention to defraud Every article or thing by means of, or in connection with which, the offence has been committed is to be forfeited to the Crown, and these may be ordered to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Court thinks fit By the Merchandise Marks Act, '91, the customs' entry respecting inspected goods is for the purposes of the Merchandise Marks Act, '87, to be deemed to be a trade description applied to the goods. Again, the Board of Trade is empowered to prosecute offenders under this statute in cases affecting the general interests of the country or of a section of the com-munity or of a trade. By the Merchandise Marks (Prosecutions), Act '94, the Board of Agriculture is empowered to prosecute offences under the '80 Act, relating to agricultural and horticultural produce. Much important evidence was recently taken by a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Merchandise Marks This testimony, and the report of the

properly marked foreign goods is sometimes injurious, "the balance of the evidence is in favour of retaining the greater portion of the Act." Many of the objections brought against it have been from persons engaged in the transit business, who allege that their trade is injured by the opening of packages, and the examination of their contents sometimes results in their permanent damage, and that such goods are there'y diverted to routes which do not pass through the United Kingdom Committee state that it would be misleading to attribute such a result entirely to the operation of the last-named statute, and add that the examination referred to "is ineffectual to prevent the fiaudulent use of British trade marks in goods passing from foreign ports to other countries or to British colonies, masmuch as besides, those cairied direct in toleign vessels, it has become a regular practice for both British and foreign steamships to take both British and foreign secondary as a part of their cargo abroad, and to complete their loading in a British poit. The cargo their loading in a British poit. The cargo loaded abroad thereby escapes examination here." The Committee recommend that goods in transit shall be exempted from the operation of the Act, but they consider it to be a most necessary condition that the Board of Customs should bring to the notice of the authorities in India or the Colonies that certain goods on board had been transhipped or loaded abroad. so that on arrival they might be challenged In 96 olders were given to detain foreign goods only when they bore marks raising a direct claim to British origin, or bearing a name or trade mark of some one known firm having its principal place of business in the United Kingdom without "qualification." These orders have given great relief. The Com-nittee think that the practice of the Customs should require the excision of offending marks rather than that of adding a "qualifying nather than that of adding a "qualifying" mark, which in many cases is a gratuitous, unnecessary, and undesnable advertisement of our foreign competitors. A great business has sprung up whereby atticles of general consumption are collected by commercial firms, who mark them with their own names whether they have been manufactured in this country or elsewhere But such marking or imported goods is held to be a violation of the Act. These firms state that their names are accepted as a guarantee of quality, and that the requirement of the name of the country of origin tends to deprive them of their business in respect of articles manufactured abroad, and this country generally of a profitable trade. The Committee are of opinion that it should not be unlawful for these traders to stamp goods, wherever purchased, with their own names and business addresses, provided that some such words as "sold by" be added. Much testimony has also been received of the advertisement of the merchandise and products of foreign countries on account of the present requirement of the specification of the particular country of origin, and of the disadvantage caused to British merchants and dealers by the consequent disclosure of trade secrets, and the loss and discouragement of British business enterprise The Committee think that this Committee on such, was published in October 'grevance would be substantially got rid of by 'gr. According to this report, the Merchandise Marks Act of '87 has stopped to a great extent the fraudulent practices against which it was directed. Although the competition of im-

THE TRANSVAAL AND ITS NEIGHBOURS.



marks or indications of British origin. The Committee recommend that foreign Governments should be induced to legislate on the lines of the Merchandise Marks Act, and in the spirit of the Industrial Property Convention. Important statements are annually published from the Comptroller-General of patents, designs and trade marks concerning these symbols. According to the Report of this officer respecting them for '97, the total number of applications for the registration of trade marks during that year (including 180 applications to the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield) was 10,624, as compared with 9466 in the previous year 111 '97, 3695 trade marks were advertised and 3358 were registered. The number of hearings which took place during the year was 2124, 120 notices of opposition to the registration of trade marks were lodged, and 46 cases of opposition were heard. In six of these there were appeals to the Board of Trade, all of which were referred by the Board to the court, and remain undecided. During the same year 58 appeals were made to the Board from decisions of the Comptroller. Of these 19 wile heard by the Board of Trade, 38 were referred by the Board to the court, and one has not yet been dealt with. Of the 19 appeals heard by the Board, 3 were allowed, 13 were dismissed, and 3 wile not decided. Of the 36 appeals referred by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the Board to the court, 9 were aba

Transcaspia. A province in Central Asia, marked out by Russia as a Russian province, and including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,227 sq.m, pop. 360,000 The administrative centre is Askabad. The Transcaspian Railway (see Enginlering.) traverses the country, connecting Samarcand with the Caspian. See Turkestan.

TRANSVAAL

The Transvaal is officially known as the South African Republic It lies N of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland; E. by Portuguese East Africa and Zululand; S. by Natal and Orange Free State. Swaziland, on the south-east, is a protectorate of the Republic A map clearly showing its position is given opposite. Area, 119,139 sq. m.; pop. about \$50,000, of whom some 250,000 only are whites The relations of the Republic to Great Britain are regulated by the Convention of London, 84, by which it was laid down that, although independent with regard to its internal administration, the State should conclude no treaty or engagement with any state or nation, except the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe lying to the east or west, without the approval of H.M. the Queen. The Transvaal is ruled by a President (Mr. Kruger) elected for five years, with a Council of five members Legislation is effected by a Parliament of two Chambers, each of 27 members, called the First and Second Volksraad. Bills passed by the Second Chamber must be approved by the First before becoming law. The members of the First are elected for four years from and by first-class

burghers—i.e., all male whites resident in the Fransvaal before '76, or who fought in the war of independence in '81, or various campaigns since, including the Raid, and their children from the age of sixteen. The members of the Second Volksraad are elected for 4 years by and from the first and second class burghers -ic, the naturalised alien males and their children from the age of sixteen Naturalisation can be obtained after two years' residence. Second class burghers can become first class by resolution of the first Volksraad twelve years after naturalisation. The country is divided into twenty districts. The capital is Pretoria. In '97 the average number of children attending Government schools of all kinds was 11.436. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these are now, after a first rush and the collapse that mevitably followed, proving of immense value. (See GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION) The centre of the gold fields is Johannesburg, which has a popula-tion of over 100,000, including over 50,000 whites, most of whom are debarred from the franchise, although the revenue of the State is almost entirely derived from them. The political discontent amongst the Utilanders reached a crisis in Dec. 36 The National Union of Johannesburg issued a manifesto setting forth the Utilanders' grievances, and claiming an equitable franchise and fair representation for all residents in the Fransvaal, with other administrative reforms. It was pointed out that, though the Uitlanders constituted the majority of the state, owning more than half the land and at least nine-tenths of the property, yet in all matters affecting their lives, liberties and properties they had absolutely no voice. The Administration was charged with the grossest extravagance, bribery and corruption, and with an intense hostility to the English. The leaders of the Union were prepared to fight for their rights, and, as it appeared that the Boers were about to attack the town, the central committee of the National Union concentral committee of the National Union Con-stituted themselves a provisional government pledged to reform, and men were enlisted in large numbers, while an appeal for interven-tion was also sent to the Imperial Commis-sioner At this juncture came Dr. Jameson's raid from British Bechianialand, and his subsequent defeat, followed by the disarmament of lohanne sburg The members of the National Reform Committee were arrested, but after-wards released on the payment of heavy fines. wards icleased on the payment of heavy fines. A claim was made in respect of the Raid for material damage £677,938 is, 3d; and for moral or intellectual damage £1,000,000, which the British Government were asked to pay or to cause to be paid (Feb. 17th, '97). Estimated revenue, '96, £4,62,193; expenditure, £3,582,606; exports of wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, butter, gold, etc. imports, '95, £9,816,304 See Diplomatic and Swaziland.

Elistory. DB.**—Chief lustice Kotze sent a letter to the President (Feb. 5th), complaining that nothing had been done to carry out the compromise arrived at in the previous March. The Grondwet had not been amended, and the

letter to the President (Feb. 5th), complaining that nothing had been done to carry out the compromise arrived at in the previous March. Ihe Grondwet had not been amended, and the guarantee for the independence of the Judiciary had been infringed by the passing of Law No. 1, '97. He therefore regarded the compromise as at an end The result of the Presidential election was declared (9th), showing 12,858 votes for Kruger, 3753 for Schalk Burger, and 2001 for General Joubert. Chief Justice Kotze

was discharged from his onice by the account (16th), and replaced by State-Attorney Grego-protested against his was discharged from his office by the President ctoth, and replaced by State-Attorney Grego-rowski. He at once protested against his dismissal as being illegal, and a breach of the Convention. Judge Ameshoff, as a protest against the dismissal of the Chief Justice, re-signed his position (March 8th). The Government published (**May** 24th) the text of the reply which it had made to a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain in the previous October. The reply declared that the Government could not acknowledge the existence of British suzerainty since the '84 Convention, by the stipulations of which, however, it was prepared to abide. pointed out that in the process of settling the form of the Convention all references to suzerainty were deleted by Lord Derby It was urged, moreover, that any questions as to the infringement of the Convention should be left to arbitration. Hostilities broke out in October between the Transvaal forces and the Kaffir chief Mpefu, who had about 20,000 men under his control, in the mountainous country in the north-west part of the Republic The cause of the quarrel was the refusal of Mpefu to pay taxes to the Government, or even to acknowledge their claims to sovereignty over him. Aftersome preliminary encounters, the burghers made a combined attack on Magato's Mountain (Nov. 16th), and captured it after heavy fighting

Treasury. The Lord High Treasure, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheators, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Boait; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue (see FINANCE), and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded in exceptional cases. It audits the civil list, and is the accounting department to the House of Commons for a number of civil service votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppres-sion of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions. Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of L. H. T. have been invariably executed by commissioners, consist-ing of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, has no share in the management of the department; but some minor duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gitt, and he is an ex-office trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eight, years prior to 1885 the office of First Lord was invariably held by

the Prime Winister (q,v.) of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government whip (see Commons) The commissioners forming the Commons) The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom if ever meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided in matters of detail by the Financial Scoretary, and the Permanent Scoretary. The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his budget, appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of re-ducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans are all matters within his special cognisance (see Finance). He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First the nomination of aberias. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In con-nection with the Treasury there is a Parlia-mentary counsel who drafts Government Bills, and a solicitor who acts for the Government in certain legal prosecutions, and is the Crown's nominee when Her Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also Queen's Proctor for Divorce Interventions and Director of Public Prosecutions.

Trevelyan Right Hon Sir G. O., Bart.

See PRIVY COUNCIL

Trinidad. An island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 sq. m , pop. 248,404, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Pania. In '85 the island of Tobsgo was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad. The capital is Port-of-Spain, in the north-eastern corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies The products are sugar, cacao, asphalte, cocoanuts, and fibre. The asphalte output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 100,000 tons per annum, on which the payment to the Government is about £30,000. The Government consists of a Governor an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 9 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and WEST INDIA SUGAR COMMISSION

Tripoli. A Turkish province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by-Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,300,000. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 30,000. The trade of the province practically all passes through Tripoli and

Truck Act, '96. This Act (59 & 60 Vict., ch. 44) received the royal assent Aug. 14th, '06, and came into operation Jan. 1st, '97. Sect. 1 enacts that an employer shall not make any contract with any workman for any deduction from the sum contracted to be paid by the employer to the workman, or for any payment to the employer by the workman.

or or in respect of any fine, unless the terms of the contract are contained in a notice kept constantly affixed where it can be easily seen, . read, and copied; or the contract is in writing signed by the workman; and tile contract specifies the acts or omissions in respect of which the fine may be imposed, and the amount of the fine or the particulars from which that amount may be ascertained; and the fine imposed is in respect of some act or omission which causes, or is likely to cause, damage or loss to the employer, or interruption or hindrance to his business; and the amount of the fine is fair and reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. His employer is not to make any such deduction or receive any such payment unless written particulars showing the acts or omissions and the amount of the fine are supplied to the workmen when a deduc-tion or payment is made. This section of the Act applies to the case of a shop assistant in like manner as it applies to the case of a workman. Sect. 2 enacts that an employer shall not make any contract for any deduction, or payment to him, in respect of bad or negligent work, or injury to the materials or other property of the employer, unless the terms of the contract are exhibited as in the previous section, or the contract is in writing signed by the workman; and the deduction or payment does not exceed the actual or estimated damage or loss occasioned by the act or omission of the workman, or of some persons over whom he has control, or for whom he has by the contract agreed to be responsible, and the amount of the deduction is fair and reasonable, having legard to all the circumstances of the case The deduction or payment is not to be made or received unless written particulars are supplied as in the previous section Sect. 3 makes similar provisions in respect of the use of supply of materials, tools, or machines, standing toom, light, heat, or in respect of any other thing to be done or provided in relation to the work or labour of the workman. Any workman or shop assistant may recover any sum deducted or paid to his employer contrary to the Act, provided that the proceedings are commenced within six months from the date of the deduction or payment, and that where he has consented to or acquiesced in the payment of deduction he shall only recover the excess which has been deducted or paid over the amount, if any, which the court may find to be fair and reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the case. A register of deductions or payments made under sect. 1 of the Act is to be kept, and is to be open to inspection by one of hei Majesty's inspectors of factories or of mines Contracts under the Act are not liable to Stamp Duty. The Secretary of State, it satisfied that the provisions of the Act are unnecessary for the protection of the workmen employed in any of the Act; but every such order is to be laid before Parliament, and may, within forty days thereafter, be annulled by resolution of either House. The duties of inspectors to enforce the provisions of the former Truck Acts are by sect. 10 of this Act extended to the case of a laundry, and to places where work is given out by the occupier of a factory or workshop, or by a contractor or sub-contractor.

Truro, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE

Trustees. See LAW, '98

Tuberculosis. See Report of Royal Commission given in Medical Summary, '98,
Tunis. One of the Barbary States of Northern

Africa, lying east of Algeria, and bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. Area, 51,000 sq. on the south by the Sahara. Area, 51,000 sq. miles; pop. 1,002,000, including 102,000 Europeans and 1,800,000 natives. Capital, Tunis, pop. 153,000. Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles form the majority of the population, the French numbering at the outside 27,000. The French roops invaded the country in '81, and established a protectorate '82. There is a French Resident, who practically carries on the administration, and the military maintained in ministration, and the military maintained in the country number 10,000 men. An agreement was concluded in Sept. 97 between Great Britain and France, whereby the British Government renounced for its consuls, its subjects, and its establishments in Tunis other rights and privileges than those secured for it in France. The most-favoured-nation treatment and the reciprocal enjoyment of the lowest customs tariff were mutually guaranteed for a period of years. however, that cotton goods, the produce of the United Kingdom and of British colonies and possessions, should not be subject to import duties higher than 5 per cent ad valor in from Dec 11st, '97, until Dec. 31st, 1912, and after that date until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention of terminating its operation. Chief products are wheat, barley and olive oil. Revenue, 97, £902,450; expenditure, £962,42c; public de⁺t, £5,702,000; imports, 96, £1,857,620; exports, £1,520,730. See Colonies, £1C., of EUROPLAN BOWERS, and DIPLOMATIC.

Turkestan, From Central Asia, or what was formerly known as Independent fartary, Russia has formed two provinces-Turkestan and Transcaspia (q.v.). The former comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tchernaieff and Kaufmann between '60 and '75. Area about 300,500 sq. miles, with 3,800,500 inhabitants. The principal town is Tashkent, pop. 100,000; Bokhara and Khiva are under the control of a governor-general. The old military road from Orenburg to Tashkent is now abandoned, reinforcements and stores being sent to Turkestan from the Caspian to Samarcand by railway.

-Turkestan, Afphan. Is an Afghan province
north of the Hindoo Koosh, consisting of
70,000 sq m., and a population, mostly nonAfghan (Uzbeg), of nearly 1,000,000. Principal
town, Mazari-Sherif, pop. 25,000, near the
ruins of ancient Balkh.—Turkestan, Eastern. China's westernmost province, formerly known also as Kashgaria, a state established by the rebel Mussulmans under Yakoob Beg, the Atalik Ghazi. Includes the towns of Yarkand, Kashgar, and Khoten.

TURKEY.

An empire possessing extensive territories in Europe, Asia, and Africa, governed by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The Asian possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. In Africa Tripoli and Bengazi belong to Turkey. The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express direction of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised through the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians. The Grand Vizier is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass or Cabinet of Ministers, and for administrative purposes the empire is divided into 31 vilayets or governments, subdivided further into provinces, districts and communities. Nominally subject to Turkey are Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Samos, and Egypt. It was also agreed, in '96, that Crete should be given autonomy, and by '88 the Turkish troops and Governor had been cleared out of the island. There are, it is estimated, about 16,000,000 Mahomedans and 5,000,000 Christians within the empire, besides those of other faiths. Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion. I obacco, cereals, cottou, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. There are about 2500 miles of railway open. The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at about 1,147,578 sq. m.; and the total population at about 24,148,7659. Revenue, £16,828,475; expenditure, £16,754,019. Consolidated public debt, 98, £92,007,610. Imports, '94, £21,890,470; exports, £12,403,452. See Allania, Armenia, Crette, Diplomatic, Foreign Armies, Foreign Armies, Foreign Armies,

Form no Navies, Francis, etc.

History, '98.— The treaty of peace with Greece was signed (Dec. 4th). Arrangements having been made by Greece, with the help of Great Britain, France and Russia, for the issue ! of a loan to cover the was indemnity, a Collective Note was presented to the Porte (May 6th), notifying that the etacuation of Thessaly should begin Fhe last bodies of Turkish troops left Larissa (June 6th), and the province of Thessaly was then handed over to the Greek authorities Serious disturbances broke out in the Berane district, near the Montenegrin frontier, during June, owing apparently to blood leuds between Christian and Mahoriedan Albanians. It was said that 40 villages had been burned to ashes, and the Christians fled over the frontier and took refuge in Montenegrin territory. A rebellion was also going on at this time in Yemen. The French and Italian Governments laid claim to 1,000,000 ft of the Greek war indemnity loan as satisfaction for the losses sustained by their as subjects in the massacies at Constantinople (July 14th). They had endeavoured in vain to get satisfaction from the Porte, and so took this method of putting an embargo on the last instalment of the loan to the amount named. The British Ambassador also put in a claim for £33,000, reparesenting losses sustained by British subjects. The Porte, in reply, absolutely repudiated all responsibility, and protested against the action of France and Italy

Following on the serious events which occurred in Crete (see Crete, Bistory, '98) the four Powers—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy—presented a Collective Note to the Sultan demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops within a month (Oct. 5th). The Sultan replied (10th) that the troops should be withdrawin, except from three fortified places, which would be held with garrisons sufficient to protect the Mahomedans. The Powers refused to recognise these conditions, and ultimately the Sultan agreed unconditionally to withdraw the troops (15th). The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived in the Dardanelles (17th) en route for the Holy Land, and were received by the Sultan in person, and for some days entertained with great state (18th). They afterwards went on to Haifa, Jaffa, and Jerusalem, where the new Evangelical Church of the Redeemer was solemnly dedicated. The announcement was also made that the Emperor when in Constantinople had acquired the property known as "Le dormitoire de la Sainte Vierge," and this he presented to the German Catholic Society of the Holy Land. Beirut and Damascus were then visited, and the Imperial squadron sailed from Beirut (Nov. 12th). The Servian representative at Constantinople made urgent representations to the Porte during the month as to the outrages on Christians committed by Albanians in the Kossovo district.

Turkey, Sultan of. See ABDUL HAMID II.

Turner, Right Hon. Sir George, K.C.M.G., Premier of Victoria, is a Melbourne solicitor. He has only been in active political life since 1889, when he was elected to represent St. Kilda in the Legislative Assembly, and still represents that constituency. He took office as Commissioner of Customs and Minister of Health in '01, and held those portfolios in the Munro Ministry and that of Mr. Shiels. In '92 he became also Solicitor-General. He was chosen as the leader of the Opposition in '94, and it was on his motion that the Patterson Ministry was overthrown. At the general election of '94 his supporters secured a majority, and he was placed in power as Premier. His forte is organisation. He was one of the guests of the Imperial Government in London on the occasion of the Jubilee festivities in '97, and was then made a Privy Councillor.

Typewriting. Most of the leading companies provide instruction in the use of their machines, with tuition in shorthand; and type-writer examinations to test efficiency are conducted by the Society of Arts, the National Union of Typists, and other bodies. The National Union of Typists (registered), 29, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W., has been established to promote the professional interests of typists. Secretary, Mr. F. D Pepper.

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Uganda Protectorate, The, includes not only Uganda proper, but Unyoro, Usoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Congo Free State. Uganda itself is a large tract of country situated to the west and north-west of Lake Victoria Nyanza. Its area is about 90,000 sq. miles. An active missionary propaganda has been carried on in the country of late years, with the result that the people are divided into two parties, the Protestants and the Catholics, who each claim about 3000 baptised adherents. There are also, of course, baptised adherents. There are also, of course, the heathen and the Mahomedan sections of the population. The population is estimated at from 300,000 to 500,000. The capital of the country is Mengo. A military force under British officers holds the country, the Government having taken over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a protectorate.

I his force also in some degree looks after
British interests on the west side of the Nile The civil adand in the Eastern Soudan. ministrator resides at Port Alice on the Victoria Nyanza. The development of the country has progressed wonderfully in the last year or two, and will doubtless go on still faster when the and will doubtless go on still laster when the railway from the coast is completed. This undertaking has made considerable progress, as to which see EASI APRICA PROTECTORALE. See also EGIPT (map) — History, '98.—Serious news reached Great Britain towards the end of It appeared that the Soudanese troops or. It appeared that the Solutacks thought in the Uganda Rifles, who were appointed to accompany Major Macdonald on a special mission into the Upper Nile region, had mutinied, mainly because of the hard fighting they had been compelled for a long time to unit they have the state of the provider of the state of the s dergo, and of the smallness of their pay. They left Major Macdonald at Lake Baringo, and returned to Uganda via Nandi and Kavirondo, Major Macdonald and a number of troops that remained loyal following. Lubwas, in Usoga, a fort commanding the Nile crossing, was then taken by the mutineers, who also made prisoners of Major Thruston and other Government officers, and eventually murdered them. Fighting cers, and eventuary murrered them. Fighting followed, and the aspect of affairs becoming serious, Indian troops were ordered to the front, and the 27th Bombay Infantry were sent to the terminus of the railway. Lieut. Macdonald and others were said to have been belief the programment of the control of the donald and others were said to have been killed in an engagement on Dec. 19th. The mutineers retired from Fort Lubwas (Jan. 9th) across the Victoria Nyanza, and were at conce pursued by a force under Captam Harrison They reached Uganda, however, and marched on Mkono (16th). Captam Harrison overtook them at Kabazambi, to the south of Mruli, and defeated them, after killing 60 and wounding 100 (Feb. 23rd). They were finally defeated and dispersed (Aug. 4th) The report of Mr. Berkeley, H.M. Commissioner in Uganda on the mutiny, was issued (Bept. 22nd), having the mutiny, was issued (Sept. 22nd), having been dispatched from Kampala in May. He stated that the mutineers had been overworked, and had only just finished a campaign against Mwanga when they were ordered to join Major Macdonald's expedition. This gave rise to disaffection, and, once having mutinied, the men went from bad to worse.

Unification of London. For a report of the Royal Commission appointed in '93 to inquire into the conditions on which an amalgamation of the City and the County of London could take place, and to make specific and practical proposals for the purpose, see eds. '95, '96, and '97. See also separate article on LONDON LOCAL GOVERNMENI.

Unitarians. The name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, or the Deity of Christ. Congrestions number about 250 in England, besides 20 mission stations, 22 in Wales, 10 in Sociland, 40 in Ireland. The British and Foreign Unitarian Association is not representative of the churches, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." The writings of Dr. W. E. Channing, Theodore Parker, Dr. James Martineau, and others, have made Unitarian thought familiar to many outside the limits of the denomination. The only technically Unitarian College is that of the Unitarian Home Missionary College in Manchester, which educates for the ministry students who are not able to enter Manchester College (q v), recently removed to Oxford, where most of the leading Unitarian ministers are trained. There is a triannial Conference of non-subscribing congregations, which consists almost entirely of Unitarians. The professedly Unitarian congregations of the United States number 350; of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. (See also Sunday School Association.) The Inquirer, which is a weekly newspaper (established 42), is described as a "Journal of Liberal Religious Thought and Life." The present editor is the Rev. V. D. Davis, B A. Office, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W C.

United Presbyterian Church (Scotland). See Church of Scotland.

United Service Institution. See ROYAL U. S. INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES.

The United States are a confederation of forty-five North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The first is vested in a Fresident elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress, but no senator or representative can be an elector. The President is commander of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted inder the immediate authority of the Preside is by eight ministers chosen by him, and nolding office at his pleasure, though con-

firmed by the Senate. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is ex-officio President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vicepresident. The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of (1) the Senate, of comembers—two chosen by each state legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a court of impeachment. and who constitute a court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office; (3) the Eouse of Representatives, of 357 members, chosen every two years by all sault male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportuned among the states according to the states. among the states according to population. In addition to the representatives, delegates from "territories" (districts not organised into states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may proose an amendment to the constitution if two-thirds of both houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states. All members of Congress are paid \$5000 per annum. The judicial power is confided to a Supreme Court (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. The constitutions and modes of administration of the various states bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a governor and the legislative to two elective chambers. Roughly speaking, each state has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters, including taxation for federal purposes only, while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The soil impose local taxes at its pleasure. The soil of the United States not included within the or the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state is divided into "territories," the districts of Columbia, Alaska, and three Indian territories, containing about 250,000 Indians. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the confederacy to form the territories into new "states" and admit them into the Union. The "district of Columbia" is a neutral territory underthe direct successive and competent of the confederacy. "district of Columbia" is a neutral territory under the direct government of the confederacy, in which is situated the capital, Washington. During '98 Hawan (q,v.) was annexed and declared a territory, Porto Rico (q,v.) was also ceded by Spain, and the cession of the Philippine Islands was demanded of Spain. See **History '98** below. Perfect equality is accorded to all religions. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost beauty met from state or local states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. Cereals, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals are the

traction lines, of which nearly 14,000 miles are worked by electricity. The total area of the Union is 3,501,409 sq. miles; the population, at the census of '90, was 62,654,302, of whom 32,007,880 were males, and 30,554,370 temales. The whites numbered 54,983,800, and the coloured 7,658,360. The proportion of the foreign-born was 14'77. In '93 the population was computed to be about 68,000,000. The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office at, for real property, \$39,544,544,333; and for personal property at \$25,492,546,864, giving a total of \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000. Bevenue, '978, K84,273,150; expenditure, £92,369,897; exports, '978, £356,523,305; imports, £102,675,472. Thenational debt in '97 amounted to £373,681,800. For Ministry, etc., see Diplomatic; see also For Ministry, etc., see Diplomatic; see also Behring Sea Question, Foreign Armies, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

Political Parties. - Until '92 practically the only parties in American political life were the Republicans and the Democrats. year, however a third party, first known as the Farmers Alliance and afterwards as the Populat or People's Party, was founded, and soon attracted the support of many working soon attracted the support of many working men. The programme it has advocated is a simple and sweeping one. It includes public ownership and control of the railways and tramways of the country, and the direct issue of currency to the people by the Government without the intervention of any of the mational banks. All its members are therefore silver men and bimetallists. They contend that the other parties are bound up with and support the three great monopolies of the country—the banking, speculating, and railway interests. At the '92 Presidential election the voting was as follows: Democrate 277, Republicans 145, Populists 22. The election was fought on two points mainly, the tariff and the silver question, the Democrats being for the repeal of the M'Kinley and the Sherman Acts, and the Republicans of course strongly upholding both Acts. The elections in Nov. upholding both Acts. The elections in Nov. '93, for the State governors, went very much in favour of the Republicans, and the general election in Nov. '94 resulted in a crushing defeat for the Democrats. During '95 and '96 important and startling changes took place in the relations of parties. The lines of division between Republicans and Democrats were broken down in two ways. On the one hand there were men of both parties who sympathised there were men of both parties who sympathised with the Free Silver policy, which was energetically pushed during these two years; and on the other there was, as it proved, a majority, also made up of members of both parties, in favour of the preservation of a gold standard. In the Republican party the gold standard triumbhed, and its preservation was adopted as a plank in the party platform, though they expressly pledged themselves to promote international bimetallism. The Democrats, on the contrary, were captured by Silverite and Populist influences, and adopted a platform which included the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and many points of the Populist programme. This was too much for the Democrats in favour of a gold standard, and with the explicit approval of President Cleveland, they split from the majority, and held a Convention and named a candidate of their own. There were in all no less than seven nominations for the Presidence, but three of these parions. chief products, and there are many large and flourishing manufacturing industries. There were in all no less than seven nominations are over 182,000 miles of railway in 0, 'ration, if or the Presidency, but three of these nomina-and about 16,000 miles of street railways and

the Silverites, were of the same man, Mr. Bryan. The Republicans nominated Mr. M Kinley, and the gold standard Democrate General Palmer, while two comparatively insignificant sections, the Prohibitionists and significant sections, the Prohibitionists and the Socialists, indulged in candidates of their own. The real fight lay of course between Mr. M'Kinley and Mr. Bryan, or rather between the two polices as to the currency which they represented. The tariff issue was also involved, but very little was near of it during the contest, the result of which was a victory for Mr. M'Kinley. Congress officially declared the return to he as follows (Feb. 10th 'e9). Mr. for Mr. M. Minley. Congress officially declared the voting to be as follows (Feb. 10th, 97): Mr. M'Kinley 271, Mr. Bryan 176. The popular voting showed an aggregate of 7,123,234 votes for Mr. M'Kinley, and 6,499,365 for Mr. Bryan, while a small number of votes were cast for the other candidates, amounting in all to 276,203 Early in '98, before the war with Spain began, the Bryanites seemed to be gathering strength again, but the war brought a number of entirely new issues before the nation, particuentirely new issues before the nation, particu-larly those relating to a foreign policy, and in face of these, currency questions were, to a large extent, forgotten or lost sight of. The elections for the House of Representatives were held in Nov. '98, in many states simul-taneously with the elections for State Governors taneously with the elections for State Covernors and Legislatures. Prior to the elections there were in the House 202 Republicans, 125 Democrats, and 30 Populists and Silverites Although complete returns were not to hand, it was yet ascertained (Nov. 11th) that 185 "sound money" Republicans had been elected, besides 3 Silver Republicans, 160 Democrats, and 4 Populists. Since the State Legislatures elect the Senate, it was also apparent that there would be 54 Republicans there. Thus the Silver party were placed in a hopeless minority in both Houses. The successful conduct of the war, in spite of the detects in administration com-

m space of the defects in administration com-plained of, no doubt operated in favour of the Republican party.

**History, '98.—In his annual Message to Congress the President urged the necessity of currency legislation, and, with regard to Cubs, declared that time should be given the Spanish Government to show that the new policy would bring about peace (Dec. 6th, '97). This position was adhered to for some time, despite efforts by the lingoes to force on a more vigorous policy. A resolution declaring United States bonds to be payable either in gold or silver was carried by the Senate by a majority of 15 (Jan. 28th), but rejected by the House by a majority of 50; and the Republican majority thus showed their determination to follow the President's declared policy of sound nonow the Fresident's declared policy of sound money and currency reform. In February an indiscreet letter written by the Spanish Minister at Washington somehow got into print, and as it contained various reflections on the President, the resignation of the minister, Señor Dupuy de Lôme, followed as a matter of course (10th). Señor Polo Bernabe was amounted to succeed him. Before the was appointed to succeed him. Before the

cause lay outside the ship, and was probably a submarine mine (March 25th). The Spanish authorities, however, held that the cause of the explosion was inside the ship. The President sent the American report to Congress (28th), together with a message in which he said that the report had been communicated to the Spanish Government, and he would advise Congress as to the result. Meanwhile General Woodford, the American representative at Madrid, telegraphed that the Spanish Government had revoked the Concentration decree in the western provinces of Cuba, had made a grant of money, and would accept any further assistance from the United States further assistance from the United States towards feeding and succouring the distressed country people. The preparation of terms of peace would be left to the Cuban Parliament, which would not meet till May 4th, but if the insurgents asked meanwhile for a suspension of hostilities it would be granted. This represented the Spanish leply to the American demand for a speedy settlement of affairs in the island, and it was considered very unsatisfactory, American opinfon being firm and unanimous as to the necessity of making Cuba free, even at the cost of war with Spain. The six great Powers joined in presenting an six great Powers joined in presenting an appeal to the President, which expressed the hope that an agreement might be come to, which would secure the maintenance of peace and afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba (April 7th). The President replied that the Government appreciated the humanitarian and disinterested character of the appeal, and were confident that equal appreciation would be shown for their own earnest and unselfish endeavours to end a situation the indefinite prolongation of which had become intolerable. The President's long-delayed Message to Congress was sent (11th), asking it to authorise and empower him to take measures to secure the full and final termination of hostilities in Cuba, and the establishment there of a stable Government capable of maintaining order, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States for these purposes as might be necessary. He also recommended that the distribution of food supplies should be continued. Congress at once began to debate on this Message, and the Senate passed a resolution which included the recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic This was in direct opposition to the President's Message, and the House of Representatives rejected it; but a conference between the two Houses led to the elimination of the clause as to independence, and the passing of concurrent resolutions demanding that Spain should at once withdraw from Cuba, and directing and empowering the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect. An express disclaimer of any desire to annex Cuba was added (19th). The President then sent the resolutions as an ultimatum to Madrid, but before it could be delivered the! Spanish was appointed to succeed him. Before the excitement over this incident had subsided Government broke off diplomatic relations and the United States 2nd-class battleship Manue, lying in Havana harbour, was destroyed by The Spanish Minister also left Washington. In Exposion, 2 officers and 253 men being killed (Feb. 15th). An inquiry into the case of the explosion was commenced, and the relations between the two countries got attackly worse. The American report on the General Shafter was mobilised. Meanwhile Maine explosion was to the effect that the

heavy blow was struck at Spain by the destruction of her squadron in Manila harbour (see Phillipping Islands), for which the American commander, Admiral Dewey, received the thanks of Congress. Transports carrying troops with supplies and ammunition were sent to Manila from San Francisco (26th). by the Government was plainly shown, and a much more friendly feeling than had previously existed began to prevail towards Great Britain and Canada. One result of this was the agreement to refer the Behring Sea question and the Alaska boundary question, with other contro-Alasks boundary question, with other controversal matters, to a Commission for settlement (May 30th). Major-General Shafter left Key West with 15,000 men (June 13th), and opened the campaign in Cuba, which ended in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and the surrender of Santiago and the whole of the eastern part of the island (for details see CUBA). After long consideration Hawaii was definitely annexed and attached to the Military dennitely annexed and attached to the Military Department of California (July 11th). An ex-pedition under General Miles left Cuba and effected a landing at Guanica in Porto Rico (25th), easily dislodging the Spanish forces there. Overtures for peace were then made there. Overtures for peace were then made by the Spanish Government through the French by the Spanish Government through the French Ambassador at Washington, and the following terms were laid down, the relinquishment and evacuation by Spain of Cuba, the cession to the United States of Porto Rico and all other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, and certain islands in the Ladrones, and the occupation by the United States of Manila till the conclusion of a treaty of peace determining the conclusion of a treaty of peace determining the "control, disposition, and government of the Philippines" (Aug. 2nd) These terms were accepted by Spain, and embodied in a protocol which was signed at Washington (12th). The President then issued a proclamation suspending hostilities, but before the news could reach Manila the city was taken by the American army and navy there cooperating (13th). Much discussion then took place in the press as to the responsibility for the terribly insanitary condition of the American forces and the inadequacy of the commissariat arrangements not only in Cuba and Porto Rico, arrangements not only in Cuba and Porto Rico, but in the health camps in the States themselves. A sharp controversy between General Miles and Mr Alger ensued, and eventually a Commission was appointed to investigate the conduct of the War Department since the commencement of the war (Sept. 9th). During the arrangements for nominating the Com-missioners to arrange the peace treaty and the evacuation of ceded Spanish territory, opinions were divided as to what should be demanded in the Distance. missioners to arrange the peace treaty and the evacuation of ceded Spanish territory, opinions were divided as to what should be demanded in the Philippines, but gradually the view of the country and of the Government settled into a resolve to annex the islands. General Miles announced (aoth) that a force of 50,000 for Porto Rico, and 4000 for Honolulu. A sensation in domestic politics was caused when Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, the Republican "boss," was committed for trial before the Philadelphia Criminal Court on charge of conspiring to make a fraudulent use of the money in the People's Bank (Oct. 6th). The American Peace Commissioners, under the presidency of Mr. Day, met the Spanish Commissioners at Paris early in the month, and

began to discuss the terms of the final treaty of peace. Differences of opinion at once maniof peace. Dinerences of opinion at once mann-fested themselves, the Americans refusing to assume the sovereignty of Cuba, or responsi-bility in any form for the Cuban debt, and demanding the cession of the Philippine Archipelago. The Spanish Commissioners disputed both points, but eventually provisionally agreed to accept the article proposed as to Cuba. They, however, energetically protested against the claim to the Philippines, and declared that Spain had not renounced her sovereignty over those islands, nor was the question left open by the terms of the Protocol. Throughout the first two weeks in November the question was keenly discussed, and the Spanish representatives suggested that, to avoid a rupture, the matter should be referred to arbitration. The Americans refused this (21st) but offered to give Spain \$20,000,000 as an indemnity for the Philippines, and to admit Spanish imports for 5 years on equal terms with American goods.

United States, President of the. M'KINLEY, WILLIAM.

University College, London, founded 1826, was opened in '28 under the title of "The University of London." In '36 it was thought desirable to separate the College from the University, and the former was incorporated in that year as "University College, London," by royal charter, which was annulled in '69, and the College re-incorporated with additional powers. College re-incorporated with additional powers. There are, therefore, two distinct institutions—the one a teaching body and the other an examining body. The curriculum includes courses in arts, law, science, engineering, theoretical and applied, medicine, and the fine arts. There is also University College Hospital, with upwards of 200 beds. President of the College, Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C. S.I.; Vioe-President, R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P. Deans: Professors J. A. Platt, M.A.; T. Hudson Beare; R.-J. Godlee, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S. Secretary, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. The students number about 2000. about 2000.

University College of North Wales (Bangor). The is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales. Opened 1884. It received a royal Charter in '85, and it is in receipt of a Government grant of £4000 per annum, besides an annual grant in aid of its Agricultural Department. There are a large number of entrane sholarships connected with the institution. The College possesses a valuable hipray containing over 20, 200 volumes. valuable library containing over 20,000 volumes Secretary, J. E. Lloyd.

colleges of the University of Wales. It was supported for many years by freewill offerings, but since '86 it has been in receipt of a Government grant of £4000 per annum. Besides the ordinary courses in Arts and Science, the College has a Department of Agriculture and a Normal Department. A department for the training of secondary teachers has also been organised. The total number of students during the session '97-8 was 407, of whom 174 were women, nearly all residing as a hostel under the superintendence of Miss É. A. Carpenter, President, Lord Rendel; Principal, T. F. Roberts, M.A. Oxon., Registrar, T. Mortimer Green.

University College School, Gower Street, established 1812, 1s completely unsectarian—separate classification in all subjects—a modern school with classical department. Prepaies for University College and London matriculation, as well as for Universities, Woolwich, etc Pupils, 130. Motto, Paulatim sed firmiter. Head Master, F. P. Barnard, M.A. Secretary, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. Amongstits alumniare the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Leighton, Sir George Lewis, Professor Michael Foster, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Lord Justice Lindleg, Mr Justice Charles, Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Bart, and Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in 22 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until 85; and in 76 was formed the London Boolety for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University has been associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham, Victoria University is also in the field; and the Bootch Universities are making a similar plan for laying siege to the north. The University of Bydney, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in 87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines. Such is a general view of the present position of this movement; an insight into its working is afforded from the following details regarding the Cambridge, London, and Oxford schemes.

Cambridge.—The external work of the University—the Local Examinations and the Local Lectures (University Extension)—is controlled by a syndicate of eighteen, appointed by the University Senate. The Prehiminary, Junior, and Senior Local Examinations are intended for children of school age, and are held in December, while the Higher Local, for adults of both sexes, is held in June. Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal tarms in the year—September to December, and January to March—and a recture of twelve-lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. At the end of each term a spooial examination is held and certificates are awarded on the joint report of examiner and lecturer. Sessional Cartiflactes are awarded committees. The society produced the summer term appoint with the local control of the work of a term, of a session. The Local Centres are awarded by local committees, who fix and receive the students' fees. The Society produces of twelve lecturers and examiners, the chaige being the case of courses of ten, and Last for a session of twelve lectures. Last for a course of the work of a term, of a session. The Local Centres are awarded by local committees are awarded by local committees, who fix and receive the students' fees. The Society produces of twelve lectures, Last for a course of course of ten, and Last for a course of course of ten, and Last for a c

courses in Educational Sequence, and the Viochancellor's Certificate of Systematic Study is awarded to students for four sessions' work, under certain conditions. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—viz, Derby, Exeter, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Plymouth with Stonehouse and Devonport, Scarborough, and Sunderland. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes and an inclusive fee of foo per course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with the Norfolk County Council courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, were given by lecturers of the Syndicate during the past five sessions followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Norfolk Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. Full particulars as to the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate Ruildings, Cambridge, and as to the Local Lectures from the Secretary for Lectures at the same additions.

Lectures at the same addices.

London. This organisation comprises a council of 34 members, President, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart, D.C.I., F.R.S., M.P., Chairman, the Rt. Rev the Loid Bishop of London College, College for Men and Women, Gilchrist Educational Liuist, John Grand Grecham Committee, King's College, Fand Grecham Committee, King's College, Fechnical Education Board of the London County Council, London Institution, Queen's College, Royal Institution, University College, University Extension Local Centres Association (London), and the Working Men's College, each nominate a member of the council; the remaining so are elected by members of the Society. Any one may become a member of the Society by paying an annual subscription of £115, or £50 for a life membership. These subscriptions and voluntary subscriptions constitute the Society's revenue. The council is assisted and advised on educational matters by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London; Chairman, James Stuart, M.A., L.L.D., M.P. The Joint Board nominates the lecture is and examiners and awards certificates. The solume of work is as follows—two terms in the winter, each of ten weeks, weekly lectures followed by a conversational class, weekly papers for the lecturers, and final examinations. A summer course of five weeks. Certificates are awarded for the work of a term, of a session, and of a period of four sessions. The Local Centres are managed by local committees, who fix and receive the students' fees. The Society provides lecturers and examiners, the chairs being for the locality and the discretion of the local committees. The total number of students in £128 was a 2215.

lectures at 57 centres. The Council submitted evidence to the Royal Commission on a Unievidence to the Royal Commission on a University for London (q.v.), showing that the work done by the London organisation is worthy of recognition by the New University. Secretary to the Council, C. W. Kimmins, M.A., D.Sc.; Assistant Secretary, Percy M. Wallace, M.A.; Office, Charterhouse, E.C. Consult

M.A.: Office, Charterhouse, E.C. Consult Unsuersity Extension Journal (Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.).

Ondord.— The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. Local committees at 100 centres extend last year (10.8) in concert at 108 centres acted last year ('97-8) in concert with the Oxford University Delegates, and arranged 145 courses, at which the total average attendance was 18,242 students. The number of lecturers was 35, and of lectures given 1092. Much of the work hitherto done by University Extension Lectures has been of an experimental nature, but there are many gratifying signs that while the early enthusiasm of the movement is not spent, its edicational efficiency is steadily increasing. At Reading the University Ex-tension College (of which Mr. Mackinder, M.A., Student of Christ Church, is Principal) has 709 regular students (besides 2000 who attend occasional lectures) and over 20 teachers. Of 727 students who entered for final examinations, 268 candidates received certificates of nations, 268 candidates received certificates of distinction, and 402 satisfied the examiner. Though in these examinations they only write one paper, the standard for distinction is identical with that required (but on several papers) in the Final University Examinations for B.A. During the last ten years the local committees have spent on Oxford courses more than £50,000. The method of University Extension work is fewerth in class work in languages. sion work is (except in class work in languages or laboratory work in Natural Sciences) invariably the lecture, followed or preceded by a class supplemented by weekly exercises corrected by the lecturer. The ninth summer meeting will be held in Oxford in August '99. The main courses of s'udy pursued at the meeting of '97 will be continued in sequence. They will will be continued in sequence. They will include:—(1) the History and Literature of the Period 1837—1871; (2) the Science, Music, and Art of the Nineteenth Century; (3) Economic History and Theory; (4) the History and Theory of Education; (5) Hellenic Studies in the Nineteenth Century; (6) Architecture. Classes in Languages will also be held. All information can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. I. A. R. Marriott, M.A., Examination Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., Examination Schools, Oxford

University Settlements. It is the object of University settlements to bring together the large body of wage earners and the philosopher who is attacking social problems, and to make out of them an efficient instrument for national progress. Settlements were started, as Canon Barnett has explained, "without the equipment of an endowment, and without any sectarian or political object. They were to be simply clubhouses, in which men and women of the University status should live their own lives in the midst of industrial districts. . . . The first bolitical object. They were to be simply club-houses, in which men and women of the University status should live their own lives in the midst of industrial districts. . The first intention has been modified by circumstances. Some settlements have now been attached to missions, and some have become identified with sectarian objects." The first of these settlements was Toyabee Hall (Canon Barnett, M.A., assistant music masters, There is also a Lower warden), opened in Commercial Street, White-

chapel, in '84. This was an Oxford movement, in which Balliol College took a leading part. The settlement was named after Arnold Toynbee, a Balliol tutor, who in '75 had taken rooms in Whitechapel, and had helped in parish work in St. Jude's for the purpose of studying economic problems. Oxford House, Bethnal Green is a Church of England movement. There is a Mission House and Settlement at Battersea carried on by Gonville and Caius College, carried on by Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, with headquarters at Caius House, Battersea Square (warden, Rev. W. B. I. Hopkins). Mansfield House, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Percy Alden, M.A., warden), commenced by students of Mansfield College, Oxford, works on religious (unsectarian) as well as on social and educational lines. A new residence, at 89, Barking Road was opened in Dec. 2011 it contains Road, was opened in Dec. '97; it contains rooms for 17 men, besides offices and a reception hall. There are also a meeting hall_and tion hall. There are also a meeting hall and men's club at 143-7, Barking Road; the "Fairbairn House" Lads' Club, at 310-12, Barking Road; and the "Wave" Lodging House, at 235, Victoria Dock Road, under the control of the Settlement The Bermondsey Settlement (Rev. 1 Scott Lidgett, M.A., warden) in Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, the Women's Branch being at 149, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E. is largely supported by Methodists (but S.E., is largely supported by Methodists (but is undenominational in general charactery, and "Browning Hall," York Road, Walworth (Rev. F. H. Stead, M.A., warden), by Congregationalists. Closely connected with Unigregationalists. Closely connected with University settlements are the settlements of women workers. Mayfield House (Miss Corbett, resident Head), started in Bethnal Green in the autumn of '89 (a settlement of old Cheltenham College girls), has now removed to Shoreditch. St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green (Miss Harington, resident Head), a women's branch of Oxford House, at first worked temporarily in connection with Mayfield House, but separating in '02. and taking worked temporarily in connection with may-field House, but separating in '92, and taking its name from St. Margaret of Scotland, has formed two branches, one at Stratford, E., under Mrs. Crossley and Miss Yatman, which works in conjunction with Oxford Trinity Colworks in conjunction with Oxiord Frinity College Settlement, Tenby Road, Stratford (Rev. W. J. Roxburgh, B.A., warden), and another in the Isle of Dogs, E. (Miss A. M. Harington, resident Head). The women's settlement in Canning Town, F. (Miss R. H. Cheetham, resident Head), works upon a religious though unsectarian basis. Amongst its agencies is a medical mission and hospital, with a resident lady physician (Dr. Margaret Pearse). A committee elected by the women students of the Universities manage a well-arranged and thriving Settlement, known as the Women's University Settlement, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E: Warden, Miss Sewell. Courses of training are arranged here in social work amongst the poor, and resident students are received. Fees from £30 to £35 per annum; for students, £50.

Uruguay. A republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, Monte Video, pop. 245,000, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a president elected for four years. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen for six years tomposed of scenario is chosen to say years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a Chamber of 69 members elected for three years, one for each 3000 of population. In the recess a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assume initee of two senators and five Teputies assume legislative power and control of general administration. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory; cost partly borne by the State. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture. There are over 1000 miles of railway open. Area, 72,110 sq. miles; pop. 900,000. Revenue, 97, £3,300,000; expenditure, £3,191,000; debt, 98, £25,670,000; imports, 96, £5,105,947; exports, £6,077,820. For Ministry, etc., see Diptomatic.—History, 98,—Ex-President Herrera and others of the Opposition were arrested on a charge of con-Opposition were arrested on a charge of con-

spiracy (Nov. 30th, '97) and condemned to exile. More disturbances followed, and President Cuestas proclaimed a dictatorship (Jan. 9th). decree dissolving the Chambers followed (Feb. 10th), and a provisional Government was formed to administer affairs until the elections formed to administer affairs until the elections in November, with Señor Cuestas as Governor. The popular approval of the action of Señor Cuestas was shown by public demonstrations in his honour; business revived, and the general outlook immensely improved. A revolt of two artillery regiments, led by officers who tavoured ex-President Herrera, was crushed (July 4th), the Blancos and the population generally supporting President Cuestas. The ringleaders were at once banished to Buenos Ayres. The Government decided (Sept. 4th) to suspend the issue of Treasury certificates, to resume the cash payment of its local monthly obligations, and to convert the outstanding certificates, amounting to about \$4,000,000, into 6-per-cent internal debt, guaranteed by a tax on the administrative salaries.

VACCINATION.

The enforcement of vaccination has for many years been a subject of much controversy The Boards of Guardians, the authorities empowered to enforce the Vaccination Acts, empowered to enforce the Vaccination Acts, were most diverse in their action, and while some i Boards rigorously enforced the law and prosecuted defaulters at every opportunity, others abstained altogether from taking proceedings against persons who did not have their children vaccinated. An anti-vaccination league aroused much opposition to the practice of vaccination, founding their objection chiefly on the risk of communication of diseases by means of vaccination. In the case of one Board of Guardians the Local Government Board endeavoured, by obtaining a mandamus, to compel them to enforce vaccination, and some of the guardians were imprisoned; but the result was not satisfactory, and this method of compulsion was not again resorted to. Meanwhile, some Boards of Guardians were doing much harm to the cause of vaccination by repeated prosecutions of the same offenders. In '89 the Royal Commission on Vaccination was appointed. The members of the Commission were —Lord Herschell (Charters of the Charters of the Commission we're —Lord Herschell (Chairman); Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P.; Sir W. Guyer Hunter, M.P.; Sir Edwin H. Galsworthy; Sir William Savory, Bart.; John Syer Bristove, M.D.; Wm. Job Collins, M.D.; John S. Dugdale, Q.C., M.P.; Professor Michael Foster, M.D.; Jonathan Hutchinson; J. Allanson Picton, M.P.; Samuel Whitbread, M.P.; F. Meadows White, Q.C.; and J. A. Bright, M.P. The Commission submitted an interim report in '92, recommending that repeated penalties for non-vaccination should not be imposed. The final report was issued in

W. J. Collins and Mr. J. Allanson Picton. The Commissioners declared their opinion that vaccination has a piotective effect, diminishing the lability to attack and mitigating the severity of the disease; that this protection is greatest during the nine or ten years following vaccination—it then rapidly diminishes, but never altogether ceases, that re-vaccination restores the temporary protection against attack, and that the beneficial effects of vaccination are greatest in those cases in which it has been most thorough, that the diseases alleged to result from vaccination are undoubtedly real and not inconsiderable in gross amount, yet insignificant in relation to the extent of vaccination work done, and are diminishing under the better precautions of the present day. The principal recommendations of the Commission principal recommensations of the commission were as follows —r. Repeated penalties for non-vaccination should be abolished. 2. Calf lymph instead of humanised lymph should be used. 3. Calf lymph should be supplied by the State, and be within the reach of every vaccinator. 4. Vaccination should be pervaccinator. 4. Vaccination should be performed at the child's home, as in Scotland, instead of at public vaccination stations. 5 Every medical man who performs vaccination successfully should be successfully succe tion successfully should be entitled to a fee in the same way as public vaccinators. 6. The period within which a child must be vaccinated should be extended to six months (instead of three months) from birth. 7. Persons having a conscientious objection to vaccination might be exempt from penalties for non-vaccination of their children if they satisfied the local authority of their objection, or made a statutory declaration before a magistrate or other authorised person. Any change of law to this effect was to be limited to five years in the imposed. The final report was issued in first instance. 8. Persons imprisoned for Sept. '96. It was signed by 11 out of 13 non-vaccination of their children should not Commissioners, the dissentients being Dr. be treated as criminals. The Commission

attached great importance to re-vaccination, but did not recommend that it should be compulsory. Dr. Collins and Mr. Picton, the dissentient Commissioners, as well as Mr. Whitbread and Mr. J. A. Bright, recommended the abolition of compulsory vaccination. The statistics of vaccination show a great falling off in the numbers vaccinated, and this is particularly the case since the period when the Royal Commission was appointed. In '95, out of 921,512 children whose births were registered, 624,650, or 678 per cent., were recorded as having been successfully vaccinated; 104,830, or 11'4 per cent., died unvaccinated; while of the rest more than 20 per cent. of the total number born appear to have eent of the total number of mappear to make the escaped vaccination. There is every reason to think that the returns for 'of and 'o7 will show a far larger proportion of unvaccinated children. In the Metropolis there has always been a greater proportion of unvaccinated children than in the rest of England. In the year ending Sept. '97, the vaccinations performed by public vaccinators at the cost of the poor rates bare the proportion of 32 per cent. to the births registered during the year.

In 'st this percentage was 61.

The Vaccination Act, '98, effected great changes in the law as to vaccination, following closely many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The most important changes related to the substitution of domiciliary vaccination for vaccination at public stations, the use of glycerinated calf lymph in all cases where required, and the exemption from penalties of conscientious objectors. For fuller details see Session, sects. 97 and 98. The Act does not deal with the subject of revaccination does not deal with the subject of revaccination On Oct. 18th, '98, the Local Government Board issued an order regulating the duties, remuneration, etc., of public vaccinators and vaccination officers, and repealing all previous regulations as to vaccination. Vaccination officers and public vaccinations are appointed by the Boards of Guardians; the former have the duty of enforcing the Vaccination Acts—they issue notices to parents keep records they issue notices to parents, keep records as to vaccination of all the children in their district, and institute proceedings in cases of default. A vaccination officer is empowered to take proceedings of his own accord against persons in default, without any direction from the Board of Guardians (see the decision of the Queen's Bench Division in the case of Bramble v. Lowe ['97], I Q.B., 283) By the order of the Local Government Board, the guardians are to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by a vaccination officer in proceedings taken by him. Previously, vaccination officers and public vaccinators were remunerated chiefly by tees in respect of successful vaccinations, and owing to the diminishing number of vaccinations in recent years their remuneration was in many cases greatly reduced. Henceforth both public vaccinators and vaccination officers are to be paid by fees for every birth registered in their district in addition to fees for successful vaccinations. It may be useful to note that a public vaccinator is required to vaccinate, free of charge, with glycerinated calf lymph issued by the Local Government Board, any child resident in his district or any Board, any child resident in his district or any person (not a child) who has not previously been vaccinated, and also to re-vaccinated been vaccinated, and also to re-vaccinated who has not been previously re-vaccinated took part in Sept. by in the great celebration

withm a period of ten years. If so requested, the public vaccinator is to visit the home of

Vagrancy Act. '98. See Session, sect. 99.
"Vanity Pair." This pioneer of the so-called "Vanity Fair." This pioneer of the so-called society journal was founded by Mr. T. Gibson Bowles (now M.P. for King's Lynn) in Nov. '68. It has always been noted for its literary pretensions, and for its weekly caricature, which is sui generis. The chief artist is Mr. Leslie Ward ("Spy"), who occupies the position so long held by the late Carlo Pellegrini ("Ape"). Its politics are old-fishioned Tory. It devotes Its politics are old-fashioned Tory. It devotes considerable space to Service matters. Vanity Fair changed hands for the second time in its

rair changed names for the second time in its history in March '95, but the Editor and Manager is still Mr. Oliver A. Fry. Office, 7, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

Van Rooy, Anton, baritone vocalist, was b. at Rotterdam, 1870. He adopted the musical profession in '92, as a pupil of Stockhausen, in Fiankfort Showing a predilection for Wagnerian patts be was engaged at the Bayreuth Fiankfort Showing a predilection for Wagnerian parts, he was engaged at the Bayreuth Festival in '77, and specially distinguished himself as Wotan in 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' Sang in London at Queen's Hall at close of same year. After playing Wotan in 'Dre Walkure' at Covent Garden, in May '98, he sustained the same character there during the subsequent three cycles of the 'Ring.' Vanghan His Eminence Harphert Carding!

Vaughan, His Eminence Herbert Cardinal, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and successor of Cardinal Manning as head of the Roman Catholic Church in England. He was b. at Gloucester, April 15th, 1832, and 1s the eldest son of the late Lieut. Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herefordshire. He was educated at Stonyhurst College and in Belgium. abandoning his first intention to enter the army, he went to Downside, and afterwards to Rome, where he entered the Accademia dei nobili Ecclesiastic, and studied for some time with the future Cardinal Manning. He was ordained priest at Lucca, Oct. 28th, '54, and alterwards, returning to England, he joined the oblates of St. Charles (a congregation of secular priests founded by the late Cardinal Manning at Bayswater), and was sent to St. Edmund's College, near Ware, of which he was Vice-President till '62. Having resolved to found a Missionary College, he went in '63 to North and South America to gather funds; and afterwards bought a house and land at abandoning his first intention to enter the and afterwards bought a house and land at Mill Hill, near London, where he began the College with only one student. The first stone College with only one student. The first stone of the present College at Mill Hill was laid in 69, and the College has now a large number of students. In spite of his entreaties to be of students. In spite of his entreaties to be allowed to remain simply a priest, he was appointed Bishop of Salford in 72. The work he didahere, the building of St. Bede's College for commercial education, his crusade against intemperance, his rescue work for children, and his pastoral letters and other writings, are well known. On the recommendation of the well known On the recommendation of the Propaganda he was elected by the Pope to the see of Westminster, April 8th, 92, took pos-session of the see May 12th, and received the pallium Aug. 16th. In Jan. 93 he was made a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals, with the title of Cardinal Priest. On June 29th,

by the Roman Catholics of England, of the 13th Centenary of the landing of St. Augustine.

Vegetarian Federal Union, The, is an association of such Societies throughout the world as may be willing to unite together for mutual counsel and the promotion of Vegetarianism-i.e. abstynence from the flesh of animals (fish, flesh, and fowl) as food, and the encouragement of the use of cereals, pulses, seeds, grains, fruits, nuts, and all the wholesome products of the vegetable kingdom. The Vegetarian Society, which celebrated its jubilee year in '96-7, is the oldest Vegetarian Society in Great Britain. The Secretary is Mr. Alfred Broadbent, and the offices are at 16, Oxford Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. The official organs of the Federal Union are The Vegetarian (weekly), and The Vegetarian Messenger and Review (monthly) Literature and lecturers are sent free. There is a Vegetarian Hospital, with 20 beds in connection with it, at Loughton, Essen. President, Mr. A. F. Hills, D.L.; Treasurer, Mr. T. Anderson Hanson; Secretary, Mr. Josiah Oldfield, M.A., B.C.L. Offices, Memorial Hall, 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Venezuela. A republic in South America, consisting of eight states or provinces, two settlements, and a Federal District. It is governed by a President, who holds office for two years, assisted by a Federal Council of members appointed by Congress every two years. Congress consists of a Senate of 24 members, three of whom are nominated by the legislature of each province, and a House of Representatives of 52 members, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of popu-lation. The eight constituent states have each their own legislature and executive Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and fiee. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic, and is connected with Caracas by a railway which is a marvel of engineering skill The chief products are coffee, cocca, timber, cattle and hides. A long-standing boundary dispute between Great Britain representing British Guiana and Venezuela, attracted unversal attention during '96, and led to some friction between Great Britain and the United States. Venezuela bases her claims on those put forward by Spain, to whose rights she succeeded on gaining her independence in far. The British, on the other hand, took over their claims from the Dutch, by whom the colony was ceded to them in 1814. In 39 the Schomburgk line was surveyed, and in 11 marked out as a reasonable basis for a settlement of the dispute. This line was not meant as indicating the extreme limit of the terri-tory over which British rights extended, but simply as a reasonable compromise. However, Venezuela refused to accept it, and subsequent negotiations, including offers from both sides, came to nothing. In '81 a modified Schomburgk line was drawn, including rather more territory than the original line. This was in response to an offer from Venezuela of a boundary line running from the coast at the mouth of the Maroco west to 60° W., and thence due south. Diplomatic relations were suspended in '87, and in '90 Great Britain declared that the modified Schomburgk line was the minimum of her demands. Aggressions by Venezuelan simply as a reasonable compromise. However,

troops in '94 and '95 on British officials at Uruan, in the Cuyuni district, led to more trouble, for the United States then took up the question, representing England's policy as one of unjustifiable aggrandisement. It was, however, agreed in Nov. of to settle the dispute on the principle that British Guiana should be treated as if it were an individual, and that fifty years' holding, whether by political control nity years holding, whether by political control or actual settlement, should give a good title, all the other points being decided by arbitration. The Arbitration treaty was signed Feb. and, '97. Diplomatic relations with Great Britain were restored, Señor Pietri being appointed Minister in London. Lord Herschell and Mr. Justice Collins were appointed arbitrators for Great Britano, and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer for the United States, with the light to choose a fifth arbitrator, failing which appointment, King Oscar of Sweden was to name the man for the position. treaty further provided that the arbitral tribunal, so constituted, should investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories that might lawfully be claimed by the United Netherlands or by the kingdom of Spain respectively, at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and should determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela The arbitrators are to be governed by the following rule, and by such principles of international law, not inconsistent therewith, as they may determine treaty further provided that the arbitral tribuinconsistent therewith, as they may determine to be applicable to the case:—"Adverse holding or prescription during a period of 50 years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a distinct as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription. The printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, must be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party within a period not exceeding eight months from the ratification of the tiesty. Within four months after such delivery either party may deliver a counter case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence. The agent of each party must, within three months after the delivery of the counter-case, deliver a printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies, and either party may also support the same before the arbitrators by oral argument of counsel. The arbitrators must meet at Paris within sixty days after the delivery of the printed arguments, and examine and decide the questions laid before them. Professor Maertens was afterwards selected as the President of the Tribunal, which will meet at Paris in the spring of 99. Area, 594,165 sq. m.: pop. 2,444,816. Capital, Oaraoas, pop. 72,449. Bevenue, 95, £1,546,700; expenditure, £1,546,700; imports, 94, about £3,000,000; exports, £4,263,502; publio debt. interior, £2,777,645; exterior, £2,709,435. Army about 7280, exclusive of militia (about 60,000 strong). For Ministry, etc.,see Dirlomatic.—History, 98. Mr. H. D. Haggard, the British Minister, was received by the President (Dec. 11th, 97), and diplomatic relations between the two countries and decide the questions laid before them. diplomatic relations between the two countries were resumed. A new Cabinet was formed by Señor Andrade, with Señor Matos as Minister

During '97 Her Majesty completed the sixtieth year of her reign, and thus passed the longest limit previously attained by any English sovereign. (For a description of the Commemoration of the Jubilee see special article, JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS, 98 ed.) The usual visit to Nice took place in March and April '98, and President Faure paid a visit to Her Majesty while she was at the Villa Liserb.

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in '64, '65 and '80; is for Ladies, and consists of four classes. Registrar, Sir A. W. Woods.

Victoria Institute. This society, which has now been in existence for 31 years, was founded to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed naionscratts of the Society. All desirous of belonging to or supporting a society having these aims are admitted as associates. The number of members and associates is 1495, one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. President, Sir George Stokes, Bart, Secretary, Captain F. Petrie, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Victorian Order, The Royal, was created and instituted by Her Majesty, by letters putent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom Her Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorally members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

Members of the Fourth Class Members of the Fifth Class

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of Knighthood, and a list of those admitted Nov. '97—Nov. '98 will be found under KNIGHTS. The first three classes rank after the corresponding classes of the order of the Indian Empire. Chancery of the Order, St. James's Palace; Chancelor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being; Secretary, The Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

of Her Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

Victoria University, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880, grew out of Owenh College, Manchester (q.w.), which was established in Besides Owens College it now comprises Sation as a cohesive and independent fighting force is still imperfect, for they have not the university College, Liverpool ('84), at which the new Victoria buildings, erected at a cost of £53,000, were opened in Dec. '92, and the Yorkshire College, Leeds ('87); and consists of a federation of colleges, not necessarily situated in the same district, as at Oxford and Cambridge. Obancellor, Rarl Spencer, K.G.; Yiee-Ohancellor, Nathan Bodington, Litt.D. Begistrar, Alfred Hughes, M.A. Understanding the State of the Line regiments in battalions attached to the line regiments in their cown organization is cation as a cohesive and independent fighting force is still imperfect, for they have not the ensure that all trained volunteers shall go through, even once a year, the exercises of a federation of colleges, not necessarily situated in the same district, as at Oxford and Cambridge. Obancellor, Rarl Spencer, Nathan Bodington, Litt.D. Begistrar, Alfred Hughes, M.A. Understanding the property qualified candidates and certificates to properly qualified candidates, and certificates to properly qu

are: B.A., M.A., B.So., M.Se., LL.B., M.B. and Ch.B., Ch.M., Mus.B., Litt.D., D.Se., LL.D., M.D., Mus.D.

Virgin Islands. An archipelago in the West Indies, lying immediately to the east of Pusate Bioo. Of the principal islands Spain holds Oulebra and Bioque, Denmark possesses Santa Crus, St. Thomas, and St. John, and England owns Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The latter form a presidency of the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Total area of the presidency, which embraces in all about 32 islands, 58 sq. m.; total pop. 4635. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteer force maintains both its efficiency and popularity, and progress continues to be made. Early in the year the returns presented for '97 gave the full total of '25,200 efficients. The men now pass a much more severe musketry test than formerly. The force for the first time size '90 showed a decrease. The enrolled strength has been as follows since the establishment of the force: '60, 119,140, '61, 16,230; '62, 157,818; '63, 162,935; '64, 170,544; '65,178,484; '68, 281,556; '67, 187,864; '68, 199,194, '69, 195,287; '70, 193,893; '71,169,668, '78, 178,279, '73, 171,193,926; '74, 175,387; '75, 181,080; '76, 185,501; '77, 193,026; '78, 203,213; '79, 205,265; '84, 205,517; '81, 285,368, '88, 224,022; '86, 224,022; '86, 224,023; '87, 228,038; '88, 226,469; '89, 224,022; '80, 221,048; '91, 222,046; '82, 225,423, '83, 227,741; '94, 231,328; '95, 231,7c.; '86, 236,050, '87, 231,706. The authorised establishment, inclusive of permanent staff, was 262,558. Difficulty continues to be experienced in linding officers.

Organisation. — Volunteer corps are raised under the Volunteer Act 1863 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 65) They are subject to the provisions of that Act and any Acts amending it, and likewise to all regulations made with regard to volunteer corps by the authority of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for War. The Volunteer (Military Service) Act of '96 provides that "Whenever an order for the embodiment of the Militia is in force, any member of a Volunteer corps may offer himself for actual military service, and if the services of such numbers of any corps as, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, is sufficient to enable them to be separately organised are accepted, then those members may be called out either as a corps or as part of a corps." The Volunteers, like the Militia, form junior battalions attached to the line regiments in their respective districts. Their own organisation as a cohesive and independent fighting sation as a concesive and independent agring force is still imperfect, for they have not the auxiliary services, and it is not possible to ensure that all trained volunteers shall go through, even once a year, the exercises necessary to make them really efficient soldiers. To give them greater cohesion they have been formed in 33 brigades, but the organisation is as yet rudimentary, for the officers commanding volunteer infantry brigades do not in all cases inspect the battalions in their command, and the scheme of mobilisation is imperfect. But an excellent spirit is shown by both officers and men, as is proved by the general efficiency the increase in the mounted and cyclist infantry,

Wa

Staff Corps, and a movement recently set on foot to establish a Volunteer Reserve, composed of those who have been compelled to leave the ranks, but cherish their connection with the corps, and retain their devotion to its service. Constant efforts are being made to increase the efficiency of the force. It is hoped that the new grants to officers will bring a good class to the force. They are made contingent upon the attainment of proficiency.

The Latest Beturns .- Arms were distributed thus: Light Horse, 220; Artillery, 42,324; Engineers and Submarine Miners, 12,475; pay of sergeant-instructors, £98,500; capitation Rifles, 175,400; Medical Staff Corps, 1379. A grants to volunteer corps, £259,500; allowance total of 6306 officers and 13,629 sergeants are in aid of volunteer camps, £135,000; mis returned as having earned the Government cellaneous charges, £45,500.

grant of 50s.; 1605 officers have passed in tactics or artillery; 13 officers and 22 non commissioned officers have earned the gran for signalling; and 11 officers and 28 non-commissioned officers that for supply and transporduties. The number present at inspection in

The futures of the pay and allowance of volunteer corps was £614,200, as compare with £627,200 in 97-8. The expenditure on the force is as follows: pay of adjutants, £76,200.

Wakefield, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE. Wales, HR H. Albert Edward, Prince of, was b. at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent under the Great Seal, on Dec. 4th of the same year; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 25th, 42. Ed at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. '68), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), and Edin. Univ (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin ('68), and Calcutta ('74). Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Car-Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., C.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., P.C. He is personal A.D.C to Her Majesty the Queen, a field-marshal of the forces, colonel-un-chief of 1st and 2nd Life Control of Power Life. Guards and Royal Horse Guards, colonel noth
Hussars, hon. colonel of the Oxford and the
Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex
Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, of the
3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, and the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon. admiral
of the Fleet. Holds the rank of field-marshal
in the German army and modeled in the Column and the for in the German army, and is colonel-in-chief of the 5th Pomeranian Blücher Hussars. He is the 5th Pomeranian Blücher Hussars. He is also colonel of the Austro-Hungarian 12th Regt. of Hussars. Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (Oct. 31st, '61). H.R.H. is an Elder Brother of Trinity House; also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England ('74); President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Married (March voth, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest dau. of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the Empress of Russa and the King of Greece. On her marriage the House of Com-Greece. On her marriage the House of Com-Greece. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her an annual allowance of £10,000, and £30,000 in the event of her surviving the Prince. The Prince and Princess celebrated their silver wedding, '88. In the winter of '71, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, the Prince was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks' prostration he recovered. after several weeks' prostration he recovered, At this and subsequent meetings, statutes

and son Feb. 27th, '72, he attended a public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. He visite Canada and the United States in '66, and the Roly Land in '62, and went on a tour through India in '75-6. In company with the Princes he made a tour through Ireland ('85), where he met with a cordial reception. He evinced as activative state to promotion of the late series. active interest in the promotion of the late series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and despite not a little opposition succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute (q.w.). It is the became a member of the Poor Law Com mission, and in '94 did important service to his country at St. Petersburg, whither he wen on the death of the Czar in November. During on the death of the Carl in November. Burnie, 64 H.R.H. won the Derby and the St. Leger the former victory exciting a scene of un paralleled enthusiasm at Epsom. In the jubilee Celebrations of '97 the Prince took i prominent part, especially in regard to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London A somewhat serious accident befel him in '98

A somewhat serious accident befel him in '86 his knee being injured in a fall.

Wales, The University of, is a federal teach ing University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwith the University College of North Wales, Bangor and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, all of which will be found noticed under their separate headings and monmoutnessire, carain, all of which will of found noticed under their separate headings It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Sealon Nov. 30th 83, since which time the task of getting the machinery of the University into working order has been proceeded with. On Jan. 12th '94, a large and influential deputation of persons interested in Welsh education waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to secure the requisite funds. The demand for the first year was for £3000, which Sir William Harcourt was able to grant. The first meeting of the supreme governing body, the University Court, was held in the Privy Council Chamber Downing Street, on April 6th, when the chair was taken by the Earl of Rosebery, as Lore President of the Council. The Prime Minister in addressing the Court, referred to the democratic character of the new University At this and subsequent meetings. interested in Welsh education waited upon the

were adopted, a Theological Board was formed, nine Weish theological colleges were recog-nised as institutions in which candidates for rheological degrees in the University might receive instruction, and the general work of organisation was proceeded with. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, departments in the three constituent colleges, has settled upon the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts and Science. The matriculation examinations are held each year in lune. The chief officers of the University are: Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; Senior Deputy Ohancellor, Dr. Isambard Owen; Vice-Chancellor, Principal Viriamu Jones, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire; Registrar, Mr. Ivor James, Brecon.

Walfisch Bay is a dependency of Cape Colony situated on the west coast of Africa, in the middle of the coast line of Gei man South-West Africa. Area, 430 sq. m.; pop. 768. See CAPE COLONY.

Wallace Collection, This famous collection of works of art, generously bequeathed to the nation by the late Lady Wallace, was vested in a body of trustees appointed by the Theasury, consisting of the Earl of Rosebery, Sir Edward Malet, Sir I. S. Maxwell, Sir Arthur Ellis, Mr. Freeman Mitford, Mr. A. C de Rothschild, and Mr. J. Murray Scott. Mr. Claude Phillips has been appointed keeper of the collection, and it is to be permanently housed in Hertford House, Manchester Square, in which very extensive alterations are being carried out for the purpose.

ward, Mrs. Humphry, is a daughter of Thomas Arnold, author of the well-known "Manual of English Literature," a niece of Matthew Arnold, and granddaughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. She married in 1872 Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward, at that time a tutor of Brasenose Coll, Oxford, now a member of the staff of the Times, and editor of a well-known edition of the English poets. Mrs. Ward displayed deep interest in the establishment ('90) of University Hall, now merged in the Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, of which she is Hon. Sec. In '84 she published "Miss Bretherton," in '88 "Robert Elsmere," in '92 "David Grieve"; in '94 "Marcella" appeared, a short story, "Bessie Costrell," in '95, "Sir George Tressady," a sequel to "Marcella," in '96, and "Helbeck of Bannisdale" in '98. She has also published various literary and historical essays, and a translation of H. F. Amiel's "Journal." She resides at Stocks House, Aldbury, near Tring, Herts, and in London. Herts, and in London.

War Office. Under this Department are placed the military factories for the manufacture of arms, gunpowder, etc., and the army clothing depôt at Pimlico. The parliamentary chief of the Department is the Secretary for War, who is aided by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary, a Permanent Under-Secretary, and a Financial Secretary. Important changes in the organisation of the War Office were effected in Nov. '95, when Viscount Wolseley succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief. The main features of the new system are described in the first War Office. Under this Department are army clothing depôt at Pimlico. The parliamentary chief of the Department is the
Becretary for War, who is aided by a Parliamentary Under-Becretary, a Permanent UnderBecretary, and a Financial Booretary. Important
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as Commander-in-Chief. The main features of
the new system are described in the first
section of the article Arms, The British.
See also Secretary of State and Ministry.

Musarum" contained a memorial poem on

Water Colours. See Royal Society and ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Water Supply of London. See London Water Supply.

Waterworks Engineers, British Association of. Established in April '96. The objects of the Association are to promote the interchange of information and ideas amongst its members, to receive and discuss communications from members and others as to watertions from members and others as to water-works engineering, management and finance, to originate and promote improvements in the law relating to waterworks, and to promote the interests of members. The qualifications for membership are the holding of posts as engineers of managers of waterworks underengineers of managers of waterworks undertakings. Engineers or their assistants may become associates in Class A, and persons of kindred professional knowledge or experience in Class B. There is also provision for hon, members and students. Members pay an entrance fee of £2 2s and an availal subscription of £3 1s.; and associates in Class A an entrance fee of £1 1s. and a subscription of 10s 6d., and in Class B an entrance fee of £2 2s. and subscription of 15d 1s. The third annual meeting was held at Southampton, May 24th to 27th, 198 President, Mi. W. Matthews, M. Inst C.E., F.G.S., Waterworks Engineer, Borough of Southampton. The secretary and editor of Transactions is Mr. W. H. Brothers. Offices, 54, Parliament St., Westminster, S.W. Watkinson, Rev. W. L. ex-President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference was b. in Hull, of Methodist parents. At an early age he displayed preaching talent of such high takings. Engineers or their assistants may

age he displayed preaching talent of such high order that when, in '58, in his twentieth year, he offered himself for the ministry he was at once accepted, without preliminary college training lis first circuit was Oldbury. Suc-ceeding circuits included, amongst others, Nottingham, Bolton, and Manchester. His first London circuit was New Barnet ('80). rapidly acquired fame as a preacher, and in every circuit was invited to remain for the longest period allowable under the rule of Methodism. In '83 he became a member of the Legal Hundred, and in '84 was the Fernley Lecturer. The subject of his lecture was "The Influence of Scepticism on Character." He was appointed Connexional Editor in '03, and was chosen by Conference in '94 to represent English Methodism in the Conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Church (North). Recently he has been appointed editor of the London Quarterly Review. Amongst his published works, in addition to the Fernley Lecture, are "Noonday Addresses" (4 vols.), delivered in the Central Hall, Manchester, and the Philosophical Hall, Leeds; also a volume of sermons entitled "The Transfigured Sackcloth," in the "Preachers of the Age," series. Address 29, Exeter Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

Tennyson, which was one of the finest tributes paid to the late Laureate. He has also published a collection of "Love Lyrics," and among his earlier efforts are "Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature," and "The Prince's Quest." Early in '93 "The Eloping Angels," a poetical caprice, and an admirable volume of essays, "Excursions in Criticism," were published. His most important volume, thus far. entitled "Odes, and Other Poems," was published in Dec. '94, "The Father of the Forest" in '95, a volume of sonnets on the Armenian question entitled "The Hope of the World, and Other Poems," in '97. A Civil List pension of £100 a year was conferred upon him in '95. Address Devonshire Club. Devonshire Club.

Watta, George Prederick, R.A., was b. 1817 In '43 his cartoon of "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome" ob-tained one of the three highest-class prizes of \$300 at Westminster Hall. Three years later, "Echo" and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the landing of the Danes," secured him one of the three highest-class prizes of \$500. Mr. Watts executed one of the frescoss in the Poets' Hall of the Houses of Parliament, and painted in freezo the west end of Lincoln's Inn Hall. He became a full member of the Royal Academy in '67, but retired in '96. His paintings of ideal subjects, such as "Love and Death," "Hope," "Orpheus and Eurydice," have justly given him a world-wide fame. A baronetcy was offered to, but refused by, him in '86, and the offer was renewed by Mi. Gladstone in '94, but again declined. In '95 he gave to the National Portrait Gallery fifteen oil portraits and two drawings. On his 8oth birthday (Feb. 23rd, '97) a handsomely illumi-nated address of congratulation was presented

to him by many of his friends and admirers.

Ways and Means. The Committee of Ways
and Means of the House of Commons (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (see FINANCE), and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. Thus, in 1885 Mr. Childers' Budgetresolutions increasing the spirit duties were agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means, and the higher duties were collected on the following day, and until the bill embodying the resolutions, and the Government which had framed them, were defeated, when the duties were defeated, when the old duties were reverted to. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to Her Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill. See CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS. when the old duties were reverted to. At the

Webster, Sir Richard, M.P. See under

east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur, which is situated on the northern side of the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili. Weihai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accom-modate a large number of vessels. The city of Wei-hai-wei is in the north-west corner of the bay, and is walled in. Forts command the entrances to the harbour. With the city and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Lju-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay, the Chinese population of which is about 350,000. The enrolment of a battalion of Chinese, 1000 strong, for service under British officers at Wei-hai-wei, was ordered (Nov. 18th). CHINA (map).

Weingartner, Pelix, composer, conductor, and writer on musical subjects, was b. at Zara, Dalmatia, June 2nd, 1863. At Graz studies under Dr. W. Mayer, and at Leipzig, in '8t, obtained a scholarship from the Austrian Government. At Franz Liszt's instigation his opera, "Sakuntala," was brought out at Weiman on March 23rd, '84. From '84 to '89 was conductor at Konigsberg, Danzig, and Hamburg, and in '91 was appointed Court conductor at Berlin. He has composed several symphonic burg, and in or was appointed court constant, at Berlin. He has composed several symphonic poems, a second opera ("Malawika," pi oduced in Munich in '86), and many songs. Conducted in Munich in '86), and many songs. Conducted a concert at Queen's Hall, London, May 17th, '98.

Welldon, Rev. James Edward Cowell, is the son of the Rev. Edward Welldon, master of Tonbindge School, and was born at Ton-bridge in 1854, and ed. at Eton and King's Coll. Cambridge. He was Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's medallist' 77, and in '78 was elected a Fellow of King's. After taking his M.A. in '80, he was ordained deacon in '83 and priesa' 85, Master of Dulwich College '83-85, and elected Headmaster of Harrow School' 85. He was the select preacher at Cambridge in '84. yas the select preacher at Cambridge in '85, '38, and '93, and at Oxford in '86-87, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge '97. He was Honorary Chaplain to the Queen '80-92, and since then has been one of H.M's Chaplains in Ordinary. Among his publications are: "Translation of the Politics of Aristotle," '85; the "Rhetoric of Aristotle, with Analysis and "Rhetoric of Aristotle, with Analysis and Notes," '86; "The Nicomachean Ethics, with Analysis and Notes," '86; "The Nicomachean Ethics, with Analysis and Notes," '92; "Sermons' 85, '86, to Harrow Boys," '87, a second series '91; "The Spiritual Life," '83; and "Gerald Eversley's Friendship," '95. In '98 he was appointed Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Cevilon."

Wellington College (Wokingham, Berks). Wellington College (Wokingham, Berka). Founded in 1853, in memory of the great Duke of Wellington. The foundation consists of ninety scholarships for the sons of deceased officers, who are educated for £10 a year. There are, as a rule, ten open scholarships, and a limited number of officers' sons are educated at £95 a year. Sons of civilians are also received at a charge of £120 if boarded in the principal building, of £120 if boarded in a master's house. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities. which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are edu-Wei-hai-wei, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking in July '99, is a city situated in a deep bay about 18 miles in circumference. The city is on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles in China by a Court of the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 450. Mette, "Heroum filit." Charman Copy and the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles in China Bursar, 18 on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles in China Bursar, 18 on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles in China Bursar, 18 on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles in China Bursar, 18 on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles in China Bursar, 18 on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles in China Bursar, 18 on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles in China Bursar, 18 on the China Bursar, 18 on t

Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (or Fresbyterian) Church. History. This is the largest Nonconformist Church in Wales, and the only one of native origin. It begas through a purely spiritual movement. In the middle of the eighteenth century three clergymen of the Established Church named Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and Howell Davies, led the way in a great revival of religion in North Wales. They formed their converts into societies on Methodist lines, but as they rejected Wesley's Arminian doctrines, they leant more and more towards the practices of the Presbyterian Churches. In 1823 a Confession of Faith was adopted embodying the theological principles of the founders of the Church. Since that date the Presbyterian system has been more fully adopted, and Methodist and Congregational elements have been eliminated from the constitution of the Church. It is now a member of the Presbyterian Church of England. The Welsh tongue is still used in all the courts and official transactions of the Church, and in the worship of most of the congregations, but the use of English is steadily increasing.—Statistics. Synods, 2; presbyteries, 24; churches, 1330, chapels and preaching stations, 7536; ministers, 771; local preachers, 395; deacons, 5434; communicants, 145,000; income, £230,000. There are two theological colleges, one at Trevecca and one at Bala, and mission work is carried on in Brittany and India. Moderator for '98, Rev. J. M. Jones, Cardiff.

Weish Disestablishment. See DISESTAB-LISHMENT.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of John and Charles Wesley. The first Society of the Methodist Church was formed in 1739. The official returns show that there are in Great Britain 2135 ministers and 474,233 class-members of the Wesleyan Methodist persuasion; in Ireland 422 ministers and 27,955 members. The Foreign Missions of the Church employ 358 ministers, and number 55,907 members. The French Conference, 199 ministers and 74,483 members; and 1906 members; the South African Conference, 199 ministers and 24,483 members; and 48,270 members; and the Australasian Conference, 567 ministers and 99,585 members. The Wesleyan Conference was held in July '98 at Hull. The President is the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and the Secretary the Rev. Marshall Hurtley. (For foreign mission statistics see Mission is the outcome of the interest aroused by "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," issued in '85 by the Congregational Union. Work is now going on vigorously at 5t. George's-in-the-East under the Rev. Peter Thompson; at the Leysian Hall, Errol Street, E.C., under the Rev. J. Ash Parsons, ; at 5t. John's Square, Clerkenwell, under the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Mark Guy Pearse, and other ministers; and in the South under the Rev. Upth Price Hughes, Mark Guy Pearse, and other ministers; and in the South under the Rev. Upth Price Hughes, Mark Guy Pearse, and other ministers; and in the South under the Rev. W. D. Walters, 58, Cromwell Avenue, Archway Road, London, N. en 11797—six years after Mr. Wesley's death—

the Methodist New Connexien was formed. Alexander Kilham had headed a movement which sought to place the geverning power in the hands of the members instead of in the hands of ministers. In the heat of controversy he made statements respecting ministers which could not be sustained, and for this he was ostensibly expelled by the Conference of 1796. He was followed by 5000 seceders, who formed themselves into the new body. In numerical strength this Connexion now ranks third amongst the denominations that have sprung out of the parent body. It has 206 ministers, 1203 lay preachers, and nearly 40,000 church members.

In 1834 a serious division took place on the proposal of Conference to open a training colege for ministerial students. Other questions, however, were at issue also. Protest was made against the power wielded by the ministers. Dr. Samuel Warren and Mr. Robert Eckett led the movement. Di. Warren was excluded in '35, and 20,000 members followed him, forming the Wesleyan Methodist Associations. Serious as was this division, another, much more serious still, commenced in '44. "Fly Sheets," unsigned, but probably written by the Rev J. Everett (the fact was not actually proved), were sent to every Wesleyan minister. The outcry was against "centralisation," and Dr. Bunting, who had for a generation been a leader in the denomination, was especially attacked. In '47 Conference required every minister who had not taken part in the dissemination of the "Fly Sheets" to sign a document to that effect. Two hundred and fifty-six ministers refused. Two years later, Everett, with two fellow-workers—the Rev. Samuel Dunn and the Rev. William Griffith—were excluded from Conference. Meetings of sympathisers followed, concessions—especially the admission of lay representatives to Conference—were asked for, and a petition signed by 50,000 Methodists was not received, and concessions were refused. In that year alone ('50-51) 56,000 communicants left the idenomination, and in five years the number of seceders had increased to 100,000. They took the name of "Reformers." This was the latest as well as the most serious of the divisions in the ranks of Methodism.

Attempts at reunion have been numerous, and not without success. The suggestions that the Old Connexion should be absorbed into the Church of England have not led to the result desired, nor has the wish—often expressed—that the denominations which have sprung from the Old Body should rejoin it, been realised. In September '81, however, an Œcumenical Methodist Conference—intended to be the first of a series—was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States had made the suggestion. There were 400 delegates, representing 28 branches of Methodism and 5,000,000 Church members. Ten years later a second Conference was held in America, and in 1901 a third is to be held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road. A remarkable instance of reunion is seen in the case of the United Methodists Pres Churches. First, the Protestant Methodists united in '36 with the Wesleyan Association. Next year a small body in the Midlands (the Arminian Methodists) was absorbed, and in the following year the Independent Methodists of North Wales. In '57 these

amaigamated bodies (with a membership of 21,000) were joined by 19,000 Reformers, and the name United Methodist Free Churches was adopted. The Reformers who refused to amalgamate became The Wesleyan Reform Union. amalgamate became The Wealsyan Reform Union, the membership of which is now only between seven and eight thousand—about a thousand less than the membership of the Independent Sethedists. With regard to the United Methodist Free Churches, a different denomination from the smaller body just named, it stands, with respect to numbers, next to the Primitive Methodists. At home and abroad there are 397 ministers and 41 supernumeraries, with 3020 local preachers and 91,423 church members. The "foreign districts" are in China, East and West Africa, Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania. Attempts have been Australia, and Tasmania. Attempts have been made to carry the union of churches still further by the amalgamation of the United Methodist by the amalgamation of the United Methods body with the New Connexion. These attempts have not yet succeeded. In '92 the United Methodists held their annual assembly, on an invitation from the parent body, in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. At the close of the chape; City Road, London. At the close of the sittings a special resolution was passed, expres-sing satisfaction at the general feeling existing in the different Methodist bodies in favour of in the different Methodist bodies in favour of closer union, and adding that "it is much to be desired that the question of union, which has been for so many years before the churches, may, at an early period, be mutually and permanently settled by the holding of a Federal Conference at fixed periods; and in other ways making manifest a happy union of all the branches of the great Methodist family." After the Conference a member of the Unied After the Conference a member of the United Methodist Free Churches presented a stained glass window to the chapel to commemorate the gathering. At the present time the Bible Christians and the Primitive Methodists are discussing the question of amalgamation. It has been suggested that if the amalgamation ahould take place, the new body should be called "The Presbyterian Methodist Church," The Primitive Methodist Union Church." The Primitive Methodists took steps, in connection with this movement, to ascertain the views of the New Connexion, and of the United Methodist Free Church denominations, with metaodist Free Church denominations, wire reference to an amalgamation of all the minor Methodist bodies. In Australasia the United Methodist Free Churches have joined with other branches of the Methodist family to form one church. They are all at one with each other, and with the parent body, in doctrine. The differences refer almost entirely to the The differences refer almost entirely to the position of the ministers, and their relation to the laity in church government. In the old Wesleyan body the "Legal Conference" is supreme, and this "Hundred" must be composed of ministers. Its position was not altered by the admission of laymen in '77 to the Representative Conference. The Primitive Methodists, on the other hand, place power in a Conference in which there are two laymen to one minister. The New Connexion and the Bible Christians take a middle course—one layman to one minister—whilst the United Methodist Free Churches are unfettered in their choice of representatives. Another distinguishing feature in the government of the The differences refer almost entirely to the position of the ministers, and their relation to the laity in church government. In the old Wesleyan body the "Legal Conference" is supreme, and this "Hundred" must be composed of ministers. Its position was not altered by the admission of laymen in '77 to the Representative Conference. The Primitive Methodists, on the other hand, place power in a Conference in which there are two laymen to one minister. The New Connexion and the Bible Christians take a middle course—one menister. The New Connexion and the Bible Christians take a middle course—one minister. The New Connexion and the Bible Christians take a middle course—one Hayman to one minister—whilst the United Methodist Free Churches are unfettered in their choice of representatives. Another distinguishing feature in the government of the last-named Churches is their Circuit Independence. Their annual assembly has no power to revise the decisions of Circuit Courts in circuit matters. It is claimed for this denomination local preacher who threw himself into evan

that its churches enjoy the freedom of Congregationalism whilst the whole body has the cohesion of Methodism.

The greatest development of Methodism has been in the United States of America, where has beerrin the United States of America, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Northern States has a membership of 2,675,023, and 16,248 ministers. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 1,442,665 members and 9837 ministers. Other Methodist Episcopal Church, with 615,854 members and 4680 ministers; the African Methodist Episcopal Zhon Church, 492,888 members and 2561 ministers; the Methodist Protestant Church, 182,248 members and 250 ministers; the Methodist Protestant Church, 182,248 members and 250 ministers; the Methodist Protestant Church, 182,248 members and 250 ministers: 183,418 members and 2100 ministers; the Coloured Methodist Episcopal Church, 164,308 members and 1680 ministers; the Free Methodist Church, 26,038 members and 938 ministers; and some few smaller churches with about 200,000 more members. In Canada the Methodist Church has 280,537 members and 2031 ministers. figures being added to the number of Methodists in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, give a total of 7,100,601 members, mostly heads of £miles, from which it is computed that the total number of persons attending Methodist churches throughout the world is about

30,000,000.

Primitive Methodism is sometimes referred to as a "growth" rather than a "secession," because the first "class" formed was combecause the first "class" formed was composed of persons who had not previously belonged to any church. Mr. Hugh Bourne, who had been a local preacher amongst the Wesleyans, took charge of this class, and proceeded to form other classes. This was in Staffordshire in 1810. Two years before this, Mr. Bourne had been excluded from the Mr. Source had been excluded from the Methodist body because he would not conform to the regulations of Conference respecting Camp Meetings. The Conference of 1807 had decided against Camp Meetings; but Mr. Bourne, and afterwards William Clowes, refusing to be ruled on this question, were excluded. The first Conference of this body excluded. The first Conference of this body was held in 1830. It is now the largest of all the bodies that have sprung from the Methodists. It has missions in Southern Western, and Central Africa; in South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland. It has a training college for ministers at Manchester and colleges for youths at York and Birming ham, also an orphanage at Airesford. It has too, a training school for native evangelists in South Africa. Latest statistics: Members 2018-2-Increase for the year-stats: ministers.

gelistic work in such thoroughgoing fashion that he was declared to be "irregular." Upon that he was declared to be "irregular." Upon this the new denomination was formed. The preachers at first did not take the title of "Reverend." They, however, (like he Primitive Methodists) license women to preach as well as men. In England the denomination is strongest in Cornwall and in the Western counties. Numerically it is almost a large at the counties. counties. Numerically it is almost as large as the New Connexion, having nearly 35,000 mem-bers, and ranking, in this particular, fourth amongst the minor bodies of Methodists. The Protestant Methodists were organised in 1829, when more than 1000 members separated from the Leeds societies, because the trustees of Brunswick Chapel (with the consent of Con-ference) placed an organ in that building in opposition to the wishes of the class leaders. Western Africa, British Possessions. See under the respective alphabetical headings, as

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

LAGOS, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, etc.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia is a colony comprising all the western half of Australia beyond the rapth meridian of E. long. It is 1480 miles N. to S., and 1000 E. to W., and has a coastline of 3000 miles. Area, 975,920 sq. m.; pop., '98, 179,921. Divided into 31 magnisterial districts. Capital, Perth, pop. 43,000; chief port Fremantile, pop. 15,000. Representative government was first given to the colony in 70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The Legislative Council, or Upper the administration in a Governor and Farlia ment. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, contains 24 members elected for six years; the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, contains 44 members elected for four years. Electors to the Council must by the Constitution Act of Oct. '93 have resided in the colony for 12 months, and possess £10 freehold or £25 per annum lessehold, or be freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy, or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly are 6 months' residence in the dis-Assembly are o months residence in the district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £50 freehold or £70 fro, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. Education is compulsory, though not free Grants in aid are given to denominational archaels. schools. The climate varies considerably, for schools. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthnest in the world. The products of the colony are gold, wool, pearl shells, pearls, timber, sandal wood, and guano. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Yilgarn, in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The chief fields are the Murchison, the Ashburton, and the Pilbarra, but the research extend for about 1200 miles. The but the refs extend for about 1200 miles. The Coolgardie field, in the S.W., became famous during '95. The export in '90 was only £86,000, but in '93 it amounted to £421,385, and in '97 to £256,976. There are 1361 miles of railway open and 276 under construction; 5948 open, 262 under construction of telegraph. Great efforts are hairs made to promote the construction of unuer construction of telegraph. Great efforts are being made to promote the construction of railways on a grand scale on the "land-grant system," and so to open up back country. Revenue, '07, £3,754,747; expenditure, £3,325,912; imperts, '97, £6,418,55; experts, £3,040,098; dest, '08, 69,833,100. See Augraalia, British Empire (table), and Diplomatic.

WEST INDIES.

The name given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward are also divided into windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes. Those of the islands which are important enough will be found which are important enough will be found treated separately under their respective alphabetical headings. A terrible hurricane occurred (Sept. 10th, '98), which did enormous damage, especially in St. Vincent, St. Lucis, Barbados, the Grenadines, St. Kitt's-Nevis, Montserrat, Anguilla, and Barbuda. It was estimated that several hundred people perished and many thousands were rendered homeless and destitute of food. The coasts were strewn with ursels and whole to the coasts were strewn with wrecks, and whole towns were destroyed. In Barbados, for instance, 11,250 labourers' houses were swept away, and 4918 damaged. It was computed that there alone \$40,000 was required immediately to re-house destitute persons. The Lord Mayor of London at once opened a relief fund, and aid was promptly rendered by the Imperial authorities. The Lord Mayor's Fund on Nov. 18th amounted to £42,800.

During '07 a Royal Commission, consisting of Sir Henry Norman, Sir David Barbour and Sir Edward Grey, was occupied in investigating the condition of the sugar industry in the West Indian colonies, and specially the causes of the present depression. The report of the Commission was saiblished as a bluebook, Oct. 2nd, 97, and the conclusions of the Commissioners on, and the conclusions of the Commissioners may be summarised as follows:—The sugar industry in the West Indices is in danger of great reduction, which in some colonies may be equivalent, or almost equivalent, to extinction. The depression of the industry is due to the competition of other sugar-producing to the competition of other sugar-producing countries, and in a special degree to the competition of beet sugar produced under a system of bounties. It is also affected by high protective tariffs. The causes of the depression are permanent, inasmuch as they are largely due to the policy of foreign countries, and there is no indication that that policy is likely to be abandoned in the immediate future. It is not due in any considerable degree to extravagance in management, to imperfection in the process of manufacture, or to inadequate supervision consequent on absentee ownership, and the removal of these causes, wherever they exist, would not enable it, generally, to be profitably carried on under present conditions of competition. The depression is increasingly causing estates to be abandoned, and such abandonment is causing, and will cause, distress among the labouring population, including a a large number of East Indian immigrants, and will seriously affect for a considerable time the general prosperity of the sugar-producing colonies, and will render it impossible for some, colonies, and will render it impossible for some, and perhaps the greater number of them, to provide, without external aid, for their own government and administration. There is no industry or industries that could completely replace, in such islands as Barbados, Antigua, and St. Kitts, the sugarindustry. In Jamaica, in Trinidad, in British Guiana, in St. Lucia, in

St. Vincent, and to some extent in Montserrat and Nevus, the sugar industry may in time be replaced by other industries, but only after the lapse of a considerable period and at the cost of much displacement of labour and consequent suffering In Dominica the sugar industry is not at the present day of great importance.

not at the present day of great importance.
Coming to the question of remedies, the Commissioners had to dismiss the best remedy, the abandonment of the bounty system by Continental nations, as quite improbable. They were divided in opinion as to the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into the United Kingdom, the chair-man, Sir Henry Norman, supporting, and his two colleagues opposing, such a course. Various special remedies or measures of relief were, however, recommended as follows: (1)
The settlement of the labouring population on
small plots of land as peasant proprietors;
(2) the establishment of minor agricultural
industries and the improvement of the system of cultivation, especially in the case of small proprietors, (2) the improvement of the means of communication between the different islands; (a) the encouragement of a trade in fruit with New York, and possibly, at a future time, with London; (5) the grant of a loan of £120,000 from the Imperial Exchequer for the establishment of central factories in Barbados. expenditure which these measures would involve was estimated as follows (1) A grant of \$\frac{4}{27,000}\$ a year for ten years, to carry out the special remedies i ecommended in (a), (3), and (b); (2) a grant of \$\frac{4}{20,000}\$ a year for five years for the smaller islands; (3) immediate grants of £60,000 and £30,000, or £90,000 in all, to clear off the floating debt in some of the smaller islands, and to make ioads and settle minister islanus, and to make l'oads and settle the labouring population on the land in Dominica and St. Vincent, (4) a loan of £120,000 to Barbados for the establishment of central factories. As to the expenditure which might be necessary for relieving distress (especially in British Guiana and Barbados), in promoting emigration, and in supporting and repatriating East Indian immigrants, the Commissioners were unable to form any estimate, but it might be very great, if there occurred a sudden and general failure of the sugar indus-try in Barbados and British Guiana. In such a contingency neither British Guiana nor Barbados would be able to meet the necessary cost of administration for probably a considerable number of years. The action taken by the Imperial Parliament in the direction of grants imperial Farliament in the direction of grants in aid will be found described under SESSION, sect. 31. A Bugar Bounties Conference was held, on the invitation of the Belgian Government, at Brussels, in June '98, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Russia, Spain and Sweden being represented. It soon appeared that France would not consent to the complete suppression of all apports. to the complete suppression of all export bounties on sugar, whether direct or indirect, and that Russia declined to discuss the question of her internal legislation, contending that her aystem did not amount to a bounty on the exportation of sugar. Austria and Hungary, however, with Germany, Belgium and Holland, were ready to abolish their bounties, and Spain and Sweden would offer no opposition to such a course. But no action could be expected from these countries in face of the attitude of France

delegates reported that, failing any arrangement for modifying the French and Russian systems acceptably to other countries, the only course would be for those other sugar-producing countries to conclude a convention, suppressing bounties within their dominions, and engaging to impose countervaling duties on, or prohibit the entry of, bounty-fed sugar coming from states not included in the convention. The West Indian, planters then reiterated their demand for countervaling duties, and a conference of their representatives was held in Barbados in September '98. A resolution was adopted, in which appreciation of the Imperial grants was expressed, but also the opinion that the Imperial Government should, as a matter of right and as the only possible remedy, exclude bounty-fed sugar from the English market or impose countervalling duties. This latter curse was taken by the United States

westminster Abbey. A Commission was appointed, April '90, to inquire into the facilities offered by the Abbey for providing for the interment, and of otherwise preserving the memory of Her Majesty's subjects, in the mainer which has been customary for many centuries; and to hear evidence, and to consider plans for providing at the Abbey, or elsewhere, an additional place for memorials, should such a provision appear necessary. The Commissioners reported in '91 that of the various schemes which had been brought before them, there were two which they commended as specially suited to the purpose. The one proposed to clear an area then occupied by certain houses in Old Palace Yard, and to erect upon a portion of the ground so cleared a monumental chapel connected with the Abbey at Poet's Corner. They ventured to recommend, whether the latter part of this proposal were adopted or not, that no time should be lost in removing the houses in Old Palace Yard referred to, which not only concealed, to a great extent, the architecture of the Chapel of Henry VII. and the *ancient Chapter-house, but were also a constant source of danger to the Abbey from fire. This has since been done, and the result is that a most striking view of the Abbey and of Henry VII.'s Chapel is opened up. The other plan contemplated the erection of a monumental chapel on a vacant piece of ground, the site of the old Refectory, in possession of Westminster School, lying immediately south of the Great Cloister and parallel to the nave of the Abbey, After a careful review of the arguments, they recommended that of the two schemes the latter should be adopted. A dissentient report of the Abbey, advised that preference should be given to the site at the south-east of the Abbey.

France, Germany, Great Britam, Holland, Russia, Spain and Sweden being represented it soon appeared that France would not consent to the complete suppression of all export bounties on sugar, whether direct or indirect, and that Russia declined to discuss the question of her internal legislation, contending that her system did not amount to a bounty on the exportation of sugar. Austria and Hungary, however, with Germany, Belgium and Holland, were ready to abolish their bounties, and Spain and Sweden would offer no opposition to such a course. But no action could be expected from these countries in face of the attitude of France and Russia, and so the conterence separated without any practical results. The British

blished at 3d. weekly, and is profusely illusted. Offices, Tudor Street, E.C.
Westminster School, or the Royal School
St. Peter's, Westminster. Re-founded 1560,
organised 1868. Foundationers, 40: 15
nual vacancies. The Westminster Play, an
mual representation of a Latin comedy by
e scholars, 1s of some celebrity. There
e a number of close scholarships and
thibitions at Christ Ohurch, Oxford, and of
chibitions at Trinity College, Canbridge. Head
aster, Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, M.A.
stto, Dat Deus incrementum. Bursar, J
yson, B.A.

sto, Dat Deus incrementum. Bursar, j yson, B.A.

Weyman, Stanley John, was b. at Ludlow, hropshire, Aug. 7th, 1854, and ed. at Shrewsury School and Christ Church, Oxford, taking is B.A. degree in '77. He decided to follow is legal profession, and was called to the bar the Inner Temple in Jan. '81, joining the Exford Circuit. On this circuit he practised il '80, when his first work, "The House of the Wolf," a romance of French history, was published. His health then giving him considerible trouble, he was compelled to spend some me abroad, and this led him to abandon his ractice. In '90 "The New Rector" appeared, book of a totally different style from his irst book. It is a modern novel of the school of Anthony Trollope. "The Story of Francis Iludde" followed; and then came, in '93, the book which has made him such a favourite with all lovers of romance, "A Gentleman of France." This novel has been translated into French, German, and Swedish, and has proved one of the most successful of recent novels. In '94 he published "Under the Red Robe," and "My Lady Rotha." The former is a tale of the time of Richelieu, and the latter a stirring story of Germany during the Thirty Years' War. In '96 appeared "The Red Cockade," which was followed in '8by "Shrewsbury." Mr. Weyman is married, and lives at Llanrhydd, near Ruthin, Denbrghshire.

Wheat. The crop for the year '97 was an unusually poor one, especially in view of the growing requirements of the world. Coupled with this was the fact that what is known as the visible supply—that is, practically, the public stocks—were considerably below the average for the time of year, being less than half as large on Aug. 1st, '97, as on the same date in '95. All these facts pointed to shoutness of supply, the only uncertain factor being the amounts of the visible supplies or stocks held in private hands. From the following table it will be seen that during the last three months of '97 and the first four months of '98 prices were firm, with a slightly upward tendency. The statistical position led to the formation of a corner in the United States, by which a certain Mr. Letter endeavoured to secure all the stocks in his own hands, and was for a time largely successful in doing so. This rushed prices up in May to an abnormal extent in comparison with those ruling in late years. By June, however, there were signs that the maintenance of the corner had become a matter of extreme difficulty, and by the end of the month it had practically broken down with disastrous results to its author. It had mean-while become increasingly evident that the crop for '98 would be an unusually large one, and all these circumstances combined to bring prices in the autimn months down to rates below those ruling at the same time in '97.

The following table will give a rough view of the course of the market.

'97-8.	English Wheat.						Flour. Price per		
	,	-	p		280 lb.				
_	5	d.	•	d.	s.	d.			
Oct.	32	3	38	73	20	0			
Nov.	33	9	39	o	20	1			
Dec.	34	í	39	6	20	0			
Jan.	34	10	38	o	. 29	0			
Feb	35	1		I	30	•			
March		6	. 39	6	30	0			
Aprıl	36	3	41	6	31	3			
May	46	0	51	2	39	7			
June	42	7	44	8	35	0			
July	37	3	3-2	6	20	6			
Aug	. 28	6	30	0	27	6			
Sept	. 29	0	,1	О	27	6			

At the same time the important fact has to be borne in mind that visible stocks have been undoubtedly depleted to an inusual extent, and that they are still at a very lowlevel. The position is shown in the following table. There seems, therefore, a fair prospect that for some time to come prices will remain moderately steady in the absence of any new factors.

	Visible	Supply.	Aug. 1st
Year			Ors.
'91			11,450,000
'92			13,608,000
'93			19,670,000
'94			18,704,00
'95			16,115,000
'96			12,585,000
'97			7,483,000
200	•		

For purposes of comparison we append a table of the crop results over a series of years, from which it will be seen that that for '98 is a record one

	Orop.	
Year.		Qrs.
' 7 8 .		225,000,000
'78 .		250,000,000
'83		255,000,000
'87		285,000,000
'91		297,000,000
'93		300,000,000
' 94		120,000,000
'95		313,000,000
'98		301,000,000
'97		280,000,000
'98		330,000,000

The danger of a famine 110m lack of supplies of wheat was dealt with at the meeting of the British Association in the presidential address, in which it was pointed out that the population was increasing much more rapidly than production, and that within 30 years something like a wheat famine would become chronic if in the meantime no remedy could be devised. The President regarded the question as mainly a chemical one, and principally resting in the utilisation of the free nitrogen which is known to exist in the atmosphere. Into the chemical aspect of the question we do not here enter, but it may be pointed out that Sir William Crookes underestimated the amount of the actual produce, and hardly took sufficient account that there are still large areas of the world where wheat could advantageously be cultivated which are not utilised. Asia Minor,

the Danubian provinces, and Queensland (in which latter country alone it is computed that there are 50,003,000 acres of virgin soil suitable for wheat) may be cited as examples. Further, the methods of cultivation in many parts of the world, notably in America and India, are capable of immense improvement.

White, Sir George Stuart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., was b. in 1835, and entered the army in '53. He has had a brilliant career, and won his V.C. at Charasiab in '79, and at and won his v.c. at character 1/9, and a Kundahar Sept. 80, by his conspicuous personal bravery. He served in the mutiny, in the Afghan campaign 79-80, in the Nile expedition 85-7 as commander of the forces there, when he gained his promotion to the rank of Major-General. In '89 he was appointed to the command of a first-class district in India, and in '93 he succeeded Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India. He was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Army in '98, following Sir Evelyn Wood in that office. He is a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Address: Whitehall, Broughshane, co. Antrim.

co. Antrim.

Whyte, Rev. Alexander, M.A., D.D., was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, 1837; ed. at Aberdeen University (M.A. '62) and Free Church College, and ordained at Glasgow in '66. Four years later he became minister of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, the premier Presbyterian church in Scotland, and this position he still holds. He is a D.D. of Edinburgh University. In '98 he was elected Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly. Works "Commentary on the Shorter Catechism," "The Your Temperaments," "Bunyan Characters" (2 vols), "Samuel Rutherford's Correspondents," "Bible

emperaments," "Bunyan Characters" (3 vols),
'Samuel Rutherford's Correspondents," "Bible
Wilberforce, Canon Albert Basil Orme, 18 Wilcertorce, Canon Albert Basil Orme, is the youngest son of the late Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford and afterwards of Winchester, and was ed. at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in '65, M.A. in '66, D.D in '94. He was curate of Cuddesdon '66-7, chaplain to the Bisho of Oxford '66-70, curate of St. Jude, Southsea, 61-71, and rector of St Mary's, Southampton, 71-94. In 94 he was given the living of St. John's, Westminster, and made a Canon of Westminster. The Speaker appointed him as his chaplain in Jan. '96. He is famous for his eloquence in the pulpit and

pointed him as his chaptain in Jan. '96. He is famous for his eloquence in the pulpit and as a temperance advocate. Address. 20, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey.

Withelmina I., Queen of the Netherlands, was b. 1880. She is the daughter of Wilham III., of the Netherlands, by his second wrife, the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theress. Her mother is sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, being daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, in Nov. '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '86), and, amidst the enthusiasm of her people, was installed as Sovereign.

William II., King of Prussus and German Emperer, is the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III., by Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and was b. Jan. 27th, 1859. He succeeded his father June 15th, '83. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel, and submitted to the ordinary discipline of that establishment until '77, when he entered the University of Bonn.

77, when he entered the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in 8s, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein - Augustenburg, a niece of Prince

Christian. An International Labour Conferchristian. An international passour conference was inaugurated by the Emperor in 30. A state visit to Heligoland and to Amsterdam in 31 preceded his Majesty's arrival in England, accompanied by the Empress, in July. They were entertained at a series of splendid festivities, and the Emperer was presented with the freedom of the City of London. His Majesty sent a congratulatory telegram to President Krugʻr when Dr. Jameson's force was defeated in Dec. '95, an act which caused considerable surprise in Great Britain, though it was afterwards explained that His Majesty had no unfriendly intent towards this country. He was equally prompt in sending his congratulations to the Sirdar on his victory at Omdurman in '98. In October and November Omdurman in '98. In October and November of that year he paid a visit, with the Empress, to Constantinople, where their Majesties stayed some time as the Sultan's guests, afterwards going on to Palestine and Jerusalem. See Turkfy. See also Gremany and Yachting.

Wills. It should be borne in mind that the object of making a will is to make provision for the personal estate and effects of the person to whom they belong going to people.

person to whom they belong going to people other than those amongst whom they would be distributed by law in the event of no will being made. A will may be quite simple— couched in ordinary language; and though the couched in ordinary language; and though the intention of the testator is always sought for in construing the meaning of the will, yet if he make use of technical or legal terms, those terms will be taken in their legal sense, which may be quite contrary to the testator's intention. A will must be in writing, and must be signed, or, if already signed, must be acknowledged, by the testator in the presence of two witnesses, who must each sign the will of two witnesses, who must each sign the will in the presence of the testator and in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other. If a witness be a legatee he will lose the gift left to him, and his legacy will fall into the residuary estate fut the fact of a witness being a legatee will not invalidate the will. Property acquired after the date of the will passes under it, as the will is said to speak from the date of the testator's death and not from the date of the will. The last will in point of date is the one which will be admitted to probate. A will may be revoked in the following ways: (1) By the marriage of the testator; (2) By destruction of the will; (3) By a subsequent will, or portions of a former will by a codicil. The testator must appoint an executor or executors to carry out the provisions of the will, or it will be necessary for the Probate Court to appoint an administrator cum lestamento annexo (with the will annexed) in order to do so. Immediately upon the testator's death the executor becomes entitled to all the testator's executor becomes entitled to all the testator's personal property. He is bound first of all to bury the deceased and prove his will, then to pay out of it any debts due by the testator; and then to distribute the property, so far as it will go, in accordance with the will. Wills may be proved either at the Principal Registry, Somerset House, or at the District Registry of the district in which the testator had his permanent shode at the time of his death. Execumanent abode at the time of his death. Executors may prove the will personally without the aid of a solicitor. (For the Legacy and Succession duties payable, see DEATH DUTIES.) Should there be more than one executor, each can exercise All the powers of the office, each can exercise All the powers of the office, except that all must join in bringing any

action respecting the estate. The office continues to the survivors or survivor. Should the executor renounce, or die, before taking out probate, or not appear when cited to take probate, his rights of executorship cease entirely. But when the last surviving executor entirely. But when the isst surviving executor dies, then his executors are also executors of the original testator. If the executor is an infant, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court will grant administration to his guardian or some other person who becomes administrator durante minor actate ("during the minority"). An executor merely in virtue of his spropriment is released merely in virtue of his appointment is released from any debts due from him to the testator, and may retain out of the assets any debt due from the testator to him in priority to all other debts of the same degree; but this provi-sion is so guarded in equity as to be practi-cally of no effect. Any person who takes upon himself to be executor without cally of no effect. Any person who takes upon himself to be executor without having been appointed, is said to be an executor de son tort ("of his own wrong"), and is not allowed to derive any benefit from the office. Should no executor be available, the Court will grant letters of administration cum testamento annexo ("with the will experted") as desiring from the ordinery letters. annexed"), as distinct from the ordinary letters of administration granted when a person dies without making a will.—Letters of Administrawithout making a will.—Letters of administration. In the event of a person having personal property dying without a will, application is made, generally by the deceased's relatives, or sometimes by a creditor, to the District Registrar of the Probate Court, who thereupon grants letters of administration to the person proposed for the office, who will have to make proposed for the office, who will have to make affidavits of the assets and debts, and sign the prescribed oath. He will then pay the debts owing by the testator, and distribute the remainder of the estate in accordance with the various Acts dealing with the property of intestates. Copies of all wills that have been proved can be seen at Somerset House by any one on payment of the fee of is. See Law, '98." Winchester, Bishop of. See under Peer-

Minchester College, the oldest of our public schools, founded (1387) by William of Wykeham. as a nursery for the "New College" he had recently founded at Oxford. It is certain, however, that some years before that date Wykeham was maintaining and educating poor scholars, and the actual date of the opening of the College was March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for foundationers, who are elected by the governors after open competition. Her Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. The quingentenary of the College, its 500th anniversary, was observed on "Domun Day," July 25th, '93. Head Master, Rev. W.A. Fearon, D.D. Motto,

Manners makylh man.

Windward Islands, The, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands (q.v.), with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Leeser Antilles. They include Grenadia, the Ideas and St. Lucia (all of Grenadines, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia (all of which see under their respective alphabetical headings). Barbados and 10bago, which formerly belonged to the group, were separated formerly belonged to the group, were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group, were separated in '92. The more thanks are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the group were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one joined to the gro

and separate constitution. See BRITISH EM-PIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and, as to the disastrous hurricane of '96, West Indies. Wolseley, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '22 the Girls' Public Day School Company, which, with the Church Day School Company, which with the Church Day School Company, the state of the School School Company for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women. These two Companies have now 64 schools and 10,000 pupils, entirely taught and officered by women, many of whom have had a college training. The National Union founded, in '77, the Teachers' Training and Registriano Society, out of which has grown the Earis Groy Training Ollege, Salusbury Road, Brondeabury (Principal, Miss Alice Woods), and, indirectly, the Oambridge Training Ollege, for Women, incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss Hughes), and the St. George's Training Ollege, S. Mel-ville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss M. R. Walker), opende '86. St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews; Roedean School, Brighton; and Wylombe Abbey, Bucks, are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages '12 those open to boys in our great public schools.

Dublic schools. Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At Cambridge the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediaeval and modern languages law, Semitic languages, Indian languages

of £ 5000 is devoted to scholarships. Students can attend University lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of both university and college charges) are £ 705 per annum. The South Hall, Newhâm College, Cambridge (Principal, Mrs. Sidgwick), was opened in '75, and incorporated in '80. The North Hall (Vice-Principal, Miss B. A. Clough) followed in '80, Clough Hall in '83, and the Pfeiffer building in '93; 158 students and 12 resident tutors form the collegiate body. A small isolation hospital is built to receive any cases of infectious illness that may arise. An entrance examination is neld annually in March at Cambridge in mathematics and languages. Scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly to students for the various tripos examinations. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £25 to £32 per term. Women are admitted by the Council af out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are bond fides students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students fees are about £9 per term. Application for admission as out-students should be made to Miss M. G. Kennedy, Shenstone, Cambridge, before Sept. 1st in each year. A scheme of corraspondence teaching was inaugurated in '70 by Mrs. Peile, and numbers students in all parts of the world. Information respecting it can be obtained from Miss M. Bateson, 74, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.

Road, Cambridge.

In Oxford the principal final honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, the degree of B.C.L., and the examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music), are open to women. In modern languages, where no final honour examination for the B.A. degree is as yet provided by the University, a special women's honour examination is held, with a standard equivalent to that of the University is open to women, as well as Pass Moderations. Before a candidate can enter for either pass or honours, Responsions must be taken, unless some equivalent (as the first examination for women at Oxford, the Cambridge "Previous," the higher examination of the Oxford and Cambridge board, the London matriculation, the higher examination of the Cambridge board, the London matriculation, the Cambridge higher local in two languages, and mathematics) has been passed. Graduates of Colleges which are admitted to membership in the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ (U.S.A.) are excused this examination if they become candidates for honours at the second examination, and in the case of honours the names are entered in the Himpersity Grastler; but hames are entered in the Himpersity Grastler; but hames are entered in the Himpersity Grastler; but hames are entered in the Himpersity Grastler; but

the B.A. degree is not conferred upon women. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, H. J. Gerrans, Esq., Clarendon Buildings, Broad Street, Oxford. The University, in '99, established in Oxford a professional examination for teachers, and arranged a course of Training in Theory and Practice of Teaching. To both of these women are of Teaching. To both of these women are admitted on precisely the same terms as men (apply to Miss A. J. Cooper). Semarville College, Oxford. (Principal, Miss Maitland), founded in '79, incorporated '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" '94, has yo students and 4 resident tutors. There is no entrance examination, but all students are expected to pass "Responsars" before enter. expected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £86 to £92, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers certificates selected. Ine conege is unuenommational principle. The Council confers certificates showing all the examinations passed by the student, recording the term of residence, and stating that the student has qualified for the Degree. Students who have resided three years and taken honours become members of the Degree. Students who have resided three years and taken honours become members of the College (on payment of a small fee, and by keeping their names on the books) with right of voting at general meetings and elections of Council. Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Wordsworth), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 47 students and 3 resident tutors. Candidates for entrance, who have not yet passed the Oxford first examination, or an equivalent, are expected to pass an entrance examination in two foreign languages and elementary mathematics. Scholarships are offered each lune. 8t. Hugh's Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Moberley), founded in '86, is intended for students unable to bear the expenses of Lady Margaret Hall, and has about 25 students and 1 tutor. The fees for board and lodging, exclusive of tuition, are from £45 to £65 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for Lady Margaret Hall. Lecture arrangements for women in Oxford are under the management of a joint association for educational under the management of a joint association for educational purposes, consisting of representatives of the women's college or halls of residence, and of the home students, with the tutors in the principal subjects, and others interested in education. A member of the Hebdomadal Board sits as a member of this asso-ciation (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers). Unattached students are allowed, under certain Unattached students are allowed, under certain conditions, to reside in Oxford under the censorship of Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 8, Merton Street. A system of teaching by correspondence (apply to Mrs. A. H. Johnson) was set on foot in 83, and a scheme of teachers' training is under the management of Mrs. Scott, Merton College. "St. Hilda's" (Lady Resident, Mrs. Burrows), is a Hall of Residence for old Cheltonians and others who may desire a final year or more others who may desire a final year or more of study before entering on professional work. Twenty-one students are now in residence. The charges are similar to those at Somerville College and Lady Margaret Hall.

The University of Leaden confers its degrees equally upon men and women. Women stu-

tion. Certificates are awarded as the result of The University of Leadon confers its degrees the examinations, and in the case of honours the equally upon men and women. Women stunames are entered in the University Gasette; but dents are received at the Royal Relievay.

College, Egham, opened in '87 (Principal, Miss Emily Penrose). The object of the college is to provide the instruction necessary for the London degrees in science and arts, the pre-liminary M.B., the examinations of the Uni-versity of Oxford, and for the Royal University versity of Oxford, and for the Royal University of Ireland. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in September, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarahips are competed for in Jaly. All scholars must read for honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are 113 students, 8 resident women lecturers, and 10 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of heard before a directive research. inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are soo per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. Bedford College, London, incorporated '40 (Principal, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt), offers scholarships, prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science, with special classes in chemistry for the first M.B. examination, and has college courses for students wishing to pursue continuous study without seeking a degree. Students are also admitted to separate classes. It receives an annual sum of £1200 from Britain. £4000 has also fallen to its share from the Pfeiffer Bequest to be expended in scholarships, and an annual grant of £500 from the Technical Education Board is used for the equipment of the laboratories. Fees for board and residence from £58 to £68 per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from £27 to £44 a session. Students are not admitted underseventeen except in special circumstances, and, if necessary, have their acquirements tested by preliminary examination. An art school (Visitor, Hubert Herkomer, R.A. Professor, E. Borough Johnson), with teaching based on the method of Professor Herkomer. based on the method of Professor Herkomer, is attached to the College as well as a Teachers' Training Department (Head, Miss H. Robertson, B.A.). With the session of '956 there was instituted a complete and scientific course of instruction in Hygiene, under Dr. T. M. Legge, M.D., to enable women to qualify for the various professional posts in Hygiene now open. Queen's College, Harley Street, and the ladies' department of King's College, Kensington Square (Lady Superintendent, Miss L. M Fauthfull), provide lectures and classes as preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. A residence for students is under preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. A residence for students is under the charge of Miss E. Faithfull. Westfield College, Hampstead, founded in '82 (Mistress, Miss Maynard), receives about 40 students; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University examination. Candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in Scripture, English, arithmetic, and geography, with two extra subjects (languages and mathematics, unless they have passed some equivalent. Fees, fros per annum. Students of University College, London, or of the London School of Medicine for Women, can reside, under collegiate rules, at College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square (Principal, Miss Grove).

Victoria University follows the example of London in conferring its degrees upon women. Houses of residence for them are recommended at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds in connections with the service college.

the Women's Department, Miss Edith Wilson, 223, Brunswick Street, Manchester.) A hall of residence for women in Liverpool is now (Oct. 38) open to students. Fees for residence, 440 to £55 per annum. College tuition fees, £50 to £25 per annum. Particulars from Miss Roberts, 163, Edge Lane, Liverpool. The provincial colleges of Birmingham, Bristol, and Nottingham also provide for women. The University of Durham, since '95, by special Supplementary Charter, grants degrees to women except only in Divinity. A women's hall of residence is the Women's Department, Miss Edith Wilson, Charter, grants degrees to women except only in Divinity. A women's hall of residence is in contemplation for Durham. Scholarships for women students are offered in October of each year. Apply to the Censor of Women Students, Mrs. Ellershaw, 46, North Bailey, Durham. The Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-1 yne (Secretary, H. F. Stockdale), represents the faculties of science, medicine, and engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to students of either sex. A University Hostel for women is open at Durham, and is open to students or either sex.

A University Hostel for women is open at
Eslington Tower, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne
(Mistress, Miss Perry). Fees for board and
residence from \(\frac{1}{2}\) for \(\frac{1}{2}\) for \(\frac{1}{2}\) for session. In Ireland the Royal University of Ireland (Dublin) offers degrees to women, and also exhibitions and scholarships. In Scotland the University and scholarships. In Soutland the University of St. Andrews grants the degree of LL.A. to women on the result of examination in the subjects taught in the University, together with history, music, fine arts, sesthetics, modern languages, and the natural sciences. University Hall (Warden, Miss L. I. Lumsden), opened Sept. '96, accommodates 24 students. Fees for board and residence about £60 per subparables value from 1.00 to 1.50. annum, Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. At Edinburgh are competed for in October. At Edinburgh University 64.0.) women are admitted to the Arts classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. The Burns House, University Hall, 457, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, inaugurated June 94, is intended for the accommodation of women students of the University, artists, teachers, and others. All particulars of Mrs. Salmon, 8, Ramsay Garden, Edinburgh. Queen Marser College, Glassow (Hon. Secretary, Miss aret College, Glasgow (Hon. Secretary, Miss T. A. Galloway), by recent incorporation is now the women's department of the Univernow the women's department of the University of Glasgow as a non-resident college for women governed by the University Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in arts and medicine of Glasgow. Matriculated students are entitled to vote for the Lord Rector of the University, and women graduates become members of the General Council of the University. For a small fee students can have the use of the University indicates and the University museum and Wiss Maynard), receives about 40 students; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University with access to the University museum and central course, or to enter for any University chapter and the pass an entrance examination in Scripture, English, arithmetic, and geography, with two extra subjects (languages and mathematics), unless they have passed some equivalent. Fees, £105 per annum. Students of University College, London, or of the London School of Medicine for Women, can reside, under collegiate rules, at College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square (Principal, Miss Grove).

Victoria Vaiversity follows the example of London in conferring its degrees upon women. Houses of residence for them are recommended at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds in connection with the men's colleges. (Secretary of Lady Geddes). Average fees for M.A. or B.Sc., 49 98. per annum. Residence fee, Li 15. to

Ag 98. per annum. Residence fee, £1 10. to £1 69. per week. The Hall is near to the King's College, the seat of the arts classes.

In South Wales the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts, science, and medicine are open to students, men and women alike, with scholarships. Women students are received at Aberdare Hall (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt). Terms for board and residence from £10 to £40 per annum. "Normal" students in school management, etc., may reside in Aberdare Hall, and spend the necessary time in teaching in the Board Schools of the town. A school of cookery and a Teachers' Training Department is attached to the College. Scholarships are competed for in September. The University College of North Wales (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for the London and Welsh degrees and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow. A new University Hall for Women Students (Lady Superintendent, Miss M. Maude) was penjed Oct. '97. Open entrance Scholarships (from £30 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike. University Oollege, Aberystwith, prepares for the requirements of the London and Welsh examinations for B.A., M.A., B.Sc., for degrees in medicine, and the entrance examinations of the older universities. Furrance scholarships, ones to universities. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. Alexandra Hall of Residence (Principal, Miss E. A

Hall of Residence (Principal, Miss E. A Carpenter) has rooms for 147 students. For the special study of medicine, women are eligible for the medical degrees of the University of London (Burlington Cardens, W.), the Royal University of Ireland (Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin), the conjoint exaftination of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (Dawson the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (Dawson Street, Dublin), the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Ediaburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow (conjoint), the Society of Apothecaries, London, and the University of Durham. It is easier, and takes a shorter time, to pass the colleges than the Universities, but by the new regulations (92) five years instead of four a the required five years instead of four as the required five years instead of four is the required period for which a student must be registered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of eighteen, and, unless matriculation has been taken, a preliminary examination in English, Latin, and one other easimation in English, Latin, and one other language, elementary mathematics, and arithmetic, has to be passed before registration. The necessary hospital work in the case of London can be done at the New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road, or at the Royal Free Hospital. In Scotland and Ireland women attudents are admitted to the case of the case of

students (women) at 3, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. (Mrs. Greene), at 5, Endsleigh Street, W.C. (Mrs. Clarke Kerr), and at 23, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. (Mrs. Lamborn Cock). As has been mentioned above, instruction in medicine is given to women by the faculties of the University Colleges at Cardiff, Bangor, Aberystwith, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Women, Organisations for Young. See Young Women, Organisations for. Women's Clubs. See Clubs. Women's Industrial Council, The, is a

Central Council established to organise special and systematic inquiry into the conditions of working women, to provide accurate informa-tion concerning these conditions, and to promote such action as may seem conducive to their improvement. The Council is conducted on lines strictly non-sectarian and independent of party, and endeavours to avoid encroaching upon the special province of work of any societies which may affiliate themselves to it. A General Purposes Committee, and Finance, Investigation, Educational, Statistical, Organistation, and Parliamentary and Legal Committees carry out the details of the work, mittees carry out the details of the work, which has included exhaustive inquiries into Home-work industries, wage-earning of children of school age, the typing profession, and other women's industries; the establishment of a Central Circulating Library for London Girls' Clubs; and the promotion of better bathing accommodation for working women. Attached to the Council is a large staff of voluntary lecturers upon industrial questions, and free legal advice is given to women and girls on matters connected with industrial law. The Council meets quarterly, the committees generally monthly. Membership is by election of the Council on nomination of two members. The funds are provided by a small income from a trust fund, and by sub-criptions income from a trust fund, and by subscriptions and donations. The Women's Industrial and donations. The Women's Industrial News (quarterly) is the official organ of the Council President, Mr R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P.; Vice-Presidents, Miss Clementina Black, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. R. Phillmore, Mrs. Percy Thompson, Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. Stephen N. Fox, and Mr. Herbert Burrows; Tressurer, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; Financial Secretary, Mr. Robert S. Garnett, British Museum, W.C.; General Secretary, Miss Catherine Webb. Office, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. Women's Institute, The, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, Hyde Park, was founded in the spring of '07. It is non-political, and is specially intended as a place of re-union for workers. Under its roof various important departments of work are carried on, the prin-

Free Hospital. In Scotland and Ireland women students are admitted to the local hospitals. At the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh arrangements are made for the clinical education of women, giving accommodation according to the demands of the Triple Qualification Board, £300 having been raised and presented to the Infirmary in recognition of the "fact that women students have been admitted to qualifying instruction in its wards." All particulars and details of study are obtainable from the Secretary, Miss Heaton, Lendon School of Medicials of the Women, 30, Handel Street, Brunswick Squars, W.C. Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the London School in instruction is given in typewriting, short-spetember. In addition to College Hall (see above) there are boarding houses for medicial constitutional history, local government, departments of work are carried on the principal of which are the Reference Library, where reliable works on such subjects as housekeeping, domestic economy, hygiene, school boards, education, boards of guardians, action was becomitted, and the formation hygiene, etc., are also sent out from the Institute, societies of various philanthropic natures meet within its walls, and an artists circle and debating society have been organised. Men as well as women are eligible for membership, provided they are engaged in literature, art, science, or philanthropy.

Women's Suffrage. The Women's Liberal Federation is the body which in this country work substitutions where the sentence of the sentence of

most authoritatively supports amongst organisations having a party character, the claim of women to the suffrage. In May '22, at the annual meeting of the Federation, a resolution was carried instructing the executive committee to promote the parliamentary enfranchisement of women among the other Liberal reforms then women among the other Liberal reforms then before the country. A divergence of opinion occurred over this question, and Mrs. Gladstone, the President, decided not to stand for election again, Lady Aberdeen being chosen in her place. Ultimately the Women's National Liberal Association was formed for the promotion of the official Liberal programme simply, Women's Suffrage not being put prominently in the front of the programme. The Women's Liberal Federation, however, proceeded to emphasise their position at the innual meeting in May '93 by making Object II, of their Constitution read thus —"To promote just legislation for women, including the local and parstitution read thus —"To promote just legisla-tion for women, including the local and par-liamentary franchise for all women, married, single, or widowed, who possess any of the legal qualifications which entitle men to vote, and the removal of all their disabilities as citizens." There are about 501 associations and the removal of all their disabilities as citizens." There are about 501 associations connected with the Federation, with an aggregate membership of 80,000. In the autumn of 97 a reorganisation of the Women's Suffrage Societies took place. They now all form one Mational Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, with a representative executive meeting at one or other of the Central Offices in London viz or other of the Central Offices in London, viz or other of the Central Offices in London, viz The Central and East of England Society, 20, Great College Street, Westminster, of which Miss Edith Palliser is Secretary, and the Central and Western Society, 3, Queen Victoria Street, of which Mrs. Charles Baxter is Secretary. The Union, which is strictly on a non-party basis, aims at placing Women's Suffrage in such a position that no Government of whatever party shall be able to touch questions to selling to representation without at the tions relating to representation without at the same time removing the electoral disabilities of women. The recent parliamentary history of women. The recent parliamentary history of the movement is as follows:—Sir A. K. Rollit brought in a Bill during the '92 session (see ed. '93, SESSION, sect. 80), which was severely criticised in a pamphlet written by Mr. Gladstons. There can be no doubt that his pamphlet wrecked the Bill, which was ultimately thrown out by 175 votes against 152. In '93 Viscount Wolmer undertook the charge of the movement in the House of Commons; on his elevation to the peerage Mr. George on his elevation to the peerage Mr. George Wyndham consented to watch its interests. A wynnam consented to watch its interests. Bill was down for second reading in the name of Mr. Faithfull Begg, M.P., on May 20th, '96, but was frustrated by the pressure of Government measures. The operative clause of the proposed Bill read as follows: "On and after the passing of this Act every woman who is the inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house, tenement, or building ing in village stations around Leicester, in within the borough or county where such occupation town his father was a Congregational matter and received ministerial training as a voter in the list of voters for such at New College, London, '68-74. He took his

borough or county in which she is so qualified as aforesaid, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament. Provided always that such woman is not subject to any legal incapacity which would disqualify a male voter." The Bill was again brought in by Mr. Faithfull, Begg, M.P., on Feb. 3rd, '07, and passed its second reading in the House of Commons, 230 members of the House voting in its favour. June 23rd was fixed for the full discussion of the measure as the first order of the day; but the 22sd being the date of the Queen's Jubilee rejoicings, the consideration of the Bill was postponed till July 7th. On the 6th a petition signed by 86 men and women. of the Bill was postponed till July 7th. On the 6th a petition signed by 86 men and women, among whom were some of the oldest workers on the Suffrage platform, was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Courtney. In it the petitioners begged that the procedure of Parliament might be so amended that further delays in the foir consideration of the inter-time. in the fair consideration of the just claims of women to citizenship might be impossible. However, in consequence of the amendments left over for consideration from the day preceding of another bill, the Suffrage Bill was held over and finally thrown out. The advocates of Women's Suffrage were consequently once more disappointed. Mr. J. T. Firbank, M.P., had charge of a similar Bill in '98. In the Colonies the movement has made considerable progress, and in New Zealand and South Australia the goal has been reached. In the former the parliamentary franchise was conferred on women Sept 9th, '93, the municipal franchise being already theirs. In South Australia the Parliamentary vote was extended to women Dec 18th, '94'

Dec 18th, '94'

Wood, General Sir Evelyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. at Cressing in 1838, and entered the Navy in '52. Served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan In '55 be joined the Army as cornet of the 13th Light Dragoons. Served in India in 17th Lancers, and, while commanding the 1st Regt. of Beatson's Irregular Horse, won the Victoria Oross, '59 Served throughout the Ashantes war. Previous to the Zulu war he joined the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar '74. After defeating the Zulus at Kambula, he became brigadier-general, and was present at Ulundi. In '79 he met with a triumphant reception in England, and became E.C.B. Served through the Transvaal limits ('81). Created G.C.M.G. Commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd division, in the Bgyptian expedition, receiving the thanks of Parliment in (81). Created G.C.M.G. Commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd division, in the Egyptian expedition, receiving the thanks of Parliament in 82. Raised the Egyptian Army in 83, and served in Nile expedition. From 83 to 93 he commanded the Aldershot district, from 93 till 97 he was Quartermaster-General, and was in Oct. 97 appointed Adjutant-General. He has published a book on his reminiscences of the Crimea, "Cavalry Anchievements." Cluba, Army and "Cavalry Achievements." Cluba, Army and Navy, United Service. Address, 23, Devonshire Place, W.

Woods, Rev. William James, B.A. (Lond.), the Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, commenced preach-

B.A. in '72, and on the completion of his college course became pastor of the influential Congregational Church at Spencer Street, Leamington, removing in '81 to Cavendish Chapel, Manchester, one of the largest Congregational Churches in the North of England, and from '58 to '69 the sphere of Dr. Joseph Parker's ministry. While there a temporary breakdown in his health necessitated a voyage to Australia. On his return he published "A Visit to Victoria." In '87 he became pastor of Clapton Park Congregational Church, London, which position he held until, in '92, he succeeded the late Rev. Alexander Hánnay, D.D., in his present office. Address: Memorial Hall, in his present office. Address: Memorial Hall,

Farringdon Street.

Woollens and Worsteds. See Trade, '98.

Worcester, Bishop of. See under Peerage.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT. '97.

I. THE LEGAL ASPECT.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, is a bold attempt to deal in a large and liberal spirit with the vexted question of Employer's Liability to an injured workman. It has not only wrought extensive changes in the law as it existed prior to the passing of the Act, but it has also introduced principles which are novel in the law of England. There are three periods in the history of the law regulating the liability of an employer to his injured workmen; and the law as it stands to-day is best understood by seeing what the law was in each one of those periods, and by tracing the steps which were taken to alter it. The first period was the period prior to '80, when the liability of an employer to his injured workmen was regulated by the common law of the land alone, and by no statute. The second period was the period between '80 and July 1st, '98, when the liability of an employer to his injured workmen was regulated by the Employers' Liability Act '80, in addition to the common law. And the third period is the present, in which, in addition to the common law and the Employers' Liability Act '80, there has come into force the Workmen's Combension Act 'es. only wrought extensive changes in the law as there has come into force the Workmen's Compensation Act '97.

Period of the Common Law.

Under the common law, as under every law, the employer is liable to an injured workman if the injury is caused by the employer's own personal negligence—which negligence may be either in the active conduct of the work or in the choice of servants to perform the work. In modern conditions of industry it raiely happens that an accident is caused by the personal negligence of an employer while engaged actively in the work; and when it does so happen, the employer is usually so amail a man financially that a judgment against him is of no practical value to the injured workman. Equally rarely does it happen that an employer is negligent in the choice of his servants, or in the choice of those to whom he delegates his authority and to whom he leaves the duty of superintendence. Self interest prevents it. It has, in consequence, almost invariably happened that the negligence upon which the injured workman must base his claim is the negligence not of the employer

the defence which is known as the Defence of Common Employment. This defence is based in principle upon the old Roman doctrine, Volenti non fit injuria. It is a well-established rule of law that an employer, or any other individual, is liable for damage arising from the negligence of his servants if the servants when guilty of of his servants it the servants when guilty or negligence are about their master's business; because a master is bound to guarantee the public against all damages arising from the negligent acts of his servants, on the ground that it is the master's duty to choose servants who will not be negligent, and to ensure that his business is carried on in a careful manner. It is an equally well-established rule of law that when any individual knows the risks of injury which he is incurring, and nevertheless with that knowledge chooses to incur those risks, he must be presumed to have taken those risks upon himself, and he cannot, if he is injuied, lecover compensation for his injury. This is the foundation of the doctrine that a man is not liable to his workman for injury caused to that workman through the negligence of a fellow-workman It is easy to see how much hardship to injured workmen to see now much nardship to injured workmen this docTrine entailed, and consequently there sprang up in the country a strong and wide-spread desire to find some remedy. It was definitely held that this doctrine was the rule of law in '58 by the House of Lords, in the case of Bartonshill Cool Co v. Reid; and almost immediately efforts were made to amend the law, and flom '72 onwards the various attempts to abolish the defence of common employment were almost annual. In '79 a Bill was introduced by Lord (then Mr.) Brassey, which was not proceeded with, but which was the foundation of the Bill which, in the following year, became the

Employers' Liability Act. '80.

The principal change wrought by this Act wes, that in certain cases an injured workman was put upon the same footing as an injured stranger, and to that extent at least the doctrine of common employment was abolished. The Act enacts that an injured workman shall have the same rights against the employer as an injured stranger would have if his injury has been caused—(1) by any defect in the ways, works, machinery or plant which has not been discovered or remedied owing to the neglidiscovered or remedied owing to the negli-gence of the employer, or of some person in the service of the employer who is entrusted by the employer with the duty of seeing that the ways, works, machinery and plant were in proper condition, (2) by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has any superintendence entrusted to him whilst in the exercise of that superintendence; (3) by the negligence of any person in the service of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman was bound to conform, and did conform, and where the injury resulted from his having so conformed; (4) by reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to any improper or defective rules, bye-laws, or instructions of the employer; (5) by the negligence of any person in the service of the emwhich the injured workman must base his ployer who has the charge or control of any claim is the negligence not of the employer signal, points, locomotive engine or train upon himself, but of one of the servants of the employer. It followed as a result of this that the scope. It followed as a result of this that the scope. It does not apply to servants who are legal advisers of the employer began to set up not employed in manual labour—e.g. clerks;

nor does it apply to domestic or menial servants or to seamen. The amount of compensation recoverable is limited in amount; and there is no provision in the Act prohibiting employers and workmen from contracting themselves out of the Act. As may well be imagined, the Act was greeted on the one hand by a storm of opposition from the employers, and on the other hand by support, coupled with strongly expressed discontent at its limited scope, from the leaders of labour. Like all measures of progress, it bore in the eyes of some individuals the appearance of a measure of plunder; but it has been tried for eighteen years, and experience has shown that it has not brought ruin upon employers nor disaster upon the trade of the country. It has proved all the more beneficial in that it was partial and tentative in its scope, and was treated as an experiment which, if proved successful, would lead to still greater reforms. It was not long before the repre-sentatives of the workmen began to agitate for an extension of the principle of the Act. Then principal demands were that the defence of common employment should be wholly instead of partially abolished; that the amount of compensation which might be awarded to an injured workman should be unlimited; that the Act should be extended to domestic and menial servants and to seamen, that the liability of the employer to compensate the workmen should extend to injuries to health as well as should extend to injuries to health as well as to bodily injuries; and that contracting out of the provisions of the Act should be entirely prohibited. The result of the agitation was that in '86 a Special Committee was appointed to inquire into the working of the Act. After a searching inquiry the Committee reported, embodying in their report suggestions for future legislation. The Conservative Government, which was then in power, introduced a Bill to give effect to the resolutions of the Committee, but it was abandoned. The first Committee, but it was abandoned. The first serious attempt to extend the scope of the act of '80 was the Bill introduced by Mr. Asquith

In '03.

If. Asquith's Bill of '93 proposed to make nine very material alterations in the law as it then stood. He proposed—(i) that the defence of common employment should be entirely abolished; (2) that the liability of the employer should extend to workmen employed by a subcontractor of the employer, (3) that the liability of the employer should extend to injury to health as well as to bodily injuries; (4) that the provisions of the Act should be extended so as to include clerks, domestic servants, and seamen; (5) that the injured workmen's knowledge of the existence of the defect in the ways, works, machinery or plant by which his injury was caused should not be available to the employer as a defence; (6) that there should be no limit to the amount of compensation which might be awarded to an injured workman; (7) that no notice of the accident should be required; (8) that the limit of time within which an action might be brought should be extended from six months, or twelve months in case of death, to six years in all cases; (9) that contracting out of the provisions of the Act should be absolutely prohibited. The Bill met with great opposition; in the House of Commons from Mr. Chamberlain, who advocated the lines which were afterwards followed in his own Act of \$\frac{1}{20}\$, and in the House of Lords from Lord Dudley and others on

account of the total prohibition of "contracting out." In consequence of the opposition of the Lords, who in that respect adopted the resolution of the Committee of '86, approving of "contracting out." with proper safeguards, the Bill had to be withdrawn. In the meantime the General Election 8f '95 intervened, and with the return of a Unionist Government to power the agitation for the extension of the Act of '80 revived. The question was taken in hand by Mi. Chamberlain, than whom no one could have been better fitted to undertake the task, and the result was the

Workmen's Compensation Act, '97.

The most important changes in the existing law effected by the Act are the total instead of the partial abolition of the defence of common employment, and the elimination of "negli-gence" from the elements necessary to create the hability of the employer. The Act, being an experiment of very considerable magnitude and importance, has very properly been limited in its application to certain specified trades and industries; but in those trades and industries it applies to every one in the service of the employer, manager, clerk, or manual labourer. The Act makes the employer liable for injury caused to those in his employment by any accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, only excepting those which are due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the injured workman himself. misconduct of the injured workman nimself.
Not only is no negligence necessary to
constitute the liability, but even where the
greatest possible care has been taken by those
concerned the employer is still liable for the
results of an unavoidable accident, if it arises
out of and in the course of the employment,
Moreover, although "contracting out" is
allowed under certain conditions, the effect of
those conditions is such as to practically prothose conditions is such as to practically pro-hibit "contracting out" altogether. No scheme for "contracting out" is legal unless passed by the Registrar of Friendly Societies as being as beneficial to the workmen as are the provisions of the Act, the scheme is liable to revision at the termination of limited periods; revision at the termination of limited periods; the scheme and its administration by the em-ployer may be at any time attacked by dis-contented or ill-disposed workmen, who will thereby cause the employer an infinity of trouble; and no scheme is legal which makes it a condition of the employment that the scheme should be adopted. Moreover the employer is liable for the injuries caused to workmen employed by a snb-contractor, and for injuries caused to this workmen by the act of a stranger; while the employer has a remedy over against the sub-contractor or the remedy over against the sub-contractor of the stranger, for what that remedy may be worth. The amount of compensation for which the employer is liable is as follows: (a) where death results from the injury a sum varying from \$\int_{15}\$ to \$\int_{20}\$ where dependants are left who were wholly dependent upon the dead workman, and any sum up to £300 where dependents are left who were partially dependent upon the dead workman; and if there pendent upon the dead workman; and it there are no dependants left, a sum not exceeding £10 for medical and funeral expenses; (b) where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, a weekly payment not exceeding £1 per week. The great principle underlying the provisions of the Act, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, was that the trades and industries of the county should be chargeable with the maintenance of those workmen who were injured in the carrying on of those trades and industries, and with the maintenance of those who were dependent upon the earnings of the injured workmen. To a certain extent, no doubt, the Act has achieved its object. But if the principle underlying the Act is to be carried to its logical conclusion, the provisions of the Act must be extended to all accidents, whether caused by misconduct or not, and to all trades and industries. So far as the Act is concerned the trades and industries of the country are only vinade chargeable through the instrumentality of the individual employer, because it is the individual employers who is personally responsible to the injured workman. But it remains for the individual employers to devise some means by which the burden of liability may be shifted from their individual shoulders to that of the whole trade or industry.

II. THE INSURANCE ASPECT.

Throughout thet debates in the House of Commons it was generally assumed that this liability would be met by some system of insurance, and the insurance offices, taking the same view, anticipated that it would lead to a large amount of business. Companies that had formerly insured against employers' liability in many cases increased their capital in view of the anticipated extension, and several old and wealthy hie offices started departments for accident business in general and employers' liability insurance in particular. The managers of many of the principal offices met together and arranged for a careful analysis of all available statistics bearing upon the question, and as a result of their deliberations a tariff of rates was prepared by which many of the principal offices agreed to abide. A comparison of the premiums charged for insurance against inability under the Act of 80 and under common law to the extent of three years' wages, with the rates for these liabilities and for those under the Workmen's Compensation Act in addition, is given below for some of the principal trades

Trade.	O I	d B	ate.	New	Ra	te
		s.	d.	ſ.	5.	d.
Bakers, etc		3	0		2	
Boiler Makers (shop only)		2	0		7	
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer					15	
Brass and Copper Works					5	
Brewers					15	
Brickmakers (with machiner	٠v١	•	ŏ		10	
Builders and Builders' Trad-	J/	3	č		17	
Butchers (with power	-	J	•	•	٠,	٠
machinery)	•	_	6	_	0	
Cabinat Mahara Carpantan	•	*	·	2	U	•
Cabinet Makers, Carpenters	,					
and Joiners (shop only		_	_	_		
with circular saws) .		3	0	1	13	C
Coal Merchants (with rail			_			
way depôt)	•	2	6	2	0	C
Contractors (dock, pier						
harbour, etc., including	3					
blasting, diving, and pile	•					
driving)		7	0	3	10	C
Engineers (shop only) .		2	0	1	10	•
Gas Works		2	0	1	5	c
Graving Docks and Shir	0				-	
Repairers		5	٥	2	5	c
Repairers Iron Works (smelting, pud	-	_			-	
dling, and rolling) .		2	0	x	17	•
	-		-	-		-

Trade.				ate.				
			s.	d.		£	S	d.
Lightermen (including	g loa	d-						
ing barges).			5	0	-	2	10	0
Masons			4	•		1	17	6
Painters, Plasterers	, 21							
Decorators (includir	ig or	ıt-						
side work		٠. ١	4	0		I	17	6
Printers			2	0		0	15	٥
Steel Works			2	6		1	15	0
Sugar Refiners .			3	0		1	10	0
Wharfingers (London	١.		7	0		3	0	0
There water were		~~~	•	lu ir		•	-	of.

These rates were very greatly in excess of the premiums that had been anticipated; and Mr. Chamberlain, in an important speech at Birmingham, went so far as to say that he regarded them as absolutely preposterous, and as exceeding his own calculations threefold, fivefold, and even tenfold. He urged employers to insure themselves rather than pay these rates, adding that in a very short time competition would bring matters to a satis-factory level. With the latter sentiment everybody will agree, and experience of the working of the Act will doubtless prove in the course of a year or two the extent of the liabilities involved and the appropriate rates to be charged. Up to the present many employers have acted upon Mr. Chamberlain's advice, and are retaining their own risks, while some of the insurance companies also consider it feasible to issue policies at premiums very much below the tariff rates published by the combination among some of the offices. It must, however, be acknowledged that the weightiest expert opinion—the opinion of men with the most extensive insurance experience and those most familiar with the calculations of premiums of kindred rates—is strongly to the effect that the new liabilities will prove financially very great, and that the tariff rates are below rather than above what experience will ultimately show to be required.

all the face of such differences of opinion, and such uncertainty as to the liability involved, a very natural suggestion was that return to the employers of any excess that they had paid over and above the claims surance companies for working expenses and deduct 15 per cent. of the premiums for working expenses, no per cent. for profit to the companies, and hand over the balance to the employers. When these figures are companied with the expenses and profits on fire insurance and other classes of accident insurance, it is found that they are rather less favourable to the insurance companies than other classes of insurance husiness the average expenses for the past ten years have been 32 per cent. of the premiums, and the average claims 60 per cent., leaving 8 per cent. This means that the fire offices have had 40 per cent. of the premiums for expenses and profits, while in connection with accident insurance the profit shave been slightly greater. This means that the fire offices have had 40 per cent. of the premiums for expenses and profits, while the profit-sharing scheme for employers liability insurance only gives them 13 per cent. for expenses and 10 per cent. for profits, making 23 per cent, in all. The expenses to be covered by this 15 per cent. do not, however, include the cost of settling claims or of medical examinations in connection with accidents. It thus appears that, whether the opinions of the most

important insurance companies as to the extent i of the liabilities involved are right or wrong, they are not aiming at excessive profits.

Mutual Combinations of Employers.

Certain employers who, rightly or wrongly, formed the opinion that the premiums asked by the insurance companies were excessive, but who felt that the liabilities were too great solution of the difficulty in combination among themselves. Such mutual combinations have often been tried in connection with fire in surance among particular trades, or in certain limited areas, and experience of these com-binations goes to show that they have seldom been attended with much success. There are certain aspects of employers' liability under the new Act which suggest that this class of risk is even less satisfactorily provided against by mutual combination than are the risks of fire. One most important feature of the Act of '97 is the permanent character of the compensation payable to injured workmen, and one of the essential weaknesses in mutual combina-tions is the absence of any guarantee of permanent stability. It is scarcely possible to insure the permanent adherence of any firm to a mutual combination, while unless insurance operations are conducted on an extensive scale so as to secure average results, a run of ill luck involving many cases of permanent disablement or death might easily occur, and cause either the failure of the combination or such excessive rates in order to meet the liabilities as to lead to dissatis-faction with, and dissolution of, the combination. In such an event it is is only too probable that individual employers would be left to meet out of their own resources the annual payments to permanently injured workmen arising from accidents during the exist-ence of the combination. The permanent character of workmen's compensation under the new Act makes it especially importantifor employers to be thoroughly satisfied that the company or the combination by which they are indemnified is not only financially sound now, but that it shows adequate assurance of permanent stability. For these and other reasons it is improbable that mutual combinations will meet with any considerable measure of success.

Rate-cutting Offices.

Similar considerations as to the necessity of permanent stability apply to insurance companies that are willing to undertake the companies that are wining to undertake the risks at much lower premiums than those usually quoted. In the event of the high premiums being justified, the low premiums will involve considerable loss, and may endanger the solvency of the companies quoting danger the solvency of the companies quoting them, or may cause the insurance companies and employed and a merican visit, and a provincial tour, he made quoting inadequate premiums to cavil over the settlement of claims, so producing friction between employers and employed and dissatisfaction all round. If, on the other hand, low premiums are justified, an empleyer who paid a high premium to a first-class company for the first year or so would have his premium reduced as soon as experience showed this to be practicable. The claims of workmen would be met in a liberal spirit, in which nearly every actor and actress of note workmen would be met in a liberal spirit, thereby conducing to good relations between employer and employed, and directly or indirectly the excess in the premiums paid

would be recouped to him if, as there is every reason to believe would be the case, the maurance companies felt it to be to their interest to deal with their policy-holders with the same liberality that characterises their dealings in connection with fire insurance when they are satisfied that they themselves are being honestly dealt with.

The retention of the risk by the employers

themselves is a course that will scarcely commend itself to the majority of business men. The compensation provided for by the Act may amount to as much as £1 per week through the whole after lifetime of the injured through the whole after lifetime of the injured workman, or in the event of death, to a sum not exceeding £300. The possibility of being suddenly called upon to compensate several workmen on this scale is one that no employer would care to permanently incur. The payment of death claims might prove financially inconvenient, and it is by no means unlikely that in the event of an accident happening in the works of an employer known to be uninsured, his credit might be seliously impaired just at a time when he negeded it most, for his creditors would be well aware that the claims of workmen constitute a first charge upon the of workmen constitute a first charge upon the assets of an employer. So again in the case of permanent disablement, the profits of a business for many years to come would be appreciably decreased by the payment of several annuities of £52 each. Thus, even if an employer feels that the rates charged by the majority of the best offices are excessive, it would still be his best course to pay those would still be his best course to pay those rates, knowing that thereby he procures insurance hat really insures, that accidents in the past will involve him in no liabilities in the future, that competition will bring rates to their right level whether by increasing or decreasing them, and that though for a time the payment of insurance premiums may seem to involve a heavy tax on the employer, yet the but den will in the natural course of things be transferred to the purchasers of the things be transferred to the purchasers of the things he sells. In this way the Act will accomplish the beneficial object of protecting the workmen against injury at the expense of the whole body of consumers, to whom the cost of doing so will be quite inappreciable.

Wreck Statistics. See Mercantile

Wreck MARINE. Writs.

See COMMONS.

WYILS. See COMMONS.

Wyndham, Charles, was b. in 1837, and ed. for the medical profession. His debut as an actor was at the Royalty Theatie in '62, with Miss Ellen Terry and David James. He then went to America and played at Washington, in conjunction with John Wilkes Booth. He afterwards fought in the Civil War, but returned England and met with great success. His first London appearance was in '66, and after another

Y

YACHTING, '98.

In the Mediterranean Races Gloria won the in the Mequeranean Races Cloria won the principal contest at Marseilles, and the Coupe de France at Cannes, but she had the misfortune to lose her mast on March 22nd, which prevented her sailing again, and she was sent home to England. Bona heat Satantia for the chief prize at Mentone. There was more stir among the clubs on the river and round the mouth of the Thames than has been noticed for some years, and the London Sailing Club and the Burnham Y C. opened the season in April The Castle Y.C. opened at the end of May. The racing on the Thames, under the auspices of the New Thames Y.C , took place in squally weather, on June 1st, when Cares beat
Bona and Ailsa—Pentlent winning the 52-rater
prize. In the H-London Y.C. races Senta, a new
boat, beat Isolde and Gloria, the second prize
being taken by Pentlent. The R. Thames Y.C. were to have had a great race on June 2nd, but unfortunately Ailsa, which is now rigged as a yaw, came to grief, and, not being ready in time, Bona sailed over. Senta won a drifting in time, Bona salied over. Senia won a critting match from Isolde, and Geisha won the smaller class prize. The Harwich match, from Southend to Harwich, under the auspices this year of the R. Harwich Y.C., on June 4th, was won by Bona, Astrild making her first appearance in this contest. On June 6th and 7th the Harwich Club held their regatta, Bona winning the Onesi's Cun Judle being second. Bona the Queen's Cup, Isolde being second Bona also won the puncipal race on the second day, Astrild winning the smaller craft prize. The Ohannel Match, on June 11th, from the Nore to Dover, was won by Bona in the first match, Isolde in the second. In the Cinque Ports regatta the principal match was won by Ailsa over Bona. Penuent beating Gloria. At the R. Southein Y.C. Regatta, Isolde won from Gloria on the first day, Caress on the second day. On June 20th started the great race for the Emperor's Cup, from Dover to Heligoland, over a course of 316 miles, which was won by Merry Thought first, Latorna second, Castanet third. At the R. Cork Y.C. Regatta, on June agand, Bona won a match against Ailsa, the latter having had an accident; the same bad luck attended Astrild, who was beaten by Isolde. attended Astrila, who was beaten by Isolde. On the 23rd Bona sailed over the course, Ailsa being still under repair. Isolde beat Astrila, who had to retire from the race. The Kiel Regatta began on June 24th. the Emperor's race for the North Sea Cup was won by May Morn, Nan being second. Rainbow won the match on the second day, 71 yachts competing, the Emperor's amongst them. The Olyde fortnight opened on June 29th with the R. Largs Club when Ailsa won the buy wacht prize night opened on June 29th with the R. Largs Club, when Ailsa won the big yacht prize, Isolde the smaller, and Viera the smallest boat prize. On the second day, under the R. Western Y.C. of Scotland, Hester won the race for yachts exceeding 60 feet linear rating. Penitent won the race for those above 42. At Greenock, under the direction of the West of Scotland Y. C., Astriid easily heat Isolde, and Forsa, in the race for the smaller craft, beat Viera, Senga, and Penitent. On July and the principal contest was for the Queen's Cup.

which was won by Bona, Isolde being in front of Ailsa. On the following day Bona again beat Ailsa for the £100 race, and Astrild beat Isolde Nanara beat Hester and Mad Marion, and Sc. ga won from the smaller boats. The Clyde Corintian Club took over the direction on July 5th. There was no match for the first-class yachts, nor for the 52-footers, but in the 65-feet rating match Isolde beat Airyld with ease. On July 6th Hester and Penitent were the winners. The Mudhook Regesta was favoured with fine racing weather Regatta was favoured with fine racing weather on the first day, when Ailsa beat Bona, Isolde beat Astrild, and Eddred beat Senga and Viera; but on the second day, with unreliable winds, the races were won by Isolde and Viera. July of was the worst day of the fortnight, the weather being almost a calm. Ailsa won the 70-rating race. Isolde that for those above 22 and rating race, Isolde that for those above 52, and Senga for the smaller rating. On the 1th, the second day of the R. Nothern Y C.'s racing, Bona, Isolde, and Forsa were the winners The Campeltown Regatta brought the Clyde weather, Ailsa, Isolde, and Viera winning their respective races, after which the larger yachts crossed over to Ireland for the regatts, their. At the R Cinque Ports Regatts, held on July 15th and 16th, Maid Marion and Dorem were the Principle Impacts and in the research. were the principal awinners, and in the race to Boulogne and back Maid Marion won. The R Ulster Y.C Regatta began on July 15th, in scorching weather, with no wind; the County Down Cup was won by Bona, Astrild winning the 52-raters race. The second day was favoured unterstanded weather when Alice heart. with splendid weather, when Ailsa beat Bona, and Isolde beat Astrila. In the race from Dover and Isolde beat Astrild. In the race from Dover to Ostend, on luly 18th, Lorna was first, Maud Munon second. On July 20th the racing at the Kungston Regatta, under the R. St. George's Y.C., took place in beautiful weather. Bona won her third Queen's Cup this season; Penient won the Jameson Cup; Ailsa won on the second day; and, on the last day, Senga won the Champion Cup. At Ostend the principal race was won by Namara. The Cowes week commenced on Aug. 1st, on which day, in not very good racing weather. Bona. Senia, and very good racing weather, Bona, Senia, and Penusest won the races for their different ratings. The Queen's Cup in the R.Y.S. renient won the races for their different ratings. The Queen's Cup in the R.Y.S. Regatta was sailed for in moderate weather, and resulted in the victory of Betty. The Cowes Town Cup was carried off by Bona. The Australian Cup was won by Senta, the German Emperor's Cup by Latona, Rossneath and vertrude being second and third; for those not above 32 rating, Penilent won. The Prince of Wales' Cup was won by Tangerine. At the Portsmouth Corinthian Y.C. Regatta, on Aug. 6th, Latone won the race for yachts of 25 tons and upwards, Eldred the prize for 52 raters, and Ailsa won a Cup presented by Mr. Rose; and at the R. Southampton Y.C. Regatta, on Aug. 8th, Ailsa, Kommodore, and Latona won. The Ryde week began with the R. Victoria Y.C., on Aug. 9th, when Bona won the big race, Astrild the 52-footer, and Caress the sy-ton race. On the second day Ailsa won, Souss winning the 52-footer race. The Ryde Town Cup was won by Maid Marion, Creols being Cup was won by Maid Marion, Creols being

second. The Commodore's Trophy was won by Bona on the 12th. Astrild won the race for the forties. Maid Marion won the race round the Isle of Wight at the R. Portsmouth Y.C. Regatta on a day of tropical heat, with hardly any wind. Bona, too, won the Albert Cup of the R. Albert Y.C. at Southeea, on a day when the weather was scorchingly hot, with no wind. The same weather newalled on the wind; the same weather prevailed on the second day, when Bona was again successful for the large class, Astrid Punning amongst the 65-raters. On the 17th Eldred won a race for the 56-feet raters, on a day as hot and airless as the previous ones. The R Dorset Regatta took place at Weymouth on Aug. 20th, when drifting races were won by Ailsa, Senia, and Eldred under their respective ratings On Aug. 2nd, at the Torbay Regatta, Ailsa won the prize for yachts exceeding 65 rating, Senta that for those exceeding 52, and Caress and Pensient the smaller races. On the second day Bona won among the large yachts, Astrild amongst those exceeding 52 rating At Daitmouth, on the 26th, Bona again won, Eldred winning the prize for small boats In the Start Bay Y C Regatta, owing to a man on board the Alsa falling overboard and being drowned, all the yachts gave up the race The smaller races were won by Isolde and Eldred On Aug. 30th, at Plymouth, under the auspices of the R. Western Y.C., neither Bona nor Ailsa appeared, Astrild won the 52-rater prize, and Eldred the smaller yacht race. On the following day the Port of Plymouth R Regatta was held, when Senta beat Astilla At the R. Plymouth Corinthian YC Regatta, on R. Plymouth Cornthian YC Regata, on Sept 1st, Eldred won the race for yachts above 42 rating, and also on Sept. 2nd, at the R South-Western YC. regatta, on the final day, at Plymouth, which last regatta brought the yachting season to a close 4 a series. yachting season to a close A series of laces took place in August on Lake St Louis, for the Scawanhaka Cup, between the Dominion and the American yacht Challenger. Canada having won three races in succession, i etains the Cup on Sept. 17th began a series of three races between the Australian yacht Irex, owned by Mr Mark Foy, and the English boat the Mad of Kent. The course of the first tace was about 12 knots on the Medway, and it resulted in a victory for the Mad of Kent The second in a victory for the Maid of Kent The second race, over a circular course, was also won by the Maid of Kent, as well as the third, over a straight course Mrs Wyllie, the wife of Mr. W. L. Wyllie, steered the English boat in each match in the most admirable manner Bona has won 39 prizes this season—a very satisfactory record, and one that should please the Duke d'Abruzzi. In the autumn Sir Thomas Lipton sent a challenge to the New York Y.C. for the American Cup for '99, which was accepted. was accepted.

Yemen. A province of Arabia, which, with the province of Hedjaz, is under Turkish rule It is bounded on the N. by the Hedjaz, on the N.E. by the Arabian desert, on the S. by the Gulf of Aden, and on the W. by the Red Sea. Area about 77,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. The capital of the province is Sana, and other important towns are Mocha and Hosleidah, the coffee of the district finding its outlet at the former town. The chiaf products are coffee, lentils, wheat, grapes, and fruit, and the country is very fertile. See Arabia.

YEOMANRY.

The Yeomanry cavalry are raised and serve under the Act of 1804, and are governed by special regulations. Until a few years back the force was composed almost entirely of farmers, the commissions being held by the nobility and landed gentry. The farmer element is unfortunately by no means so prominent as it used to be, and in populous districts nent as it used to be, and in populous districts is being replaced by men who adopt soldiering because they like it, though the town-bred Yeomanry have not the character or value of their predecessors. The maintenance of the force depends largely upon the patronage of the gentry, and is thus locally subject to viciositudes. The expenditure upon the force in 98-9 is 277,000, divided thus regimental pay, the control of the c \$\frac{47,000}{647,000}\$, extra pay and allowances, \$\int_{26,000}\$; miscellaneous, \$\int_{110}\$. The expenditure upon the force in '97-8, was \$\int_{76,000}\$, the decrease being due to the smaller amount required for clothing and contingent allowances The force is organised in regiments, thirty-eight in number, and these again in brigades. The regiments are assembled annually for training for eight days. (See ed of for pay.) The force is liable to be called out for service in any part of Great Britain called out for service in any part of Great Britain case of threatened invasion or to suppress civil riots. A return issued in '98 giving particulars of the force, shows that on Jan 1st, '98, the enrolled strength was 10,467, as compared with 10,342 on Jan 1st, '97. At the inspection of '97 there were present 563 officers, g81 noncommissioned officers, including permanent staff, 188 trumpeters, and 7097 rank and file, making a total of 8829. The enrolled strength is 1424 below the establishment. Musketry Training The year '03 was the first in which an obligatory course was prescribed. On Jan. 1st, '07, the School of Instruction for Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry was abolished, and the work of instructing officers and non-commisand Volunteer Cavalry was abolished, and the work of instructing officers and non-commissioned officers of these forces was charged upon the regiments of regular cavalry, to which officers are to be attached during the period of squadron training **Teomany Oavalry Brigades**. The isolated situation of the Yeomanry regiments, which gave them no cohesion or plan of mobilisation as a fighting force, was long felt to be unsatisfactory; but force, was long felt to be unsatisfactory; but although something has been done to supply the want, the progress made has been so far inconsiderable. In '93 all the existing regiments made up into squadions of 100 members, or not less than 70 efficients, were formed into 18 brigades, with the exception of the Pembrokeshire Regiment, which, on mobilisation for home defence, was assigned to the Milford Haven defences Fifteen of the brigades were allotted in this scheme as divisional cavalry for the Home Defence Army, and the remaining three to the garrisons of Portsmouth, the Western District, and Dover and the South Coast defences.

and the South Coast defences.

Yonge, (Miss) Charlotte Mary, was b. at Otterbourne, Hants, in 23, and is a daughter of the late Mr. W. C. Yonge, of Otterbourne. Known chiefly by her novels and other books. She has also edited the Monthly Packet for thirty years. Her principal novels are: "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," and "Dove in the Eagle's Nest", and she has also published "Cameos of History of England," "Landmarks of History: Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern," a "History of Christian

Names and their Derivation," a "Life of Bishop Patteson," and various other historical and miscellaneous works. Address: Elderfield, Otterbourne.

York, Archbishop of. See under PERRAGE. York, H.R.H. George Frederick, Duke of, and son of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, just seventeen months after his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The two brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The two brothers were greatly attached to one another all through boyhood, and entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, 77. Two years were spent on the training ship Britannia, and then Prince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the Bacchante. In May '83 H.R.H. was made midshipman to the Canada, which was stationed on the North American which was stationed on the North-American coast. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, after passing his examinations with distinction, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat Thrush on the West Indian station. the gunboat the same on the West Indian station. He opened the Jamaica Industrial Exhibition during the same year, and in or was made commander. He visited Ireland in October, staying with the late Duke of Clarence in Dublin, but unfortunately contracted a dangerous fever while there. In '02, through the lamentable death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In May '04 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at 5t. James's Palace (July in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace (July 6th), and was a most brilliant ceremony, attended by all the members of the royal family, by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czarewitch. and other illustrious foreign guests. The University of Cambridge conferred their Hon. LL.D. degree on the Duke in June '94 A son, Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, was born to the royal pair (June 23rd, '94), a second son, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, on Dec. 14th, '95, and a daughter on April 25th, '97 During '98 H.R.H. for some time hoisted his pennant on the Crescent, attached to the Channel Squadron.

Young Men's Christian Association, The. which has for its object the spiritual, mental, social and physical well-being of young men, was founded in the year 1844, for the purpose of benefiting the young men in the various dry goods houses in the City of London, the President, Sir George Williams, being the chief instigator in its formation. The work rapidly took root, and increased in every direction, until there are at the present time 6415 centres scattered throughout the world, with a total membership of 511,200. In the United Kingdom there are 1240 centres, with 105,170 members; whilst in London there are 72 in the year '80, at a cost of £61,000. Sir George Williams is President. Secretaries, John H. Putterill, Clarence Hooper. Secretary of the National Council, Mr. W. H. Mills.

Young Men's Society, Church of England. See Church of England Young Men's

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour. In 1881 the first society was established by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., in the Congregational Church of which he was pastor, in Portland, Maine, U.S.A. The object of the Society is stated to be to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God. The growth of the Society has been phenomenal. The growth of the Society has been phenomenal. In four years there were 11,000 members, five years later 660,000. In '96, seventeen years after its origin, there were 54,101 societies (5575 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 3,252,000. The Society is inter-denominational, and has been adopted by every section of Protestants. The Readquarters in Great Britain are at the Sunday School Union. Offices, Ludgate Hill. London, E.C. gate Hill, London, E.C.

Young Women, Organisations for the Benefit of. The two principal organisations which exist in England for the benefit of young women are the Girls Friendly Society and the Young Women's Christian Association, although there are other societies which aid the work in their respective methods. The Young Women's Christian Association numbers about 500,000 young women among its members in all parts of the world. Members include those who belong to the Prayer Union, Associates, Working Members, and Hon. Associates. The subscription, exclusive of fees for Institute membership, is 15. per annum; but working members subscribe 2s. 6d., and hon. members 55 and upwards. There are numerous Institutes and Komes in London and provincial towns, also at many of the seaside resorts throughout the British Empire, besides many branches which hold meetings in villages, the charge for lodging in the London Homes being from 2s 6d. to 30s. per week, There is a Teachers' Department, a Nurses' Union, a Home for Barmaids, and some 20 other departments for meeting the special needs of young women. Freehold premises have been acquired at George Street, Hanover Square, as headquarters of the Association, and a hall to seat 500 has been erected. The Association has subscription, exclusive of fees for Institute soo has been erected. The Association has two excellent gymnasia at 26, George Street, and 14, Finsbury Square, E.C. the Preparation Home for workers. A World's Y.W.C.A. has recently been organised, for the union, development, and extension of Y.W.C.A.'s in all lands. Its office is at 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W., and the head offices for the "British National," "London," and "South of England and Wales" work are in the same building.—The Girls Friendly Seciety (Patron, the Queen; Vice-Patron, the Princess of Wales; Presidents, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York). It has for its object the banding together in one society of ladies (as associates), now 35,000 in number, girls and young women for mutual 500 has been erected. The Association has members; whilst in London there are 72 associations, with a roll of 13,860 members The chief associations in the Metropolis are Inche die 15,860 members of England and Wales "work are in the same building.—The Giris Friendly Seciety (Patron, located at Exeter Hall, Strand; 186, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; spand 60, Cornhill, E.C.; Stafford Roads, N.W.; 198, Upper Street, Islington, N.; 20, Hill Road, Wimbledon; 275, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.; 4, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, N.E.; and Conference Hall, Stratford, E. The headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. are in purity, dutifulness, thrift and fidelity, at Exeter Hall, Strand, which was purchased and adapted to the requirements of the work in 1287 places, and members (who number

150,055 from the age of 1s and upwards) are introduced from one branch to another wherever they may go. "Associates" must belong to the Church of England, but no such restriction applies to "members." Associates contribute annually not less than 2s. 6d., members not less than 6d. The organisation extends to various towns of Northern and

Central Europe, Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa, and Canada, and in the diocese or Gibraltar. Clubs, classes, homes of rest, registry offices and protected emigration form part of the scheme. See also University Settlements.

Yukon. See North-West Territories.

Zanzibar Protectorate, The, consists of the island of Zanzibar, area 625 sq. m., pop 150,000, and the island of Pemba, area, 360 sq. m., pop. 50,000. Capital, Zanzibar. The Sultan is Said Hamud bin Mahomed (q.v.), and a regular Government is constituted under and a regular Government is constituted under British control, exercised through the Consul-General. Slavery was abolished in April '97, but the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has since declared that the decree of abolition is a dead letter. Imports in '94, £1,197,681; exports, £1,096,240. The preducts are mainly cloves, which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world, chillies, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, grain, and wheat. Ivory, rubber, bides, and sum are also exported from rubber, hides, and gum are also exported from Zanzibar. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE, and DIPLOMATIC.

AFRICA PROTECTORATE, and DIPLOMATIC.

Zola, Emills, was b. 1840, in Paris. Ed. at the Lycée St. Louis, and began life at Messrs. Hachette's, the distinguished French publishing firm. He first appeared as a novelist in "Les Mystères de Marseilles." "Thérèse Raquin" further exhibited his remarkable power of critical analysis of human nature. "L'Assommoir," perhaps his most popular work, has gone through fifty editions. Author of "Nana," "Pot Bouille," "La Terre," "La Bète Humaine, "and other works. M. Zola was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Roseur in "88, and elected (April '91) President of the Society of Men of Letters. In '92 he published "La D'ebàcle," and "Docteur Pascal" in June 1893, and elected (April '91) President of the famous Rougon Macquart series of twenty volumes, and was dedicated to the memory of M. Zola's mother and to his wife. During '94 he published "Lourdes," a love-story, set in the scenery of the famous resort of French pilgrims. "Rome" followed in '96, and "Paris" in '97. During '97 and '98 he took up with

splendid courage the cause of Captain Dreyfus, whom he declared to have been illegally condemned, and was in consequence of his action prosecuted by order of the French Government, and condemned to imprisonment. For details see France, History, '98.

Zoological Society of London. The annual report of this Society, which was instituted in 1826 for the advancement of coology and animal physiology, stated that the number of Fellows physiology, stated that the number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, '98, was 3158. The number of visitors to the Gaidens in '97 was 717,755, as compared with 65,004 in '96. The number of animals in the Society's collection on Dec. 31st, '97, was 2585, of which '92 were mammals, 1362 birds, and 421 reptiles. The additions during '97 numbered 1508, of which 688 were presented, 278 purchased, 104 bred in the Gardens, 319 crecived on deposit, and 108 obtained in exchange. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from ofa.m till sunset and the Offices open from 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) m till sunset, and the Offices and Library from 10 a.m till 5 p.m., Saturdays roa.m till 2 p.m. President, Sir W H. Flower, K.C.B., LL.D. D.C.L., Sc.D.; Booretary, Mr. P. L. Sclater, M A., F.R.S. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W

Zululand lies to the north-east of Natal, of which it was till '98 a dependency, but of which it now forms an integral part. Area, which it now forms an integral part. Area, about 12,500 sq m.; pep. 181,000, including 1100 whites, it is well watered and capable of cultivation, with 140 miles of seaboard. St. Lucia Bay, the best harbour, was proclaimed British (1885). Gold and other minerals have been found in no inconsiderable quantities, but they have not been worked as yet. See BRITISH ENPIRE(table), NATAL and TRANSVAAL

Zuyder Zee Reclamation. See Engi-

A to a second OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Acrial Navigation An interesting experiment made by Mr. Spencer, aeronaut (Nov. 5th), demonstrated the perfect feasibility of atcering

Canada. Lord and Lady Minto arrived at Quebec (New. 12th), and ware met by Lord Aberdeen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and other Sir G. Baden-Powell (New. 20th).

ministers and high officials, and accorded a warm popular welcome.

Gape. As a result of the conference between the two parties, Mr. Schreiner said that an agreement had been come to, and the Redis-Braxil. President Campos Salles assumed office and delivered his inaugural address (Nov. 15th).

Crete. The Turkish Military Governor at Canea was notified by the Admirals that he must leave the island by the 15th with all the releave the island by the 15th with all the remaining Ottoman troops (Mov. 7th). Ismail Bey, Civil Governor-General, left the island (11th), and not a single Turkish soldier remained (14th). A thanksgiving service was held in the Orthodox Cathedral at Canea, and the call described to the description. need in the Orthodox Camedra as Canes, and the only drawback to the general rejoicing was that the Turkish flag was still kept flying on Government House. It was understood that Prince George of Greece would be appointed High Commissioner of the island under the Powers, but his formal appointment had not been notified by the 23rd

Diplomatic. Brasil. The Ministry has been reconstituted (Nov.) as follows: War, Senhor Mallet; Manne, Senhor Balthazar; Finance Senhor Martinho, Interior, Senhor Spitacio, Commerce and Industry, Senhor Severano, Foreign Affairs, Senhor Olynthio

Bonador. Correct as follows: Foreign Affairs, Rafiel de la Torre; Finance, Ricardo Valdiviedo Egypt. The Under-Sec. for Finance is Mr. Mitchell Innes.

Egypt and Malta. Lieut Gen. Sir Fiancis W Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., commanding the British troops in Egypt, appointed Governor of Malta (Nov. 19th).

France. The new Ambassador to Great

France. The new Amb Britain is M. Paul Cambon.

Egypt. Major Marchand and Captain Baratier left Cairo on their return journey to Fashoda (Nov. 13th). The route of withdrawal chosen was by way of the Blue Nile, Abyssinia, and libutil.

France. The Court of Cassation instructed the Minister for the Colonies (Nov. 15th) that Dreyfus should be informed as rapid has possible of the admissibility of the request for revision of his case, and that he should be asked to present his defence of French Guiana telegraphed that this had been done (18th). A commercial treaty with been done (18th). A commercial treaty with Italy was signed (Nov. 21st), by which each country conceded its minimum tariff to the other, except as to silk goods. More friendly relations between the two countries than had existed for some time were thus set up General Zurlinder (Nov. 24th) signed order for the court-martialling of Colonel Picquart for forger y and use of forged documents.

Indo China. A scheme for the construction of a railway system at a cost of about 200,00,000 fr was approved by the French Government (Nov 18th).

The November number or the

Labour Gasette contained a report on the working of the Conciliation Act, '96, which working of the Conditation Act, '96, which showed that since the passing of the Act action was taken by the Board of Trade, or invited, in 50 cases of dispute. In 11 cases the Board refused to take action, and one dispute was pending at the time of the report. Of the remaining 47 cases, 34 were settled, 6 were arranged between the parties, and in the other cases the action of the Dengriment failed to 7 cases the action of the Department failed to effect a settlement. The Federated Engineering

Employers reorganised themselves on a permanent basis, combining the local Associations with representation on a Central Board of forty members (President, Sir Andrew Noble, K.C.B.). A report on the Strikes and Lock-outs of '97 was issued by the Board of Trade. Literature. Odes in Contribution to the Song of Franch History (Constable), by George Meredith; The Island Race (Elkin Mathews), by Henry Newbolt; Verrese (Arnold), by Mrs: Holland; Poems (Longmans), by Miss Eva Gore-Booth; Idyls of Thought (Allen), by F. A. Homfray, Pitt: some chapters of his Life and Times (Longmans), by Lord Ashbourne. A Life of William Shakespeare (Smith, Elder), by Sidney Lee, editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography" Notes from a Diary in Asiatic Turkey (Arnold), by Lord Warkworth, M.P. London Local Government. The Con-

London Local Government. The Conference of Vestries and District Boards, to terence of Vestries and District Boards, to which invitations were issued by the Vestry of Islington, was held on Nov. 25th. It was pointed out that only 20 of the 42 Vestries and District Boards which constitute the Metropolis were invited to take part in the Westminster Conference of "Concurring Parishes," referred to in the article in the body of the book. The 22 uninvited Vestries and District Boards who take the article was a superscript of the part of the second of th who took no part in it represented a population of 1,838,877 and a rateable value of £11,076,777. It was therefore proposed by the Islington conference to give to every one of the 42 Vestries and District Boards which constitute Vestines and District Boards which constitute the County of London an opportunity of expressing its own opinion on the reform of the local government of London The Vestries of Battersea, Bethnal Green, Chelsea, Fulham, Hackney, Islington, Mile End Old Town, Rotherhithe, St George (Hanover Square), St George-in-the-East, St George the Martyr (Southwark), St. Luke, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Shoreditch, and Stoke Newington, and the District Boards of Holbonn, Limehouse, Lee, Poplar, St Giles', St. Olave's, St. Saviour's, the Strand, Wandsworth, and Whitechapel sent representatives to the Islington Conference They represented a population of ference They represented a population of 2,204,138, and a rateable value of £15,568,15a, out of the total population of 4,439,290, and the total rateable value of £31,557,711 of London.

Nigeria Intelligence was received (Nov. 24th), that on the 13th and 14th Nov. the troops of the Niger Company under the command of Lieut Wake attacked the rebel tribes at Isel-paima. The town was taken and destroyed after prolonged fighting. Lieuts. Wake and Williams were both slightly wounded.

Obituary
Fowler, Sir John, K.C.M.G., 1st Bart., the emment engineer (Nov. 20), 81 Grosvenor, Hon Norman de l'Aigle, M.P.

for Chester '59-74 (Nov. 21), 53

Montejo, Urbano, Consul-General of Spain in London (Nov. 19), 66

Queensland The trial of the former directors of the Queensland National Bank, on the Charge of Computers of the Spain Consultation of the Consultation o charge of conspiracy to defraud the shareholders and creditors of the bank and the public, concluded (Nov. 8th). The jury found the defend-

ants not guilty.

Rhodesia, South—An order in Council issued as a supplement to the Gasette (Nov. 25th) defines the limits of what in future will be known as Southern Rhodesia. Practically, the territory so defined comprises Mashonaland and Matabeleland.

San Salvador. A revolution displaced President Gutierrez (Nov. 10th) by General Regalado, and it was stated that the new President would withdraw the country from the United States of Central America.

Royal



Society

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

105, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.

Patrons.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

President.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE Education Committee of the Society earnestly appeal to clergymen and ministers of every religious denomination, to bring before their schools and congregations the claims of animals. To cultivate kindness of heart towards inferior creatures is to

prepare for the more easy introduction of Christianity.

The Committee are advised that the Fourth Sunday after Trinity is a suitable day for pleading the cause of the lower animal creation in the Church of England; because, (1) of the appropriateness of the Collect on that day, (2) in the Epistle to the Romans viii. 18, we shall read that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now; and (3) in the Gospel of Luke vi. 36, we shall read that we are commanded to be "merciful, as our Father also is merciful." Any time is suitable, however, and this remark applies particularly to Nonconformist Churches of all denominations, where it is desirable to plead the cause of the Society, which is neither sectarian nor political.

Upon this Institution, founded in 1824 (the only one having for its object the protection of dumb and defenceless animals), rests a heavy responsibility. It is earnestly and respectfully submitted, that it has in consequence a strong claim upon the benevolence of the humane and charitable.

The Committee respectfully appeal to the Public to extend a hearty assistance,—

I. By supplying early information to the Secretary of all acts of cruelty that have been witnessed.

II. By increasing the revenue of the Society by annual subscriptions, by donations, by testamentary gifts, and particularly by inducing their friends to become members.

Trained Officers are despatched to all parts of the Kingdom. Upwards of 7,500 convictions obtained annually.

The increased operations of the Society have drawn from the funds an amount vastly exceeding the yearly subscriptions. The Committee need much greater assistance, and unless such additional support be extended to them, this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer from insufficiency of means to carry out those inany urgent measures which every well-wisher of this Society has so deeply at heart. Remittances may be forwarded to

JOHN COLAM, Sacretary.

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The labour of other Charities is divided among many Associations; but this Charity stands alone—the Defender of the defenceless—without any assistant.

SUGGESTIONS TO PERSONS MAKING THEIR WILLS.

"I give and bequeath free of Legacy Duty,

unto the Treasurer for
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of the said Society."

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STREET BRADFORD - 49, WELL STREET STREET

AND AT BIRMINGHAM. HUDDERSFIELD, DUNDEE, ETC.

FINANCIAL POSITION, 1897.

Capital Subscribed £405.545 | Annual Income - over £225,000 Security to Insured over £500,000

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Gentlemen who can introduce sound business invited to communicate with

D. R. PATERSON, Manager and Secretary.

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Funds in Hand Claims Paid Annual Income

£4,500,000 £5,250,000

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Profits Increasing with Age of Policy. World-wide and Indisputable Policies. Free or Paid-up Policies. Protection against Accidental Lapsing. Surrender Values held for One Year.

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Compound Bonuses.

This Society was Established FIFTY-FIVE Years ago. and has since experienced an unbroken record of prosperity.

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New Schemes for Life Assurance.

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- 2. "CHILD'S EARLY ASSURANCE."
- 3. "SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES."
- 4. "THE FIVE PER CENT. POLICY."
- 5. "INCOMES FOR WIDOWS."

For different modes of Assurances, Prospectuses, and last Report, apply to

H. G. HOBSON, Actuary and Secretary.

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HEAD OFFICES:

45, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL. 73 to 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

RESULTS OF 1897.

Net Premium	18	•••	•••	•••	•••	£839,	970	
Profit-excluding Interes	st							£122,006
Interest on Investments	3					••		37,104
Dividends for Year		•••	•••	•••		•••		51,060
Added to Reserves	•			•••				100 ,05 0

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

		PREMIUMS.			PREMIUMS. RESERVE FU				
1877			£256,411		•••	£75,846	788	29 %	
1887	•••	•••	480,190		•••	424,583	2.6	88 %	
1897		•••	839,970	•••	•••	973,245	778	116%	

Applications for Agencies invited.

F. W. P. RUTTER,

Manager and Secretary.

IAS. ALLAN,

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ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL

£5,000,000.

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3, Mincing Lane, E C.

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The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and are very moderate in respect of all classes of Assurances.

Large Bonuses, including Interim Bonuses.

The Expenditure (including Commission) to be charged to the Life Department has been limited to 10 per cent. of the Life Premium Income.

Claims Paid Immediately after Proof of Death, Age, and Title.

The Alliance Policies are especially valuable, for they are whole-world and indisputable, and they carry important Guaranteed Privileges.

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DEATH DUTIES.—In order to enable the Owners of Property to make provision for payment of the ESTATE DUTY, Special Forms of Policies have been prepared, under which the Policy-moneys (or such portion thereof as may be required for the purpose) will be paid direct to the Inland Revenue Commissioners, without waiting for production of Probate. Full particulars will be forwarded on application.

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Chief Office: 63. THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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in London

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ONE HUNDRED AND FIGHTY-FIGHT YEARS.

It insures against loss or damage by fire, all kinds of property in Great Britain and Ireland, the Colonies, the United States of America, and most Foreign Countries.

Sum insured in 1897 exceeds

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

FIRE-LIFE-MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED . £2,500,000 | TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME . . Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policy Holders, £2,029,879. .. £1,600,000 TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED FOUR AND A HALF MILLIONS.

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NEV MANN

SECRETARY-HENRY MANN.

Secretary—Henry Mann.

Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World.

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Undoubted Security. Moderate Rates. Prompt and Liberal Settlements.

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EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE,

(FOUNDED 1762.)

SOCIETY.

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

Out of 100 Policies which became claims in the Year 1897 the Sum Assured and Bonuses together

In 1 case EXCEEDED FOUR TIMES

In 9 cases EXCEEDED THREE TIMES

In 38 cases EXCEEDED TWICE, and

In 56 cases, or three-fourths of the whole, EXCEEDED ONE-AND-A-HALF TIMES

THE ORIGINAL AMOUNT ASSURED.

Write for Particulars direct to H. W. MANLY, Actuary.

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The "OLD EQUITABLE" has never employed Agents, or paid Commission.

All profits go to the Assured. Over £2,000,000 has thus been saved to them.

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Income . . . £662,112. | Funds . . . £2,190,950. Claims Paid Exceed . . . £5,500,000.

New Life Assurance Options.

- (A) ORDINARY ASSURANCE, with option of applying the Bonus to make the Policy Payable during Life.
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- (C) *£1000 payable at Age 60, or £500 at Death if before Age 60, with options of
 - (1) £1485 at Death if occurring after Age 60; or
 - (2) An Annuity for Life after Age 60.

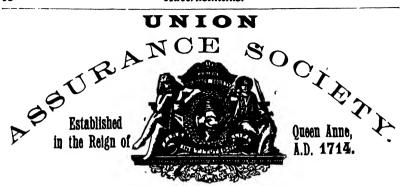
* Any smaller sum may be had in proportion.

Note. - Under Plan (C) Medical Examination is usually dispensed with.

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Head Office: 19, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.
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AND FIRE LIFE.

CHIMF OFFICE-81, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Chairman-STEPHEN SOAMES, Esq. Deputy-Chairman-CHARLES MORTIMER. Esq. Capital Subscribed ... £450,000 | Invested Funds Capital Paid-up ... 180,000 | Annual Income £3,200,000 900,000

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UTUAL (FOUNDED 1880)

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS 21 millions. For detailed list of Investments see Prospectus.

ANNUAL INCOME £300.000.

Policies World-Wide from Commencement. THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS IS DIVIDED AMONG THE MEMBERS.

GUARANTEED & PER CENT. INVESTMENT POLICIES.

"For the family man this is the beau-ideal system of Assurance."—Pall Mall Cazetta.

Apply for the New Prospectus to-

GEOFFREY MARKS, F.I.A., Actuary and Manager,

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

TOTAL FUNDS (at 31st Dec., 1897) - £13,558,989 INCOME (1897) - - - - 2,927,988

FIRE.—LIFE.—ENDOWMENTS.—ANNUITIES.

Life Department.

Policies free from vexatious conditions.
Claims Paid on proof of Death and Title.
Endowment Assurances.
Family Settlement Policies.
Threefold Option Policies, etc.
NINETY PER CENT. of the Profits in the
Life Department are reserved for distribu-

tion among the Assured on the Participating Scale. Next Division 31st Dec., 1900.

Fire Department.

Property of nearly every description, at home and abroad, insured at the Lowest Rates. Losses by Lightning, Damage by Explosion of Gas in buildings not forming part of any Gas Works, made good.

Annuities

Annuities of all kinds granted on the most favourable terms.

SECURITY, LIBERALITY, AND PROMPTITUDE

in settlement of claims are characteristics of this Company.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices:-

London: 61, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.; (West End Branch): 8, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W. Edinburgh: 64, PRINCES STREET; or any of the Company's Branches.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

For SEA, FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES. Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Funds in Hand - - - - - £4,400,000 Claims Paid - - - - - £38,000,000

FIRE.

INSURANCES ARE GRANTED AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on property of almost every description, at moderate rates

PRIVATE INSURANCES — Policies issued for Two Years and upwards are allowed a Liberal Discount.

LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.

LIFE.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF LIFE ASSURANCE:-

- RETTLEMENT WHOLE-LIFE POLICIES, by which an income of 5 per cent. per annum is guaranteed on the Sum Assured
- 2. PENSIONS FOR OLD AGE, returning all premiums with interest.
- 3. IMMEDIATE LIFE ASSURANCE WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.
- 4. OPTIONAL ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
- 5. LOANS ON REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS carried out with despatch.

Apply for Full Prospectus to

H. R. HANDOOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE FIRE OUNTY

50. REGENT STREET, W., and 14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON (FOUNDED 1807).

The Distinguishing Feature of this Office is THE RETURN SYSTEM

On Ordinary Insurances, under which Policy-holders who have been insured for Seven years and who continue insured—whether under an Annual or Septennial Policy—become entitled to a RETURN OF 25 PER CENT. of the Premiums they have paid duripg each Seven Years, provided no loss has arisen under their Policies in that Period.

Returns, nor are the Returns given on amounts which, being in excess of its own holding, are not retained by the Office.

policies may be effected or transferred without any extra expenses.

G. W. STEVENS,
B. E. RATLIFFE,

Joint Secretaries.

PROVIDENT OFFICE LIFE

FOUNDED 1806. 50. REGENT STREET, LONDON. City Branch: 14, CORNHILL, E.C.

Results of Quinquennial Ya'uation, December 31st. 1897. £621.191 Surplus of Assets over Liabilities, upon 3 per cent. basis Actual Cash alloted to Policyholders £312,583 (Yielding Reversionary Bonuses of £482,605) Shareholders' Portion only £9,007 Sum carried forward to next Division of Profits £299,601 All with Profit Policies issued since 1892 received a Compound Bonus of 27s. per cent. on the Sum Assured for each Premium paid.

Further Information on Application. CHARLES STEVENS, Actuary and Secretary.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843. Enrolled by Act of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICE:

ST. ANDREW ST., HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Profits Divided among the Perfect Security to the Assured. Policyholders only. No Shareholders. Free Policies. Reversionary and Cash Surrender Values, etc. Bonnses.

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures:-ACCUMULATED RESERVE FUND exceeds . £1,400,000 INSURANCE CLAIMS AND GRANTS PAID (since Society's Establishment) .. £3,610,000 £230,000 CLAIMS AND GRANTS PAID during year 1898 exceeds . ANNUAL INCOME exceeds ... £645,000 £125,000 GROSS SAVING for 1808 exceeds ... CASH BONUSES PAID during 1898 exceeds ... #40,000

N.B.—Wanted, Collectors and Canvassers. Energetic men who will devote the whole or part of their time will be allowed liberal terms.

Prospectuses, Reports, and all information can be obtained on application to any of the

Society's Offices.

ARTHUR, HENRI, Secretary.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.

Every Description of LIFE ASSURANCE

and ANNUITY BUSINESS transacted.

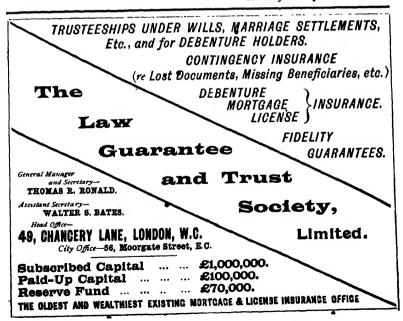
REVERSIONS PURCHASED.

Invested Funds, £30,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application to the Secretary

Ioint General Managers—T. C. DEWEY, W. HUGHES, and F. FISHER.

Secretary-W. J. LANCASTER.



LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 114. CHANCERY LANE. LONDON.

TRUSTEES.

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The Right Hon Viscount Knutsford, G.C.E G

The Right Hon. Lord Ludlow

The Right Hon. Lord Hobbuse, E.C S I

The Hon Mr Justice Kekewich.

Sir William James Farrer.

Sir Richard Richolson.

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The Right Hon Lord Hobhouse, K C S I, Bruton Street
John Gwynne James, Esq. Hereford
Charles Plumptre Johnson, 1894, New S pure, Luncon's
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John Mozon Clabon, Esq., Great George Street

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George Rooper, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields

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William Melmoth Walters, Esj., New Square, Lincoln's

Inn

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ST. Henry Arthur White, Great Marlborough Street.
Edward Hugh Whitehead, Esq. Spring Gardens
Edmund Trevor Lloyd Williams, Esq. Clements Inn
Romer Williams, Esq., Norfolk House, Thames Embank-

William Williams, Esq , Lincoln's Inn Fields.

AUDITORS

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ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR Edward Street, Esq , King's Bench Walk William Tanner Neve, Esq., Cranbrook Charles Robert Roberts West, Esq., New Inn.

SOLICITOR BANKERS

William Sidney Harrison, Esq , Bedford Row William John Vine, Assistant Secretary

Messrs Coutte & Co. George William Bell, Secretary

THE CAPITAL, amounting to FIVI MILLIONS, was fully subscribed before the Society commenced business in 1845, and the shares are now held by a body of Sharcholders, comprising some of the highest and most influential members of the Legal profession. The success which has attended the operations of the Society founded on its strong financial position, the eligible character of the risks constituting the bulk of its business, and the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are met

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1828.

Office:--187, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ASSETS ON THE 31st DEC. 1897 INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1897

£4,972,765 £509,646

Participating Policies hereafter effected share in 90 per cent. of the total divisible surplus, instead of in 80 per cent. only as has hitherto been the case.

EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS DURING INCAPACITY ARISING FROM ACCIDENT OR BODILY OR MENTAL DISORDER.

In order to meet the requirements of professional men and others whose incomes depend upon their ability to pursue their occupations, the Society has introduced a Scheme of Life Assurance carrying the above privilege in addition to those incorporated in the Society's ordinary policy form. The scheme has recently been extended up to age 65 to Whole-Life Policies at uniform premiums.

For Prospectus and any further information apply to the MANAGER, Law Life Assurance Society, 187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital One Million. Paid-up Capital and Reserve £127,000.

Head Office: 5, LOTHBURY BANK, LONDON, E.C., with Branches throughout the United Kingdom.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

H. FOSTER CUTLER, Manager and Secretary.

LAW UNION & CROWN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1825.

Chief Office: 126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C. . Branch Offices:

CITY—33. Clement's Lane, Lombard St. E.C.
GLASGOW—157. West George Street
DUBLIN—46 and 47. Dame Street
LIVERPOOL—C7. Exchange Buildings.
BRISTOL—Law Union and Crown Insurance Buildings, Clare Street.

Financial Dosition:

£4,160,000 £610,000

The Total Funds in Hand Exceed The Annual Income Exceeds

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, the EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE PROFITS and the PECULIARLY LIBERAL CONDITIONS of the LAW UNION AND CROWN LIFE POLICIES are not to be found in combination elsewhere.

The last two Quinquennial Bonuses have been at the rate of £2 per £100 per annum on Sums assured and previous Bonuses.

SECURED OPTION POLICIES.

These offer a combination of advantages which is unique, and includes a Tontine Bonus, a Guaranteed 5 per cent Investment for Twenty Years, with subsequent Return of Capital, valuable Options at Fixed Dates, and Remission of Premiums in event of incapacity from business. Full particulars on application.

ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE.

Business done in these departments at Moderate Premiums and on Liberal Ferms
Discount to Life Assurers on Accident Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Moderate Premiums. Prompt and Liberal Loss Settlements. Absolute Security. A. MACKAY, General Manager. 126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W C.

CLAIM PAID, 1898.

A POLICY effected in 1851 for £600 had, at death of Assured in 1897. by the addition of Bonuses, increased to £1,523 11s.

BEING MORE THAN 21 TIMES THE ORIGINAL SUM ASSURED.

UITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. 18. LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

Accumulated Funds exceed £3,200,000. Full information on application to A. F. BURRIDGE, Actuary and Secretary.

The Law Investment and Insurance Corporation,

Chief Office—9, Serle St., Lincoln's Inn, LONDON, W.C.

MODEL POLICIES Issued

(Free from vexatious conditions)

COVERING ACCIDENTS of all kinds (including FEVERS).

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

BURGLARY, CASUALTY, and LICENSE INSURANCE.

GUARANTEES of all descriptions.

Send for Prospectus.

Applications for Agency invited.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE 'CORPORATION, LTD.

84 & 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Chairman-LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

CAPITAL (fully subscribed) . SECURITY for Policyholders . £750,000 £959.641

(including £150,000 Capital paid-up; £600,000 Uncalled; and £209,641 Reserves).

EMPLOYERS.

The Policies of this Corporation undertake all Liabilities of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897; Employers' Liability Act, 1880; and at Common Law for all accidents happening, during the period of insurance, however protracted the disablement may be.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

The Security of the Corporation is accepted by the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY, QUEEN'S BENCH, AND PROBATE DIVISIONS, the Masters in Lunacy, the Local Government Board, the Board of Trade, the Board of Agriculture, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the Commissioners of Customs, the Postmaster-General, the County Councils, the Corporation of the City of London, Vestries, and other Public Bodies.

GENERAL ACCIDENTS.

S. STANLEY BROWN, General Manager.

The Provident Clerks' Guarantee & Accident Offices, 61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GUARANTEES FOR FIDELITY,

ACCIDENT INSURANCE,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, and WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION ACT INSURANCES.

Full Information, Forms, etc., on application to HERBERT B. BRAIN, Secretary.

The OCKAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION,

LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1871:

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		. £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		£421,200
RESERVES (31st December, 1897)		£327,477
INCOME for 1897		£348,413

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HEWITT, Esq., J.P. (Chairman), 9, Queen's Gate, S.W. J. R. BOYSON, Esq., Director of the Standard Life Office. Sir Clarence Smith, 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. The Hon Randolph Stewart, 74, Eccleston Square, S.W. Arthur K. Thompson, Esq., Mapledean, Redhill.

The OCEAN CORPORATION offers to *EMPLOYERS* the protection of its large resources against their hability under the **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT**, 1897, the Act of 1880, and Common Law.

The "COMBINED" Policy of the Ocean Accident Corporation insures against ACCIDENTS and INFECTIOUS DISEASES, is WORLD-WIDE as to Travel, and provides an ANNUITY.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.
BURGLARY INSURANCE.
SICKNESS INSURANCE.
MORTGAGE INSURANCE.
SICKNESS INSURANCE.
INDEMNITY (3rd PARTY) INSURANCE.

Representatives of Fire and Life Companies are invited to act for this Corporation, the LARGEST, WEALTHIEST, and MOST POPULAR of the Accident Companies.

Head Office: 40-44, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

West-End Branch-11, PALL MALL, S.W.
Law Courts Branch-31, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, .W.C.
RICHARD J. PAULL. General Manager and Secretary.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

Founded 1797.

Head Office:-SURREY STREET, NORWICH.

London Offices: 50, FLEET STREET, E.C.; 71 and 72, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.; 195, PICCADILLY, W.; and 1, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Amount Insured - - - - - £350,000,000.

Losses Paid - - - - - - £12,950,000.

Premium Income = - - - - £887,000.

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches, and Agencies.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID, OVER TWENTY MILLIONS STERLING.

Accumulated Funds exceed . £3,500,000. Annual New Business exceeds £1,500,000. Bonuses Declared exceed . . . £500,000. Annual Income exceeds . . . £500,000

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

HEAD OFFICE - - NORWICH.

LONDON OFFICES—50, Fleet Street, EC; 71 & 72, King William Street, E.C.; 195, Piccadilly; 1, Victoria Street, S.W.; and 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANGE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Invested Funds exceed

£1,250,000

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

SPECIAL ENDOWMENT SCHEME, combining a FAMILY PROVISION with a GOOD INVESTMENT, or a PENSION FOR LIFE. This scheme offers special advantages to those who are desirous of creating a fund available in later years.

ILLUSTRATION:—Sum Assured £1,000, payable at age 60, or earlier in the event of death. Annual Premium at age 25, £25 9s. 24 Total Premiums paid in 35 years would amount to £891 os. 10d.

Estimated Results on attaining age 60.

A CASH PAYMENT OF £1,525 0 0; or AN ANNUITY OF 140 0 0; or A FREE PAID-UP POLICY FOR 2,180 0 0.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS OF SPECIAL SCHEME.

CHIEF OFFICES-66 AND 67, CORNHILL, E.C.

WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH, General Manager.

The LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - THREE MILLIONS.

Paid-up Capital and Funds, as at Dec. 31st, 1897. . £1,639,863

Head Office: EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

London Office: 14, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. West-End Office: 18, REGENT STREET, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W. Indisputable World-wide Life Policies. No Restrictions. Fire Insurances in all parts of the World.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE at Moderate Rates on the Merits of each Case.

DIGBY JOHNSON, General Manager. | CHARLES POVAH, Sub-Manager.

The Manchester Fire Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1824,

CAPITAL - - - £2,000,000

Head Office: 98, KING STREET, MANCHESTER. London Office: 96, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

LAW COURTS BRANCH: THE CLOCK HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND.

WEST END BRANCH: 13A, PALL MALL, S.W.

MERCANTILE BRANCH: 14, MINCING LANE, E.C.

Moderate Rates of Premium.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
WILLIAM LEWIS, Manager and Secretary.

THE . . .

ESTABLISHED 1886.

LIVERPOOL

EQUITABLE RATES.
MODERATE EXPENSES.

AND LONDON

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, £9,575,842. AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE.

LIFE.

ENDOWMENTS.

ANNUITIES.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on most favourable terms.

LIFE BONUSES LARGE, either in Cash or Additions to Sum Assured.

LIFE POLICYHOLDERS may so insure as to Participate in NINE-TENTHS

OF THE PROFITS of their Class.

Applications for Agencies invited.

HEAD OFFICES !-

LIVERPOOL: 1, Dale Street. LONDON: Cornhill and Charing Cross.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE AND ANNUITIES. AND Established 74 Years.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Accumulated Fund, £1,149,216.

Subscribed Capital, 2500,000. Annual Income, 2537,006.

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK, and 82, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Trustees.

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The Right Hon Lord WENI OCK, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

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JOHN F. TAYLOR, Esq., Holly Bank House, York,
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JAS. HAMILTON, Resident Secretary, LONDON

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Surveys free of charge. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas and Lightning made good. Rent of Buildings can be Insured. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death With Profits. £ 19 s d. 7 1 2 15 11 3 4 9 3 16 4

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The following are some of the advantages offered — Immediate Payment of Claims World-wide Freedom of Travel, etc

world-wide Freedom of Fraver, etc Policies Indisputable Free Right of Resival of Lapsed Policies within Six Months Fixed and I theral Surrender Values Full Surrender Value automatically placed to Assured's credit. Right to Intermediate Bonus

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them

Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

New Endowment Scheme. With Deferred Bonus rates per £100 at Death or 60. £ s 2 3 6 9

THE

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Head Office: 67, KING STREET, MANCHESTER. ESTABLISHED 1859.

Subscribed Capital -

- £375,000.

ENGINES INSURED BOILERS AND INSPECTED. AND Employers insured against claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act, Employers' Liability Act, and at Common Law

INDIVIDUAL ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Upwards of 40,000 Boilers and Engines under Supervision.
J. F. L. CROSLAND, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Chief Engineer.
EDWARD HADFIELD, Secretary.
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

BRITISH WORKMAN'S ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

ANNUAL INCOME. £625,000.

Established 1866.

PAID IN CLAIMS. £2,200,000

THE LIBERAL POLICY PURSUED, the equitable rates offered, the promptitude with which all claims are met, and the generous treatment of those who, in times of adversity, find it inconvenient or impossible to continue their payments, have secured for the British Workman's and General Assurance Company a measure of public support hardly equalled in the annals of Life Assurance.

Over £81,000 added to FUNDS last Year.

THE PREMIUM RATES will be found to be most liberal, having regard to the advantages offered. THE POLICIES

are free from objectionable conditions and irgitating restrictions.

Chief Offices-BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Established 1882.

Head Office: BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.
London Office: 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are, or have been, "Friends"; and to others also who are of Quaker descent, or are related to Friends by ties of kinship or marriage,

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY,

JOHN BELL TENNANT.

London Branch Manager

Secretary and Actuary.

Wesleyan & General Assurance Society

EMPOWERD BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CHIEF OFFICES:—BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON BRANCH OFFICE:—18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

Accumulated Funds exceed £400,000. Total Claims Paid exceed TWO MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

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R. ALDINGTON HUNT, F.S.S., A.I.A., General Manager.

ADMIRALTY CHARTS. The Latest Editions of Charts, Plans, and Salling Directions, Published by the Admiralty,

D. POTTER.

AGENT for the Sale of the Admiralty Charts, by appointment of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and

NAUTICAL PUBLISHER,

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NOTICE.—For the early information and convenience of Shipowners, Captains, and others, ALL NEW ADMIRALTY CHARTS that may be published from time to time are noted every Monday in the "SHIPPING GAZETTE AND LLOYD'S LIST," on page 7; in the "SHIPPING GAZETTE AND LLOYD'S LIST WERKLY SUMMARY" every Friday, on page 1; in the "LLOYD'S WERKLY SHIPPING INDEX" every Friday, on page 3 of Cover; in "THE SYEEN AND SHIPPING "(Illustrated), and "THE SHIPPING WORLD '(weekly) The new and corrected Admiralty Charts are also noted in the following Monthly Journals —"THE NAUTICAL MAGAZINE," "THE GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL." "THE STEAMSHIP," "THE MARINEK," "THE MARINEK," "THE GEOGRAPHICAL Charts can be obtained by applying to J. D POTTER.



NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,

LIMITED,

35, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325. Paid-up, £846,665. Reserve Fund, £460,000.

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Quintin Hogg, Esq. Archibald Cameron Norman, Esq. John Francis Ogilvy, Esq. Augustus Sillem, Esq.

Manager—Charles Henry Hutchins, Esq. Sub-Manager—Lewis Beaumont, Esq.

Secretary—CHARLES WOOLLEY, Esq. Auditors—James Morton Bell, Esq.

JOSEPH GURNEY FOWLER, Esq. (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.)

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Approved Mercantile Bills Discounted.

Loans granted upon Negotiable Securities.

Money received on Deposit, at Call, and Short Notice at the Current Market Rates, and for longer periods upon terms to be specially agreed upom

Investments in and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected.

PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Head and Registered Office:—4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address-" PLUTUS." LONDON. With which are incorporated:

THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C. THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LIMITED, 52, Threadneedle Street, E.C., and Manchester. FULLER, RANBURY, NIX, & CO., 77, Lombard Street, E.C.; and SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, BART. & CO., 1, Cavendish Square, W.

Authorised and Issued £4,850,000. | Paid up £1,370,000, | Reserve Fund £1,370,000.

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EDWARD BANBURY, Esq. ALFRED CREWDSON, Esq. THOMAS H. DIXON, Esq. John Dun, Esq. N. ffarington Eckbrsley, Esq

DIRECTORS. LORD FARQUHAR, ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Esq. Sir Thomas G. Frost. Sir David Gambi F, Bart , C.B Sir John James Harwood. EMIL HEINEMANN, Esq. ALFRED HEWLETT, Esq.

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JOHN DUN, Director and General Manager.
R. W. WHALLEY, Assist. General Manager.
E. D. HYATT, Secretary,
T. H. P. MYLECHREEST, Superintendent of Branches.
JOHN A. CHADWICK, Accommentant.

H. T. HORN, Manager.

THREADNEEDLE
W. H. HAWORTH, Manager.

LANE OFFICE.
F. W. INGALL, Assistant Manager.

STREET OFFICE.
J. O. VENFRIS, Sub-Manager.

METROPOLITAN

METROPOLITE
LOMBARD ST. (late Kuller, Banbury, Nix & Co.)
Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., & Co. (Branch, 1,
Cavendish Square, W).
Battersea, 30, Victoria Rd., Battersea Pk, S. W.
Bloomsbury, 131, High Holborn, W C
Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
Camden Town, 164 & 166, High Street, N W.
Charing Cross, 9 & 10, 5t. Martin's Place, W C.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.
Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.
Cobham, Surrey.
Earl's Court, 201, Earl's Court Road, S.W.

BRANCHES. Finsbury, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C. Highgate, 2, Grand Parade. Kensingtor, 88 and 90, High Street, W. Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W. Kilburn, 74, High Koad, N. W.
Kingston-op-Thames.
Notting Hifl, 74, High Street, W.
Regent Street, 229, Regent Street, W.
Stratford, 415, High Street, E.
Streatham, 138, High Road, S.W.
Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
Woodford, Essex.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
City Office, Cook Street KANOHESTER: City Office, 84, King Street. LIVERPOOL: City Office, Cook Street

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

(Formerly The London & Midland Bank, Ld., with which is amalgamated The City Bank, Ld.) CAPITAL £12,000,000.

(Further particulars as to Capital are not forthcoming at the time of going to Press.)

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JOHN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, ESG.
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SIR JOSEPH CROSLAND
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Harry Heaton, Esq., Birmingham.
Alex. Lawrie, Esq.
Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G., M.P.
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Edward J. Morris, Secretary.

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Islington

St. Luke's

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Chester Road Corn Exchange Deansgate Market Street

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Etc., etc., etc.

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Ourrent Accounts conducted on the terms usual with Banks in London and the Country respectively. Deposits, at Notice, of f ro and upwards received, and interest allowed thereon at the rate advertised by the Bank from time to time. Purchases and Sales of Stock effected, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued, Dividends received, and Coupons collected footcustomers. Every description of Banking business transacted.

LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000-Paid-up Capital, £2,800,000-Rest or Surplus Fund, £1,600,000.

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HENRY GOSCHEN, ESQ
FERDINAND MARSHALL HUTH,
ESQ
THARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, ESQ.
HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, ESQ.

MANAGERS.

41, Lothbury, E C
41, Lothbury, E C
1, St. James's Square, S.W. H SMITH.
T J RUSSELL.
W. D. NICHOLS.

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BRANGHES:

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BLOOMSBURY
BOW MOAD
BRIXEN
FAILEN
HAMPSTEN
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HOLBORN CIRCUS
HORNSEY
ISLINGTON
KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
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MARYLEBONE
MINCING LANE
OLD STREET
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TEMPLE BAR
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD
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WEST MARYLEBONE
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28, Victoria Parade, Balham Hull, S.W.

133, Westbourne Groce, W.

29, I bury Street, S.W. (Corner of Eccleston Street).

14, High Holborn, W.

150, High Holborn, W.

150, High Holborn, W.

150, High Street, Whitchapel, E.

150, High Street, Whitchapel, E.

150, High Street, Whitchapel, E.

160, High Street, Whitchapel, E.

17, & 70 King Street West

160, High Street, Whitchapel, E.

18, Ustradige, Road, I almg. W. (opposite the Public Library), J. E. Dawy, T. & F. Revis, C. Tali Fireld, D.

18, Bank Buildings, Herne Hill, S.T.

18, Broadswa, Crouch Find, Hornsey.

19, Broadswa, Crouch Find, Hornsey.

20, & 20, High Street, Couchington, N.

20, & 20, High Street, Kensington, N.

21, Broadswa, Crouch Find, Hornsey.

22, Hank Street, Kensington, W.

23, High Road, Kulburn, N.

24, & 40, High Hord, Kensington, W.

24, Winchmister Bridge Road, S.1

25, Hard Schurchyard, I. (Corner of Beiners Street).

25, St Paul's Churchyard, I. (Corner of Beiners Street).

25, St Paul's Churchyard, I. (Corner of Beiners Street).

26, Borough High Road, S.W.

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24, & 46, Hampstead Road, N.W.

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26, Herbits.

27, Strand, W.

28, Harewood Place, N. W. (near of Central Rly Station).

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SECRETARY-A. E. MANN.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES-H. L. RUTTER.

SECRETARY—A. E. MANN.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES—H. L. RUTTER.

The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is £14,000,000, in 140,000 Shares of £100 each, held by upwards of \$.800

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LONDON, November, 1898.

A. E. MANN, Secretary

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, AND REGISTERED 19TH AUGUST, 1895.

Head Office: 1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, London, E.C. Johannesburg, South African Republic. Paris, 11 bis, Boulevard Haussmann.

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The Bank transacts a General Banking Business in connection with South Africa. Deals in Documentary and other Drafts, and issues Letters of Credit, Drafts, and Telegraphic Transfers upon its Branch in Johannesburg, as well as upon its Agencies in the South African Republic, in the Orange Free State, in the Cape Colony, and in Natal.

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ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,008. Reserve Funds, 2750,000. Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,000,000.

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Deposits of money are received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY,

35. FINSBURY SQUARE.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom.

Patron: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Treasurer—John Norbury, Esq.

The patients (numbering about 10,000) are of both sexes and all ages, from children of a month old to adults over 95.

Over HALF A MILLION (538,300) patients have been relieved since the formation of the Charity.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS are GREATLY NEEDED to meet the increasing demands on the Charity. Premises recently enlarged, providing, inter alia, a separate entrance, waiting-room, and female attendant for female patients.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS and BEQUESTS will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, LLOYD'S BANK (Limited), 72, Lombard Street; and by the Secretary at the Institution.

N.B.—Patients are relieved IN AND FROM ALL PARTS of the UNITED KINGDOM and the COLONIES.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Secretary.

TEMPORARY

BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

PATRON · HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President: His Grace the Duke of Portland.

Treasurer · Sir Geo. S. Meason, J.P.

Established to give temporary shelter and food to the thousands of dogs cast homeless and friendless upon the streets of London, thus removing a serious nuisance and a source of danger; to restore lost dogs to their owners; to provide good homes for deserted animals, where they will be well cared for; to provide a merciul and painless death for those that are old, injured, diseased, or dangerous. Upwards of 230,000 dogs have been received during the past ten years.

The Home has no subsidy from any Public Body, but received the past ten years. Contributions are urgently needed, and will be gratefully received by

HENRY J. WARD, Secretary.

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RFIJEF AND MATERNITY: SOCIETIES: INDUSTRIAL TRAINING HOMES: REFUGES FOR THE DESERVING HOMELESS POOR: GOSPEL MISSION SERVICES for Men. Women. and Children.

The Benefits this Charity dispenses exceed 3,500 weekly.

The Committee Earnestly Appeal for Contributions. £4,500 needed annually to maintain the work.

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FORMED IN 1792.

ITS present sphere of Labour embraces, in Asia—Continental India and the Island of Ceylon and Northern China; in Africa—the Upper and Lower Districts of the Basin of the Congo River; in Europe—France and Italy; and in the West Indies—Trinidad, the Bahamas, San Domingo, and Turk's Islands. It also supports the Calabar Institution for Training Native Agency in the Island of Jamaica. It has 148 Missionaries, 402 Evangelists, and 792 Mission Stations, in connection with which there are 19,225 Church Members, and a much larger number of adherents.

Income for the year 1897-98, £78,546 6s. 9d.; expenditure, £78,992 15s. 1d.

Treasurer-W. R. RICKETT, Esq.

General Secretary-

ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq., F.R.A.S., to whom all remittances should be made.

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Office-

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LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY: SECOND CENTURY OF WORK.

HEADQUARTERS: 14, BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THIS Society, founded in September 1795, by a number of Episcopalians, Presby terians, and Congregationalists, on a broad and catholic basis, from which it has never departed, has completed its first and entered upon its second century of worl among the heathen and unenlightened races of the earth.

The Society has had the honour of sending out more than a Thousand Missionaries not reckoning their wives; among them such distinguished men as John Williams, Moffat Livingstone, Morrison (the first Protestant Missionary to China), Medhurst, Ellis Mullens, Gilmour of Mongolia, and Dr. Mackenze of Tientsin.

Its chief Fields of Labour are: China, from twelve chief centres; North India, th Madras Presidency and Travancore; Madagascar; South Africa; Central Africa Polynesia; and New Guinea.

It has on its present staff 261 Missionaries, 22 of whom are qualified Medical Missionaries; and 924 Native Ordained Pastors and Evangelists; 2,808 other Nativ Helpers; 55,541 Church Members; 156,982 Native Adherents; 1167 Schools; 52,71 Scholars; 23 Hospitals, in which 120,244 patients were treated during 1897. The Madagascar statistics are omitted.

Donations are earnestly solicited, and may be made payable to

REV. A. N. JOHNSON, M.A., 14, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.

3CHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.

ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

Founded 1799.

Junior Branch School-LINDEN LODGE, WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.

Patron: HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Treasurer: COLONEL B. T. BOSANQUET.

Chaplain and Secretary: REV. ST. CLARE HILL, M A.

HIS SCHOOL receives 200 Blind Pupils, between the ages of 7 and 25. They are maintained and clothed FREE OF COST, for a period of Six Years, during which they arn to Read and Write, receive Religious and general Instruction, and are taught a rade. A few showing real talent are trained to become Organists.

FORMS FOR ADMISSION may be obtained from the Secretary, at the School.

THE BRANCH is for the reception of 40 Pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to educated for admission into the Parent School

A WORKSHOP has been established for Adults at St. George's, in which they anufacture Mats, Baskets, Brushes, etc.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited in aid of the tension of the Charity, which may also be assisted by the purchase of Goods made by e Blind Pupils. Life Subscription, £10 10s. Annual, £1 1s. All Cheques and P.O. rders should be made payable to the Rev. Sr. CLARE HILL, and crossed "

FORM OF BEQUEST.
"I give to the School for the Indicent Blind, St. George's Circus, London, S.E., the sum of to be paid, free of Legacy Duty, out of such part of my Estate as I may lawfully bequeath Charitable purposes, as soon after my decease as may be possible

THE

PENSION SOCIETY. ROYAL BLIND

Datron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.

Donorary Secretaries: Messrs. GEORGE POCOCK and PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from

h to 2005, per month.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.
In addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every in addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every citon by rotation. Others are nominated from time to time to receive the "Thomas Pocock" d'ajames Templeton Wood" Memorial Pensions
To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good character, and receipt of an income not exceeding £30 if single, and £30 if married.

The receipt of naviar relief is not a discussibilitation.

receipt of an income not exceeding an irraingle, and and it married.

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Applications must be made on the printed form provided by the Society.

Applications must be made on the printed form provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every ction, and the multiples thereof in proportion.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life for a current 25th formathed.

the payment of a segacy to the osciety content upon each executor the privilege of one bile te for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts, and all information, will be forwarded on

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, by Messrs. Barclay & Co.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., Treasurer and Chairman of Committee. W. ELLIOTT TERRY, Secretary.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Nearly Five Thousand

Orphan or Waif Children are always being

MAINTAINED, EDUCATED and TAUGHT TRADES in

"DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES."

"Christian, Protestant and Evangelical, but not Sectarian," is the religious motto of the Institutions. The work is supported by all sections of Christendom. In their operations all Evangelical Christians may, and do, join hands.

Applications for urgent cases are received at any hour of the day or night.

Destitute Children of any age or creed, of either sex and of any nationality, are eligible. Deaf or Dumb, Blind or Crippled Children, or those Diseased and already Given Over to Death, are, if destitute, always eligible.

The most searching inquiry is made into every application, but NO REALLY DESTITUTE BOY OR GIRL IS EVER REJECTED. Each case is determined solely upon its merits, without election and without the intervention of wealthy patrons.

Over **35,000** children have been received since 1866. From **50** to **60** Fresh Cases are admitted weekly during the winter months.

About 1500 Young Children are now Boarded Out in rural districts, under careful supervision.

Technical training in some one of the **fourteen** handicrafts carried on in the Homes is given to every **Lad** capable of receiving it.

All the Gipls are brought up in Cottages on the family system, and carefully instructed in the various branches of Domestic Service.

10,013 Trained and Tested Children have already been placed out in the Colonies. Of these 98 per cent, have been successful.

Four Lodging Houses and a Night Refuge open in the Metropolis, and Nine "Ever Open Doors" in Provincial Towns, are accessible throughout all hours of the day and night to homeless "Waifs and Strays" seeking temporary shelter.

These Homes actively co-operate with the **N.S.P.C.C.**, and receive **freely** and **at once** all destitute cases recommended by that Society or any of its Branches all over the Kingdom.

In all, these Institutions now comprise 86 distinct Homes, dealing with every age and class of destitute and needy childhood, and 24 Mission Branches.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR GOOD AND MAINTENANCE.

Donations and Subscriptions gratefully received by the Treasurer, WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.; by the Chairman of Committee, Howard Williams, Esq.; by the Founder and Director, Dr. Thos. J. Barnardo; or by the Bankers, London and South-Western Bank, and Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale & Co.

JOHN ODLING, Secretary.

Offices: 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

[For further particulars, see Article "BARNARDO'S HOMES" (under letter B)
in Mazell's Annual.]

HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS,

FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY, KENT.

Datrons.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE & PRINCESS OF WALES.

Vice=Dresidents.

The Duke of Argyll, K.G.
The Marquis of Zetland, K.T.
The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.
The Earl of Stanhope.
The Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.Go
Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, G.C.B.
The Lord Bishop of Ripon, D.D.,
The Lord Herschell, G.C.B.
The Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T.

Sir George Newnes, Bart.
Sir W. II. Wills, Bart, M.P.
The Ven. the Archdeacon of London.
Rev. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D.
J. Passmore Edwards, Esq.
George Hanbury, Esq.
Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
Robert T. Turnbull, Esq.

These Homes were the first to abandon the discredited Barrack System, to secure Family Life for the Boys.

THE COTTAGE HOMES AT FARNINGHAM are for 330 Boys, who are Homeless and Destitute. They are placed in families of 30 each, with a Father and Mother to take care of them. They are fed, clothed, and educated, and receive careful, moral, and religious training.

They are taught to be industrious, by being employed in Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentering, Printing, Breadmaking, Painting, Gardening, and Farming. Situations found for them, where they are looked after as "Old Boys."

Boys are either admitted on payment by benevolent persons of 7s. a week, or can be

elected free or on part payment.

THE HOMES FOR ORPHANS at Swanley are designed for 200 Boys, whose mothers need to go out to earn their living. They do what they can towards the support of their own boys, and friends who have known them in better days help them. Every boy admitted to the Orphanage is paid for at the rate of £21 per annum, for which they are fed, clothed, educated, taught to work, and entirely maintained throughout the year, and many benevolent people are glad in this way to support an Orphan Boy.

These Homes being entirely supported by Voluntary Gifts, the Committee most earnestly appeal for help.

Treasurer.—W. H. WILLANS, Esq., J.P., 3, Copthall Buildings, E.C. Secretary.—Mr. WILLIAM ROBSON, 25, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. Bankers.—Measrs. Smith. Payne. & Smiths. 1. Lombard Stfeet, E.C.

HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1836.

FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF of people in our parishes are indebted to this Society for the presence of additional Clergy, Lay Agents, and Women Workers. The number of Grants has gone up to 896.

THERE ARE STILL MANY urgent applications which cannot be granted for lack of funds.

Secretaries.—Rev. JOHN BARTON, M.A.; Col. H. S. CLARKE, (late) R.A.; Rev. R. G. FOWELL, M.A. •

Offices of the Society.—Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Bankers.—Measrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, AND MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK,

Limited, 20. Birchin Lane. E C

Patron-HER MAIESTY THE QUEEN. Bankers-Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co. This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age
It has received 4394 I atheriess Children already. Sixty were admitted last year.

Nearly 600 are in the Asylum now.

Elections will be held in May and November this year. Sixty Children will be elected.

Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. Assistance is therefore urgently needed, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote £5 10 10 • 0 10 6

Offices: 63, Ludgate Hill. E.C.

HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.

Instituted 1827.

Patron, Her Majesty the Queen.

For the Maintenance and Education of Orphans from all parts of the British Empire, of all

denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Orphans are admitted by Election, and in some cases by purchase, between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Committee sarressity appeal for increased support, the Institution being dependent on Voluntary said. New Annual Subscriptions are much needed. Annual Subscriptions: For One Vote, 108. 6d; for Two Votes, £1 18. Life Subscription: For One Vote, £5 58.; for Two Votes, £5 58.

Bankers: Messis. Williams, Deacon, and Manchester and Salford Bank, Limited, 20, Buchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 62, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. CHAS. T. HOSKINS, Secretary. CHAS. T. HOSKINS, Secretary.

BENEVOLENT FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

Batablished 1819. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Treasurer-The Reverend Prebendary WHITTINGTON, M.A.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and

Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to upwards of £13,000 per Annum.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is 2,580, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £506,100.

Subscriptions, from 5. and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily. (Saturdays 10 to 2.)

Office -65, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.

ROYAL ALFRED

AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION.



ESTABLISHED IN 1867.

To give a HOME or a PENSION to the MERCHANI SAILOR When Old, Destitute, and Helpless.

This truly NATIONAL Institution deserves, and earnestly APPEALS for, the help of ONE and ALL.

'POOR JACK.'

The Merchant Seaman brings us the food we eat, the clothes we wear, and many of the luxuries we enjoy When we consider his cheerless existence away from home and friends, out in the solitudes of sea and sky, risking his life for his daily bread, yet all the while an unobtrusive factor in welding together our mighty empire, surely it becomes us to lend him a hand when his own hands are too feeble to steer his ship or reef her sail, and when nothing but the workhouse stands between him and the grave.

The ROYAL ALFRED INSTITUTION provides a Home or a Pension, and since its foundation it has thus helped 1,424 poor old Seamen, who else must have ended life in the dreaded Workhouse.

280 are now anxiously competing for every vacancy.

INCREASED ANNUAL HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

President-R S. DONKIN, Esq., M.P.

Treasurer-Colonel ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P., Banker.

Chairman-Admiral Sir F. LEOPOLD McCLINTOCK, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Vice-Chairman-Captain DAVID MAINLAND, F.R.G.S.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and MANCHESTER & SALFORD BANK, Ltd., Birchin Lane, E.C.

Office-58, PENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Secretary-J BAILEY WALKER.

THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN

and "ARETHUSA" and "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIPS.







AFTER.

AFTER.

BEFORE.

INSTITUTED BY THE LATE WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in 1843.

London Office: -- 164. SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. W.C. (Formerly at 8, 25, and 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.)

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

- consist of:

 1. THE TRAINING SHIP "ARETHUSA." For Poor Boys of Good Character
 2. THE TRAINING SHIP "CHICHESTER" only. Greenhithe, Kent.
- 8. THE BOYS' REFUGE AND TECHNICAL HOME, 164, SHAFTES-BURY AVENUE, W.C. 4. THE BOYS' HOME, FORTESCUE HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.
- 5. THE BOYS' HOME, FORTESCOE HOUSE, TWIC.

 6. THE FARM SCHOOL, BISLEY, SURREY.

 7. THE GIRLS' HOME, SUDBURY, near HARROW.

 8. THE GIRLS' HOME, EALING.

- 9. WORKING BOYS' HOME, 164a, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
- 10. "ARETHUSA" AND "CHICHESTER" DEPOT, 100, EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD, E.

In these Homes and Ships nearly Nine Hundred Boys and Girls are fed, clothed, lodged, technically educated, and religiously trained to become useful Men and Women.

No Votes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating cach case, and if found suitable, the applicants are promptly received. 14,850 Boys and Girls have been rescued.

£18 will pay the Expenses of a Boy or Girl for a Year.

President—THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G.
Chairman and Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.
Secretary—H. BRISTOW WALLEN. Finance & Deputation Secretary—HENRY G. COPELAND.
Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 214, High Holborn, W.C.

FUNDS ARE: URGENTLY NERDED to purchase Food and Clothing for this large family. Cheques, Postal or Post-Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretary, or Bankers, as above.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAG

AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Founder and Principal-Rev. T. B. STEPHENSON, D.D. Pice-Principal-Rev. ARTHUR E. GREGORY. Vice-Presidents-

The Very Reverend Dean FARRAR.
Right Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, M.P.
Rev. J. H. Rigg, D.D.
Rev. John Clifford, D.D.
MARK WH Rev. Canon Fleming. Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D. Mark Whitwill, Esq., J.P.

Right Hon. Chief Justice WAY.

General Treasurers-J. E. VANNER, Esq.; T. B. HOLMES, Esq., J.P. Secretary-Mr. J. PENDLEBURY, M.A.

CHIEF OFFICE: Bonner Road, LONDON, E.

LONDON BRANCH			-	- Bonner Road, ZONDON, N.E.
Gordon Hall Mission	-		-	Globe Road, N.E.
Children's Mission -				
		•		
Servants' Free Registry				
Working Boys' Lodge -	-	•	•	Bonner Road, N.E.
Working Girls' Lodge -	•	•	•	Bonner Road, N.E.
				Waterloo Road, N.E.
LANCASHIRE BRANCH -				
CANADIAN BRANCH -	-	-	-	- Hamilton, ONTARIO.
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL BR	A.	ICH	•	Farnborough, HANTS.
RAMSEY BRANCH				
PRINCESS ALICE ORPHANA	θE	•	•	- New Oscott, BIRMINGHAM.
INFANT AND CONVALESCEN	T	BRANCE	I	

The Mission of The Children's Home is to rescue children who, through the death, or vice,

The Mission of The Children's Home is to rescue children who, through the death, or vice, or extreme poverty of their parents, are in danger of falling into criminal ways. It is therefore at once an Orphanage and a Refuge.

The Home receives children of any age, or any sect, without election It is conducted on the Family system; is a Religious and Industrial Institution; is a Training School for Christian Workers; and is dependent on Voluntary Contributions.

Within the last twenty-nine years 4.256 children have received the benefits of this Institution. 1020 are now in residence. About £16 will maintain a child in the Home for a year. There is the greatest cause for thankfulness to God for the present well-being and for the prospects in life of a large majority of the great number who have passed through the Home.

In connection with this work the Gordon Hall Mission is carried on in the East End of London; an agency for the Protection of Girls is at work, a refuge being available night and day; a Servants Free Registry is open, and Lodgings are provided for respectable young women during the interval between situations; also a Mission to the Poorest Children of East London is very successfully carried on. A Number of Epileptic Children have already been received. The entire work is greatly in need of more liberal support. The smallest contributions will be thankfully received.

will be thankfully received.

The need of such a work is painfully obvious. Our cities and towns are crowded with children exposed to every evil influence, shut out from all good, and living a life worse than that of savages, and as they grow up they naturally take their places in the ranks of the pauper and the criminal. Yet they may be saved. Hundreds of cases prove that these little ones--some of them riminal. Yet they may be saved. Finding so takes proven at these inches some conservation mere infants—are susceptible of every elevating influence, and need only the care of a Christian home to develop all that is good in their characters, and fit them for reputable and useful lives.

Collecting Books, Boxes, or Cards will gladly be forwarded to those who are willing to collect in aid of the funds of the Institution.

Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed City Bank, and Orders made payable at General Post Office.

Remittances to be made payable and sent to T. B. STEPHENSON, Bonner Road, London, N.E.

J. PENDLEBURY, Secretary.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

LEIGESTER SQUARE, W.C. POUNDED A.D. 1868. IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT: 238. UXBRIDGE ROAD. W. President-THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Funds are urgently required by this, the Largest Skin Hospit&i in the United Kingdom. The Hospital maintains 50 Beds for free In-patients. Out-patients are seen daily at 2: and every night, except Saturday, at 6.

The Hospital is entirely free to the necessitous, and is open to public inspection. Bankers-London and Westminster Bank and its Branches.

J. DUNLOP COSTINE, Superintendent.

THE CANCER (Free, Founded 1851.)

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W. PATRONS:-

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Grace the Archbishis Eminence Cardinal Vaughan. His Grace the Duke of The Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. His Grace the Archbishop of York. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life. Out-patients are seen on their own application daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED. Treasurer: H. L. ANTROBUS, Esq., 59, Strand, W.C. | Bankers: Messrs. COUTTS & Co., Strand, W.C.
C. JARMAN, Acting Secretary.

National Orthopædic Hospital

(FOR THE DEFORMED).

234. GREAT PORTLAND STREET, REGENT'S PARK, W.

PRISIDENT—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. TREASURER—LORD FARQUHAR.

Crippled Children and Adults are here relieved and cured, and many Patients, who were wellnigh hopeless Cripples, cured by the surgical skill and timely aid of this Charity, are now earning
a livelihood. The Committee of Management very earnestly Appeal for HELP.
A Subscription of £1 is, entitles to Five Out-Patient Letters, and £3 3s. per annum to One
Limited Free Bed and Ten Out-Patient Letters.

Bankers-Sir S. Scott, Bart, & Co., 1, Cavendish Square, W. Secretary-Mr. H. J. Tresidder, at the Hospital.

Che Royal Orthopaedic Hospital.

First Charity founded for the Treatment of Club-Foot, Spinal, & other Deformities. · 297, OXFORD STREET, and 15, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

Patroness—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. President LORD WANTAGE, K.C.B., V.C. Chairman of Committee—Sir WALTER GILBEY, Bart., J.P. Treasurer—RICHARD B. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., M.P.

Dependent entirely upon Voluntary Contributions. Number of Patients benefited to end of 1897—28,337. 170 In-patients and 721 Out-patients treated last year. 210 In-patients and 721 Out-patients treated last year. 210 In-patients and Governor; 221 Is., annually an Annual Governor, each entitled to recommend patients in proportion to the amount of contribution. FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED for current expenditure, which averages 23,000 per annum, whilst the ordinary income reaches 21,500 only. Contributions thankfully received by the Treasurer, at MARTIN'S BANK, Limited, 68, Lombard Street, E.C., or at the Hospital, by TATE 8, MANSFORD, Secretary. 21,500 only. Contributions thankfully received 68, Lombard Street, E.C., or at the Hospital, by

HOSPITALS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Zenana Bible and Medical Mission,

Which works in co-operation with Protestant Missionary Societies in India, and which was founded in 1852, has Hospitals and Dispensaries in India, presided over by fully-qualified Lady Doctors, at various centres, as follows:—

BENARES: Victoria Hospital and Dispensaries.

PATNA: The Duchess of Teck Hospital and Dispensaries.

LUCKNOW: Lady Kinnaird Memorial Hospital and Dispensaries.
Total Attendances In 1896, 58,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE MOST URGENTLY NEEDED, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurers, Lord KINNAIRD and Sir W MUIR, K.C.S I, or by the Hon. Finance Secretary, W. T. PATON, E-q., at the Offices, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. General Secretary—Rev. A. R. CAVALIER Bankers—BARCLAY and CO, Ltd., 2, Pa I Mall East.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Founded in 1804.] MOORFIELDS, E.C. [Founded in 1804.]

The magnitude of the work of this Charity is shown by the fact that in 1897 the Out-patients numbered 25,051, and that the total number of attendances was 129,050,

An Average of over 416 for each Working Day,

whilst the In-patients numbered 1,968, the 96 beds being almost constantly occupied.

Unless more support is forthcoming the committee will be compelled to limit the scope of the work; they therefore earnestly appeal for Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Secretary, and crossed "Williams, Deacon, and Manchester and Salford Bank"

ROBERT, J. BLAND, Secretary.

Her Majesty the Queen has been the Patron of this Institution for 50 years.

ROYAL' HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

President-THE LORD ROTHSCHILD.

Treasurer-S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq.

Chairman of the Council—SIR T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, Bart.

Vice-Chairman—The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.

THIS Hospital was the first of its kind established in Europe, and has uninter uptedly since 1814 carried on its great work in the midst of the suffering poor of the Metropolis.

It treats annually about 750 In-Patients, who come from all parts of the country, and the attendances of Out-Patients each year number about 25,000.

The Charity's income from all sources does not exceed £3,000, whereas its annual expenditure averages £8,000, leaving an annual deficit of £5,000.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited, and may be sent direct to the Tre-surer, or to the Secretary,

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

STRAND, W.C.

Bresident :

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

Areasurer :

GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, Esq.

Bankers :

MESSRS. DRUMMOND, 49, Charing Cross; Messrs. COUTTS, 59, Strand; Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street; MARTIN'S BANK, LD., 68, Lombard Street. Secretary-ARTHUR E. READE, Eso.

The Governors earnestly solicit assistance for this Hospital, which is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions, and treats annually an average of over 23,000 SICK AND INJURED PATIENTS.

The Assured Income is about ~ £1,000. The Expenditure averages -£16,000.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be most thankfully received by either of the above-named bankers; or by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London, for the use of that Charity, the sum of free of Legacy Duty, to be paid out of my pure personal estate as soon after my decease as may be possible."

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL

LONDON. N.

ENTIRELY FREE THE SICK POOR. TO

AND

Dependent on Voluntary Support.

The Local General Hospital for North London, and the only one available for a population of 1,000,000.

Special Departments for Women and Children, Eye, Ear and Throat, Skin, and Dental Cases.

Beds for 155 In-Patients, 25 of which are unused for want of Funds.

12 Beds for Paving Patients.

1,600 In-Patients, and 25,000 Out-Patients treated annually.

The reliable Annual Income is £8,000 less than the Expenditure.

Annual Subscriptions of 5s. and upwards, and Donations of any amount, are urgently solicited. LEWIS H GLENTON RERR, Secretary.

SAINT MARK'S HOSPITAL

For Fistula, Piles, and other Diseases of the Rectum, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

FOUNDED 1835.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

TREASURER.

RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS.

MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED, 68, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

THIS is the only Entirely Free Special Hospital for the Treatment of such painful and distressing diseases.

FUNDS are VERY URGENTLY NEEDED to OPEN MORE WARDS, and will be thankfully acknowledged by

EDGAR PENMAN, Secretary.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,

LIVERPOOL ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.

Telephone No. 7687, KING'S CROSS.

Over 80,000 sufferers from Infectious Fevers have been treated here since 1802, and many times that number of other persons have, as a consequence, been preserved from infection.

- DISEASES TREATED: Scarlet Fever at all times; and Diphtheria, Measles, and German Measles whenever accommodation can be made available.
- FEES: In the Wards, patients pay a fee of £8 3s., which is equal to about one-fourth of their cost, the other three-fourths falling upon the funds of the Institution.

 In private rooms, £3 3s. per week.
- GOVERNORS: Annual Subscribers of a Guinea or more yearly, on payment of the second year's subscription; Donors of Ten Guineas in one sum.

PRIVILEGES: Governors' own Domestic Servants, and certain Employes of Subscribing Firms, Clubs, and Hotels, are Treated Free of all Charge.

ADDITIONAL HELP IS EARNESTLY ASKED.

W. CHRISTIE (MAJOR), Secretary.

Banker-PRESCOTT & CO., 50. CORNHILL. E.C.



BANBURY.

A RK HOUSE SCHOOL. Principal—
A. J. Beale, M.A. A select, sound, highclass education in English, Classics, French,
Mathematics, Science and Art. At the University Locals, Science and Art. Department,
Civil Service, and other Examinations, the
pupils of this School have carried off high
awards. The School has retired position.
Schoolrooms, dining-hall, and dormitories
fitted up with every modern appliance Large
field for Cricket and Football. Terms, 33 guineas per annum.

BEXLEY HEATH.

WESTERLAND SCHOOL. High-class School for Girls near London. Kindergarten Class. Happy home (mother's care) for Indian and Colonial children. Large garden. Tennis. Bracing air. Success with garden. Exame.

BLACKHEATH, S.E.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE. Principal—Rev. F. W. Aveling, M.A., B.Sc., Author of "The Classic Birthday Book," etc. Home Comforts. Public School Training.

BOGNOR.

OUTH COAST, BOGNOR.

Eversley House (facing Sea). Principal—
Miss KEED. High-class Education for Girls, combined with the comforts of home life. Visiting Professors. Pupils met in London References to Parents. References to Parents.

BRISTOL.

OLCHESTER HOUSE, CLIFTQN, Bristol. Boys under 14 years of age prepared for the Public Schools. Prospectus on application to Head Master.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS SCHOOL. The first founded by King Edward VI. Individual attention is insured, as it is one of the smaller Public Schools, with a strong staff of Masters. There are Four Leaving Exhi-bitions of £180 each and other Scholarships, bitions of 4,180 each and other Scholarships, total annual value over 4,450. Two Open Exhibitions have been gained at Cambridge since 1897. The handsome new buildings are most healthily situated on the side of a hill in the Old Abbey Grounds. Excellent playing fields. Eton and Rugby Fives Courts grymnasium, etc. Rev. A. W. Callis, M.A., Head Magter. Master.

CLAPHAM PARK.

Cirls are prepared for the Cambridge Local, London University, and other Examinations. The School has obtained a high place in the list of Public Examinations. Ordinary Fees, about Fifteen Guineas a term. For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal, Miss Exhell. M. Trew, Queenswood, King's Road, Clapham Park, S.W. NUEENSWOOD SCHOOL. Girls

PRIVATE TUITION.

WYLLIES, CUCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hill, General Dawson-Scott, R.E., and Lieut.-Col. Count Aldenburg Bentinck wish to recommend the above (where Bentinck wish to recommend the above (where the two former have had sons for a and 3 years respectively, and the latter three sons during 5½ years consecutively), and can speak confidently of the unusual advantages secured.

Further recommendations kindly offered by the Earl and Countess of C., The Lord and Lady S., Bishop L., Dean L, and many other parents of pipels present and past (15 years).

For full Names and Addresses, and detailed particulars, address P. Pellew Lascelles, as above.

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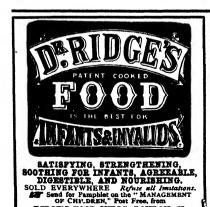
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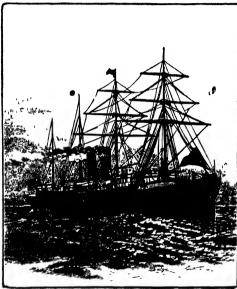
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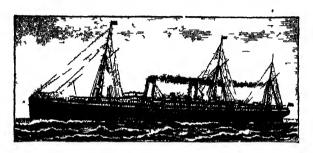
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coaling station of first-rate importance. Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. For financial statistics see British Empire

(table); see also DIPLOMATIC.

Giffen, Sir Robert, K.C.B., late Controller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Irade. He was born 1837, and educated at Glasgow University, which gave him the LL.D. degree in 84. After a legal training in a solicitor's office, he became a journalist, and was sub-editor of the Globe '62-6, and assistant-editor of the Economist '68-76' He was then appointed Chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. and has since discharged the duties of that office and of Assistant Secretary to the Board (82), and Controller of the Commercial Labour and Statistical Department ('93) He was and Statistical Department ('93) He was President of the Statistical Society '82-4, and President of the Statistical Society 82-4, and has published various works, such as "Essays in Finance," "The Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Hall-Century," and "The Case against Bimetallism" He retired from the Board of Itade in Oct '97 Addiess 9, Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S W

Gilbert, William Schwenck, Barrister of the Inner I emple, was b. 1836. Entered the literary world as contributor of "Bab Ballads" to Fun and several magazines. Came into note as a play writer on production of his pieces "Palace of Truth" and "Pygmalion and Galatea" (70-71) Mr. Gilbert has written the libiettos of a series of comic operas, which have been set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan Fhe list comprises "Frial by Jury," "Soicerer," "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance, "Fatience," "Iolanthe," "Princess Ida," "The Mikado," "Ruddigore," "The Yeomen of the Guard," "Utopia, Limited" ('93), and "The Guand Duke" Limited ('03), and "The Guard, "Johns, Limited ('03), and "The Guard Duke" ('96), all of which have attained great popularity Mr Gilbert's other notable pro ductions are "Dan'l Druce," "Engaged," ductions are "Dan'l Druce," "Engaged," and "Sweetheatts" Published "Songs of a Savoyard" in Nov 'oo He was appointed a magistrate for Middlesex in June '91, and in that year also wrote "The Mountbanks," which the late Mr Cellier set to music He wrote "His Excellency" to the music of Mi Osmond Carr in '94, the piece being produced at the Lyric "The Fortune Hunter," a new play, was produced at Birmingham in Sept '97 Gilchrist Educational Trust A fund left by the late Dr. John Botthwick Gilchnist (1750-

by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circum-stances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships for young men and young women, awarded on the result of competitive examinations; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class scientific lectures for the people, at a charge for admission of id. each per lecture. Secretary, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D. Sc. Office, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Girls' Friendly Society. See Young Office, 17, Victoria

Society. See Young

WOMEN, ORGANISATIONS FOR. Girton College. See Higher Education

OF WOMEN. Gladstone, Rt. Hon W. E. See Obituary, and for the proceedings in Parliament, see SFSSION, sect. 10.

reputation in commercial circles throughout the United Kingdom. Editor, Charles Russell. From the same office are issued the Weekly Herald and the Evening Times. Head Office, 65

Heraid and the Evening Times. Head office, 65 to 60, Buchanan Street, Glasgow; London Office, 65, Fleet Street.

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1450; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. There were last session 1820 students (257 women), and of the total 771 were students in Arts (179 women) and 665 students of Medicine (71 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See article on Higher Education of Women. Chancellor, Rt Hon. the Barl of Stair, K.T., LL D Rector, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chambellain, M P Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Robert Heibert Story, D.D. Parliamentary representa-Het bert Story, D. D. Parliamentary representa-tive, J. A. Campbell, LL.D. Registrar of General Council, James Coutts, M.A. Degrees: M.A., D. Phil, D. Litt, B. Bo., D. Bo., B. L., LL. B., LL.D., M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D., D.D. Among the distinguished alumni are Adam Smith, Thomas Campbell, Francis Jeffrey, Archbishop Fait, Principal Caird, Principal Shairp, Rev. R. S. Candhish, and Lord Kelvin. "Globe, The" Established 1803, and subsequently incorporated with The Traveller It was started by the old Whip party, and always was started by the old Whig party, and always was recognised as an authority on political matters, its contributors including some who held high office in the State It retained its Whiggism until 1866, when a new proprietary, recognis-ing the changed times, made it an outspoken though independent Conservative organ, reducing its price from fourpence to twopence, and eventually to one penny. It is now a recognised evening journal of the Constitu-tional party. Editor, George Elliot Armstrong. Offices, 367, Strand, W.C.

Gloucester, Bishop of See under PERRAGE. Goa. A port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and Belongs to Portugal. See Colonies,

ruinous Belongs to Portuga

Gold Coast Colony A British Crown colony on the coast of West Africa The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles, and though the interior boundaries are not strictly defined, the area may be put at about 45,000 square miles, and the population at 1,500,000, including 37,500 professed Christians. The native state of Ashanti lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony Trouble arose between portion of the colony Trouble arose between the King of Kumassi, who had declared himself King of Ashanti in '94, and the British authorities and in '95 an expedition was sent against him, under the command of Sir Francis Scott, which resulted in the submission of the King, who was afterwards taken to the coast. The kings of Bekwai and Abodom also made their submission, and the country was placed under Butish protection, and a Resident appointed at Kumassi Accra is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 16,267. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of nine, none of whom are elected. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, timber, etc. See British Empire (table), "Glasgow Herald." A morning newspaper, Independent in politics. Founded in 1782. It circulates all over Scotland, and has the highest Anglo-French Commission sitting at Paris,

and signed June 15th, settled the boundaries of the hinterland to the west and the north. From the intersection of the river Volta with the 9th parallel of north latitude, the boundary runs up the course of the river northwards to 115 intersection with the 11th parallel, and then turns east along the 11th parallel, deflecting northwards so as to include Bawku, till it reaches German territory in the hinterland of Togoland. Bona and Dokta were thus given up to France, and the French had to concede Wa and other points to the east of the Volta which had been occupied by them (See also NIGERIA.) A number of railway officials left Liverpool (Aug 4th) in connection with the laying of a Government iailway from Sekogdi to Tarquah in the goldmining district of the colony Railway material had already been sent out, and it was estimated that the construction of the line, which will be about 40 miles long, will occupy three years The old Ashanti capital of Kumassi is 170 miles from Tarquah, but into the date given the country between the two points had not been surveyed for railway purposes. The new line will have a gauge of 4 it. 6 in , and the starting point will be Treoiday Bay, where wharves and piers will be erected.

Gold Fields and Production. Gold is found in every quarter of the globe in reefs or veins among quartz, from which it is separated by among quartz, from which it is separated by quarrying, crushing, washing, and treatment with mercury; in alluvial deposits, from which it is extracted by washing, in dust, grains, laminae, or nuggets. Alluvial deposits are of several kinds—namel), (1) beds of running rivers, involving the employment of dredging apparatus; (2) superficial or not deep deposits, capable of being worked by diggers single-handed, (3) deep alluvial beds, often underlying hard rock processitating therough manny. (4) handed, (3) deep alluvial beds, often underlying hard rock, necessitating thorough mining, (4) deposits of gravel, schist, and disintegrated rock, often on hillsides, now generally washed gradually down by means of hydraulic engines. Mining in quartz entails the employment of large capital and expensave machinery, including heavy stamps, cyandeworks, et. The ore is in the first instance crushed by stamps, the separated gold being collected. This process being lowers, ineffectual in separating the separated gold being conference. Ame pro-cess being, however, ineffectual in separating the whole of the gold, the residue is again treated by cyanide, and a considerable further quantity is obtained. Until recently the ore then left, technically known as "slimes," was quantity is obtained Until recently the then left, technically known as "slimes," regarded as worthless, but now that in its turn is made to yield a further quantity of gold One of the most interesting developments of recent years has been what is known as deep-level mining in the Transvaal—that is, sinking shafts to a great depth in order to work an existing reef known to dip at a considerable angle. In the Witwatersrand field many deeplevel mines are now yielding very satisfactory results. The initial expenditure in connection with quartz mining is so great, that it is mainly conducted through the agency of limited com-panies, the buying and selling of the shares of which are an important part of the business of the Stock Exchange (q v). Thanks to the of the Stock Exchange (q v.) Thanks to the rapid development of gold mining in the Iransvaal, Western Australia, and India of recent years, there has been a rapid increase in the production of the metal after unimportant fluctuations for a considerable period. This is clearly shown in the following table, the main figures of which are quoted from the Statist :-

	Production in-					
Year.	Australasia	America.	Whole World.			
	£	£	£			
1851	1,319,000	11,000,000	17,200,000			
1855	11,277,000	11,000,000	27,015,000			
1860	10,554,000	9,200,000	23,850,000			
1865	10,253,000	10,600,000	24,040,000			
1870	8,939,000	10,000,000	21,370,000			
1875	7,326,000	6,700,000	22,700,000			
1880	6,174,000	7,203,000	22,130,000			
1885	5,597,000	6,400,000	21,250,000			
1888	5,530,000	6,600,000	21,985,000			
1890	6,004,000	6,600,000	24,260,000			
1891	5,305,000	6,600,000	26,700,000			
1892	6,835,000	6,600,000	20,900,000			
1893	7,127,000	7,200,000	32,600,000			
1894	7,282,000	7,900,000	36,765,000			
1895	8,870,000	9,300,000	41,000,000			
1896	8,983,000	10,800,000	45,000,000			
1897	11,075,000	11,400,000	51,706,000			

As regards the new fields of importance, that of the Witwatersiand takes the first place Deposits were only discovered there so recently as 86, but owing to the reefs being good and regular, and to the fact that the best scientific methods of mining have been employed, the output has increased by leaps and bounds, It is now practically certain that many years— probably from eighty to a hundred—must clapse before the field is worked out. Gold is known to exist in other parts of the Fransvaal, such as the Lydenburg, Kleiksdorp, and De Knap districts, but these are being only partially worked at present. The exist one of payable gold in Rhodesia has been a much disputed point for many years past. In the autumn of '98 a few mines began to crush, and the question is therefore likely to be determined one way or the other before long. The output one way or the other before long. The output in Western Australia is also steadily increasing, but the gold there is scattered over a wide area, and the reefs in many parts are irregular and patchy. In the neighbourhood of Kalgoorlie, however, very large and rich teets are being systematically worked. In none of the other Westein Australian districts have important developments taken place during the year In India there has been steady progress without any occurrences worthy of note Gold mining in New Zealand continues in a somewhat unprogressive condition, but in British North America, especially in the Klondike region, rapid progress is being made

GOLF, '98.

Golf retains and even increases its hold on popular favour, and each year more links are added to the large number that now exist. The following are the most important matches that have taken place during the year. On Feb. 17th J. H. Taylor and J. Braud plaved a grand game in a 36-hole match at Wimbledon, for a prize presented by Sir George Newnes, Bart, in which Taylor won, his score being 150 against Braid's 15t. On April 2nd, at the opening of the new Wimbledon Park Golf Club, a march was played between Rowland Jones, the professional of the new club, and P. Paxton, when the former won by 2 holes up and 1 to play. An 18-hole match between J Braid and Jack White at Seaford, on April 13th, resulted in Braids victory by 4 holes up and 3 to play. A return match was played on the following day at

Newhaven, when Braid again won by 7 holes up and 6 to play. A 72-holes professional Foursome for £ 100 was played between A. Kirkaldy and A. Herd on one side and B. Savers and and A. Herd on one side and B. Sayers and A. Simpson on the other, on Apil 14th and 21st. At the end of the first day the former were leading by 3 holes, which advantage they increased to 12 up and 11 to play, by which they won. On Apil 14th J. Braid beat Jack White. On April 19th, at Aberfeldy, A.Kirkaldy beat A. Herd in an exciting match by 1 up. On April 23rd W. Fernie beat J. Kinnell in a Scholes match. 36-holes match, the scores being 151 to 154 A. Herd beat Tom Varden in a 36-holes match on April 30th by 148 strokes to 155 At Hastings, on May 4th, a match between many noted pro-lessionals resulted in favour of A. Herd, whose score was 148. On May 11th, at Burnham, Somerset, J. H. Taylor beat J. Braid, the scores being 163 and 166; and on the 18th, at Fast Finchley, a match between the same professionals ended in a tie, the scores being 154. Miss Lena Thomson won the Ladies Golf Championship at Great Yarmouth on May 20th The Amateur Championship was won by Lt F The ambieur our impossing was won by a factor of Tait (black Watch) for the second time, at Hoylake, on May 27th Mr S Muir Fergusson was beaten in the final by 7 up sud 5 to play, Mi. Tait also won the St. George's Challenge Cup at Sandwich on June 1st, with a score of 163 W. Park, in a match for £200 against W Fernie, W. Fark, 111 a mater 101 £200 against w rernie, beat him by 13 up and 22 to play. In Copen Championship was played over the Prestwick Links, when Harry Vardon for the second time won, with a score of 3,7, Willie Park being second with a score of 308 Miss K Moeller won the Ladies Championship of Yorkshire, Mr. Frank Woodhead being the Amateu Champion of the same county, beating his bro-Champion of the same county, beating his brother Arthur in the final by 3 up and 4 to play On July 5th, in two matches at Romford, J. Braid defeated the champion, H Vardon, but on the 23rd H. Vardon won a match at the North Surrey Ground against other professionals The Calcutta Cup was won by Mr. E. Blackwell at St. Andrews on Aug 5th. At the Canoustic Journament or Professionals, on Aug 13th, Harry Vaidon won the 36 holes match, and he also won at the Elie Professional Fournament also won at the Elie Professional Fournament The Borough of Deal Amateur Challenge Cup was won by Mr. Schacht. Mr Macfie won the Queen Victoria Jubilee Vasc at St. Andrew's. The Irish Golf Championship was won by Mr. W. B. Taylor, of the Edinburgh Carlton Club, in a most exciting match, an exita hole being played to decide the game. Mr. Dallmeyer, of the London Scottish, was his opponent. On of the London Scottish, was his opponent of the London Scottish, was his opponent On Aug. 26th Kirkaldy beat Scott by 4 up and 3 to play, and a few days afterwards A Herd defeated H. Vardon by 3 holes up and 2 to play. Mr. Lawson won the Midlothian Cup with a score of 77 Mr. H W de Zoete won the King Wilham IV. Medal, at St Andrew's, with a score of 80, and Mr. F G I art the Club Gold Medal with a score of 78 Hairry Vardon won the Newosatle (Co. Down) Professional

Goluchowski, Count Agenor, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was

He is a large landed proprietor in Galicia, and has sat as a Conservative in the Austrian Chamber of Peers. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on Count Kalnoky's resignation in May '95.

Good Templars, The Independent Order

of, a total abstinence fraternity originated in New York in 1851. In '68 it was extended to England by Joseph Malins, who, by '70, had instituted the Grand Lodge of England, from which the Order has spread round the world. It administers a pledge of lifelong abstinence from intoxicating beverages, and advocates the legal suppression of their common sale. It seeks to protect the abstinent and reclaim the inebriate. It admits both sexes to equal privileges and office. Only a small fee of 6d or 1s. per quarter is exacted, as it is non-beneficiary per quarter is exacted, as it is non-beneficiary in basis. The Order consists of (1) local "Subordinate" lodges, meeting weekly; (2) county "District" lodges, meeting quarterly; (3) national "Grand" lodges, meeting annually, and an "International Supieme Lodge." The latter has met in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Sweden, and next meets at Toronto, Canada on the Gurth Tuesday in line '998. Canada, Engiand, Frending Scotland, vision, and Sweden, and next meets at Toronto, Canada, on the fourth Tuesday in June '99. The Order publishes about forty newspapers and magazines in various languages. It has a membership of over 550,000, in about 12,000 branches, governed by 100 different Giand Lodges. There are in the United Kingdom nearly 200,000 adult and junior members, of whom 55,000 adults and 45,000 juniors are under the Grand Lodge of England, whose permanent offices are in Edmund Street, Birmingham. This Grand Lodge has over 1300 lodges, of which 100 are in the army and navy. The Giand Lodge annual session at Plymouth, Easter '98, was attended by 600 representatives and The Juvenile Section of the Order enjoins abstinence from strong drink, tobacco, gainbling and bad words, and has 70,000 British members, in 1000 branches. Ihe members have founded a Temperance Orphanage at Sunbury, at a cost of about £10,000. They have Mission Vans, with travelling missionaries to hold open-air meetings and circulate temperance literature in rural parts, and in many countries have latterly formed Good Templar Cyoling Brigades. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has 100 feet and 100 feet of Scotland has 100 fe members, in 1000 branches. The members land has 1061 adult and 380 jumor branches, with a total of 79,000 members; its office is 72, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow, and its monthly organ is The Good Templar, Ireland and Wales have about 500 adult and junior branches, and have an increasing membership The organ in England is The Good Templar's Watchword, weekly; and several local monthlies are issued besides much literary matter, from the Grand Lodge printing presses, at 168, Edmund Street. Birmingham

Gore, Rev. Charles, M.A., D D (Edin.), was b. 1853, and is the son of the late Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, the brother of the 4th Earl of Arran He was ed at Harrow and Balliol College, and was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.
Mr. Gore has taken a prominent position in
Oxford as the exponent of High Church tenets.
The publication of "Lux Mund," for which he Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was born in 1849. He entered upon his diplomatic career in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and in '72 was appointed Attache and afterwards Secretary of Embassy at Berlin. He then went to Paris as Counsellor of Embassy, and there married a daughter of Prince Joachim Murat. He was Minister at Bucharest, '87-93. Canon of Westminster. In '95 and '96 he took a prominent part in the Armenian agitation, and in '97 attended, with the Bishop of Rochester, the Convention of the Brotherhood of St Andrew, at Buffalo, U.S.A. In '98 he edited 'Essays in Aid of the Reform of the Church.' Address 'Little Cloisters, Westminster.

Gorst, Sir John, M.P. See under COMMONS Goschen, Rt. Hon. George J., M.P. See under COMMONS.

Gosse, Edmund, was b. in London 1849. Ed. privately. His book "Seventeenth Century Studies" was published in '80 (3rd edition '97). "The Masque of Painters," which was performed with great success by members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colouis in May '86, was written by Mr. Gosse. In '89 he published "The History of 18th-Century Literature, 1600—1780" His later works include a volume of most interesting essays entitled "Gossip in a Library" ('91); a novel, "The Secret of Narcisse" ('92); a collection of essays, "Questions at Issue" ('93); a critical volume on "The Jacobean Poets", a collection of lyrical poems, "In Russet and Silver" ('94); "Critical Kit-Kats" ('96), a series of modern monographs, and "A Short History of English Literature" ('97). An edition of Mr. Gosse's works, in 7 vols, was issued in '96. Mr Gosse is now engaged on the "Life and Letters" of the great Elizabethan poet and divine, Dr John Donne. Address. 29, Delamere Ierrace, W.

Gothenburg System, The. See special articles in '95 and '96 editions, "The Gothenburg System of Public-house Licensing," published by the Church of England Temperance Society, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, a book on the Gothenburg system, by Mr Edwin Goadby, "Sober by Act of Parliament," published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co, and "The Gothenburg and Bergen Schemes," by D Lewis, J P, published by Elliott, Edinburgh. See also Local Option.

Gould, F. Carruthers, one of the greatest cartoonists of the day, was at Bainstaple in 1845, and was ed in that town He entered a local bank at the age of 16, and at 20 came up to London and entered a stockbroker's office, eventually himself becoming a member of the Stock Exchange As a boy his genius for carricature was noticeable, and on the Stock Exchange he found plenty of material ready to his hand. In '79 he began to illustrate the Christmas number of Truth, but his first journalistic work was done on the Pall Mall Gazette and Budget when Mr. Stead was editor He very soon became a regular member of the staff, and with his colleagues transferred his services to the Westminster Gazette when the former paper passed into Mr Astor's hands, For years his pictorial commentary on the proceedings at Westminster has been brilliant in the extreme, and latterly he has done the literary commentary also with equal success His "Cartoons for the Crisis" diring the general election of '95, afterwards republished separately, put his name into all men's mouths, and firmly established his reputation as a political caricaturist. He is now assistant editor of the Westminster Gazette.

Government. See Ministry, Treasury, and other articles.

Grace, Dr. W. G., the renowned cricketer, was b. at Downend, Bristol, 1848, and made his

first appearance in important matches in West Gloucestershire v. Bedminster, at Mangotsfield. Between '64 and '79 he made 20,842 runs in a total of 475 innings. His exploits as a batsman, fielder, and bowler, became so celebrated, that the title of "champion" was spontaneously conferred upon him. On July 22nd, '79, at Lord's, the enthusiasm of his admirers took the form of a presentation of the value of £1400 Although pui suing the medical profession, Dr Grace has still kept his place in first-class cricket. An interesting book upon Cricket was published by him in '91, and another is in preparation. He celebrated his Jubilee in '98, and it was announced in the autumn that he had accepted the position of secretary of the London County Cricket Club, whose ground will be at the Ciystal Palace.

"Graphic, The," founded 1869, by Mr. W. L. Thomas, its present manager, is an illustrated weekly of high-class character, and treats of current events Its Curistmas and Summer numbers are especially excellent, and have a very wide circulation Editor, Mr. T. Heath Joyce. See also Daily Graphic Office, 190, Strand.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIAL TRADE.

The British dominions are expanding rapidly both in wealth and in population. According to the best estimates, there were 320,000,000 persons subject to the Empire in 87, over 351,00,000 in '91, and about 400,000,000 in '97, exclusive of the inhabitants of Protectorates and spheres of the Empire. In fact, more than a quarter of the population of the civilised world reside under the British flag. The importance of the trade of such multitudes needs no demonstration, and it is therefore not surprising that attention has been closely directed to the best means for making it of mutual benefit, and to the dangers of foreign competition. The Canadian preferential tariff, adopted in '97, and put into full operation in '98 (see Canada), is of great interest in this connection. Whether other colonies are likely connection Whether other colonies are likely to follow Canada's lead seems very doubtful. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for many of the colonies at present to dispense with a tariff on imports. It is probable that for the present such changes as do take place will be rather in the relation of adjacent colonies to each other than in that of those colonies to the mother country. It is calculated that 70 per cent of British exports go to foreign countries, while 77 per cent. of British imports are derived from outside the British Empire. The following tables, compiled from the Colonial Office list, show the state of things in the Colonies. The percentage of some of the minor colonies has been omitted to save space, but the general average at the bottom includes all British possessions.—

Indian and Colonial Exports.
Percentage to

	United Kingdom		British		Coreign ountries
Cape Colony .	95		1		4
New Zealand	78		15		7
Ceylon .	. 70	• •	18	•	12
Natal	. 64	• •	12	• •	24
Victoria .	57	• •	29	•	14
British Guiana	. 52		0		42

Percentage to

_	United Kingdom		British sessions	C	Foreign ountrie
Canada	52		4		44
South Australia	41		54		5
Queensland	39		60		ī
West Australia	38		6 1		1
New South Wales	36		45		19
Newfoundland	36		41		23
India and Burmah	31		20		49
West Indies	20		8		63
Tasmania	. 21		79		
Straits Settlements			14		60
Av'ge for all Coloni			27		65 26

There are great variations in this table, and the colonies are purposely so arranged as to show how much more some colonies send here than others. Of course the fact that some of the exports sent here are for distribution only must not be lost sight of, but broadly it may be said that as regards foreign trade our colonies fall into three distinct categories. There are those which he contiguous to foreign countries and naturally do a large amount of business with them. Of these Canada, the West Indies and the Straits Settlements are conspicuous examples. There are others which are greatly isolated from the world at large, and therefore depend mainly on Gleat Britain as a market—for instance, New Zealand, Cape Colony and Natal. The third category comprises those colonies, mainly Australian, which he near to each other and trade largely with each other. It is classification is important, as we are too apt to speak generally of the colonies as if their conditions were imilar, while the differences between them are great and have a vital bearing on inter-Imperial trade relations.

With some variations, the classification of imports on the same lines is very like that of exports, as will be seen from the following table.—

Indian and Colonial Imports
Percentage from

	United	British		Foreign ountric		
Cape Colony .	80	7	••	13		
Natal .	76	ġ		15		
India	71	11		18		
New Zealand	65	27		8		
British Guiana	55	16		29		
West Australia	49	49		2		
West Indies .	46	12		42		
Victoria	42	49		ġ		
New South Wales	. 40	52		8		
Queensland	. 36	60		4		
Canada	35	2		62		
Tasmania	. 33	66		1		
Ceylon .	26	68		6		
South Australia	. 25	67		8		
Newfoundland	20	. 19		61		
Straits Settlements	B 14	. 20		60		
Av'ge for all Colon	165 47	27		26		

Leaving out of account those colonies all eady alluded to, which, owing to their geographical position, necessarily trade largely with neighbours, it will be seen that foreign competition is much less than many suppose. Allowance has of course to be made for the fact that all the goods exported from this country are not necessarily made here, but even then it is obvious that we command the bulk and the pick of colonial trade in manufactured goods. See Colonial Conference '97.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER FOREIGN TRADE.

In the Annual of the last three years much attention has been paid to the rapidly changing conditions of our foreign trade, owing to the eager rush for the development of new markets and the increasing and organised competition of enterprising rivals. The special conditions affecting particular markets throughout the world were surveyed, partly with the view of inducing traders to remedy some of the defects in our commercial system, the existence of which was demonstrated. Generally speaking, it may be said that the conditions explained have changed but little, though in some directions the competition has become accentuated. It is not proposed here to repeat the particular survey of foreign markets (see eds. of '96, '97, '88), but meiely to collect certain particulars concerning the mercantile energy of our rivals and the unsatisfactory methods which many British traders employ. Some credit may family be taken for the part played by the Annual in calling the attention of the public to these matters.

Early in '97 a Memorandum was laid upon the table of the House of Commons embodying Comparative Statistics of Population, Industry, and Commerce in the United Kingdom and some Leading Foreign Countries. The general conclusion was that the conditions of the manufacturing and industrial predominance of the Kingdom were different from what they were when the non-agricultural population of every country in the world was smaller than in our own—in other words, that industries and manufactures abroad are becoming much bigger things than they were Later on, a paper embodying Correspondence respecting Diplomatic and Consular Assistance to British Trade Abroad was presented to both Houses of Parliament, and a gicat deal of information was derived from the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country as to the manner in which this assistance might be ancreased.

A very important step was taken by the Board of Trade in July '07, in the appointment of a Departmental Committee to undertake an Inquiry into the Development of British Trade. The special instructions to the Committee were that they should consider and advise as to the best means of bringing to the knowledge of the home trades the information furnished by Consuls and Commercial Attaches, and by Agents-General and other representatives of Colonial Governments and of India, as to the supply and demand and other conditions of the markets in their respective districts, and as to the opportunities which they afford for the introduction and development of British trade. They were also to report as to whether in their opinion it was desirable that Consuls and Agents should be instructed to remit home from time to time samples of goods most in demand—this being a recommendation which had been made by many Chambers of Commerce—and if they should be of that opinion they were to advise in regard to arrangements for

the exhibition or circulation of such samples.

The Committee presented their Report in July, '98, making a number of general suggestions in relation to the dissemination of commercial intelligence. In regard to a suggested Commercial Intelligence Office, the Committee with practical unanimity recommended the

establishment of an office whose function it should be to meet the constantly increasing demand for prompt and accurate information on commercial matters, so far as it can be met by Government action There was no desire to suggest anything which would, even if it could, impair the value of the information already obtainable by individual enterprise. It was more than ever essential in these days that our manufacturers and traders should rely mainly on their own efforts to extend the area of their transactions and the amount of their business. Sir James Mackay, a member of the Committee, laid great stress upon this matter, and was of opinion that the establishment of such an office as was proposed would tend to rob the trader, whe has embarked in operations in distant regions, of the just fruit of his enterprise, while at the same time it would lay open to foreigners and competitors information that would be very valuable to them. "The State may, however," said the report, "usefully afford assistance in the interests of the trading community as a whole, and may supply information from a broader point of view than that of the individual trader." The Committee further came to the conclusion that it is desirable to obtain more completely than at present particulars and samples of foreign-made goods mostly in demand in foreign, Indian and Colonial markets, and to make arrangements for the exhibition of those samples in our centres of industries and commerce.

In such helps to commerce foreigners are particularly energetic. There are typical museums of the class in Brussels and Vienna, and Commercial Information Bureaus exist in several of the capitals of Europe. In July 38 the French Minister of Commerce announced the institution of a Commercial Intelligence Bureau in Paris, which was to collect and disseminate information concerning raw materials or products which France can import for manufacturing purposes, for consumption, or transit, on customs, tariffs, port dues and taxes affecting trade or navigation; on products capable of finding an outlet in foleign markets, etc., with particulars of conditions of transit, payment, package, the position of markets, firms, etc., and on undertakings to be opened in foreign countries. Later, in Oct. '98, it was announced that the loss of the Spanish colonies had caused the Spanish Government to form a special sub department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of supply-ing commercial information and statistics to traders These are but illustrations of the new commercial activity being displayed abroad in Austria-Hungary a plan has been formed which is striking, though not new, of despatch-ing a Floating Exhibition to make known the products of the dual monarchy in various countries. The exhibition is intended to be installed in a ship of the Austrian Lloyd's installed in a ship of the Austrian Lloyd's Steamship Company, to leave in Dect of carrying a large assortment of samples, with experts and catalogues in four languages, for the Piræus, Salonika, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Massowah, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon, Batavia, Macassar, Sandakan, Cebu, Manilla, Pakhoi, Kiungchow, Canton, Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Kelung, Foohcow, Shanghai, Chin-Kiang, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Port Arthur, Yuensan, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

But certainly the most important commercial rival we have is Germany, which is everywhere displaying extraordinary energy and enterprise. The Berlin correspondent of the Times, writing 111 October '98, gave an exceedingly interesting account of the development of German influence in Turkey since 1888, largely through the operations of the Deutsche Bank group of financiers, both directly and indirectly. The transaction of business was facilitated, and German enterprise was not slow to take advantage of the new opportunities Everywhere the beginnings of new business connections are visible, and in many cases it is the promise of future development rather than what has been achieved which merits the intelligent attention of Englishmen. This expansion will doubtless receive a new impetus from the visit to Constantinople of the German Emperor, who said to the German community on his arrival, "I have it from the ruler of this land himself that you have established for yourselves a high position in this capital" The correspondent made some remarks which are confirmed by all experience -" The German export trade, I am assured on all hands, owes its successes to the stolid, steady perseverance of German industrialists, who imitate the methods of the German general staff, and, it may be added, those of our own admirable Sirdar, in neglecting no detail, however trivial, in their plan of campaign l'utting their pi de in their pockets, they accommodate then system to the task in hand Like great generals and strategists, they are perfectly content to labour for long years in obscunity, and to 'cast thein bread upon the waters, conscious that 'after many days' it will return to them Above all, they study the business ways of their customers, and do not thoughtlessly apply Western stan-dards to Fastern transactions Fertility of Fertility of resource and a prompt willingness to abandon their own experiments, when these prove unsuitable for the purpose in view, are also characteristic of German commercial methods. In the Balkan States, for example, they tried the establishment of warehouses for the exhibition of German products. This was found not to answer, and the idea of commercial museums was simply dropped. In its place the system of sending out large numbers of energetic, well-educated, and experienced commercial travellers was adopted, and it has hither to yielded the best results."

This commercial activity of the Germans is even more marked in the Far East, where Kiao-chau is expected ultimately to overshadow the prosperity of Chefoo, and to lead to a wonderful increase of German trade. Our system of trade is obviously cf a stiff and unbending character. Mr. Byron Brenan, Consul at Canton, in a report to the Foreign Office has made a useful comparison of German and English methods. The young German puts up with trouble and disagreeable experiences much more readily than the young Englishman. English makers, he says, show less eagerness to secure orders than Continental and American rivals. If the critical eye sees vagueness in the applications of a would-be Japanese purchaser, the vendor thinks there can be no real business, whereas the possibility is that the Japanese does not know precisely what he requires. "But the loss of business caused by this unbending adherence to established standards is not limited to the makers who refuse to be accommodating. If

sometimes reacts upon others. One British firm in Japan lost a good order for rails, and consequently some English maker also, because with the rails it was necessary to supply a certain kind of crossing and switches which are not now made in England. The English firm had hitherto got over the difficulty by supplying the rails from England and obtaining from the Continent what the British iron-masters refused to make; but their Continental rivals here saw their opportunity. The order had to be executed as a whole, and if the British firm could be prevented from obtaining the switches, the order would have to be transferred to such parties as could supply all that was desired, so a paternal Government applied a little pressure to the Continental maker of the right kind of switches, and he refused to sell any more to the British firm, who thus were unable to fuffil their orders, and in the end both switches and rails were procured from the Continent."

A remarkable illustration of German commercial zeal is the Commercial Mission which was sent out to the Far East The mission visited Canton, Swatow, Amoy, etc., and penetrated 1100 miles up the Yang-tse, staying at the towns on the banks, and especially the newly opened treaty port of Shashi. Samshii and Wuchow were visited, and an accurate know ledge was gained of the province of Chekiang and the southern portion of Kiangsu, as well as of the silk districts of Canton. Some members of the party made an overland journey from Tientsin to Newchwang and the neighbouring districts. The mission also thoroughly in vestigated the trade conditions of Japan, and had a glance at Korea. The result is that a vast amount of special commercial intelligence vast amount of special commercial intelligence has been made available to German traders, with careful provision that it shall not be divulged to others. In April '98 an exhibition of 5,000 samples brought back was opened in two large rooms in the Reichstag buildings, which showed that the collection was the result of class attidued to the collection was the result of close study of technical men thoroughly versed in their work. The exhibition, which was transferred to Diesden before the cuid of April, had the twofold object of showing what Europ an and American goods are exported to East Asia, and what goods can be purchased out there, The commercial attache to the British embassy in Berlin has described the interesting conditions on which the collection was on view. These should be carefully noted by British traders as an excellent example of the German commercial system. "The exhibition is only open to those persons actually interes ed in the trades concerned, and to members of the Chambers of Commerce and some officials, no other persons are admitted, and entrance is only permitted on the presentation of a permit from the Society of Industrialists. The general report, and the valuable special reports on the different branches of particular trades to the East will not be published, except for private circulation amongst those persons interested in each particular branch. Copies of these reports are not to be obtained anywhere for the general information of the public."
There is reason to hope that our manufacturers and merchants are now alive to the serious nature of the attack which is being made upon our commerce. With a fair field and no favour the British trader can probably in most things hold his own against the world; but he must

abandon the antiquated and unbending methods of business which forbid him to study the wants of his customers, and cause him to attach great faith to his catalogues in the English language, with English prices, weights and measures, deposited at British consulates, and to a system of payment which is often not suited to his correspondents, as well as to methods of packing goods which are generally far inferior to those of his commercial rivals.

ing goods which are generally far inferior to those of his commercial rivals. A memorandum lately (Oct '98) published by the Board of Irade on the ways and methods of British trade is a complete exposition of the defective system referred to Not less than 116 consular and diplomatic officers throughout the world report with much thoroughness upon the prevailing currents of trade, and, with few exceptions, all deplore the supineness and short-sighted policy of the British trader He finds eager rivals in markets where once he was supreme, and these gain the advantage because they rush forward, while he is apt to be stationary. He has not seen, as this memore nas not seen, as this memorandum makes plain, that the conditions of trade are rapidly changing. He makes things that are good, solid, generally honest, and often expensive; and if the customer asks for cheaper objects he will not supply them. Much as he may regret that quantity is valued more than quality all the world over in these days, he must sail with the stream, or his tortunes will be 'hipwrecked. This is, in effect, what the consuls say. We have almost lost the trade with Poland in agricultural lost the trade with Poland in agricultural implements because we would not suit our productions to the purses of our customers Many of the consuls report that our merchants will not sell unless they get large orders, whereas the German will book and execute small orders. One consul quoted in the memorandum says that the chief cause of success in forceign competition is the greater attention. randum says that the chief cause of success in foreign competition is the greater attention paid abroad to the art of exactly suiting the foreign customer's "pocket, taste, and convenience." In regard to the first matter, the Germans seem particularly obliging, though, of course, with an ulterior object in view. While English houses will give only two or three months' credit, or even demand cash on delivery, the German will give six months' credit, so that the consignment may perhaps credit, so that the consignment may perhaps be sold before payment is made. To give credit without making many bad debts requires an intimate knowledge of the stability of individuals, which can only be obtained by diligent and careful travellers, and these not all English houses take the trouble to send out. Many of the consuls whose opinions are collected in this important memorandum declare that too much reliance is placed in flooding the consulates with elaborately and nooning the constitutes with classificating and artistically got-up catalogues, price lists, etc., containing a request that they should be distributed or placed at the disposal of dealers—a system pronounced "absolutely valueless."

"In many cases the first thing the recipients of these catalogues and price lists do, on seeing the drawing or design which has taken their fancy, is to apply to the representative of the foreign firms with whom they have been in the habit of dealing in order to ascertain all particulars concerning the articles described in the English language" "One commercial in the English language" in the English language "One commercial traveller," says the consul at Cherbourg, "who knows the language and the ways of the people, will do more than ten thousand circulars"; while his colleague at Naples remarks that "it is pitiable to see the British commercial traveller stumbling along with an interpreter, while his German competitor is conversing fluently; and one is still more sorry for him when his patterns and samples are marked with British weights and measures" The notes here collected have the purpose of enforcing and recording much that has lately been said, for the condition of our foreign trade has been one of the keenest interests of the year '98.

Great Central Railway. See RAILWAYS.

GREECE.

A kingdom under George I. (q v.), of Glücksburg. The country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-9, after centuries of subjection to Turkey. The present monarch, who is the second son of the King of Denmark, was elected in '63, after the expulsion of King Otto. Executive vested in King and responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the Boule, a chamber of 207 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the Kingdom. In Asia Minor there are probably about 2,000,000, in European Turkey about 3,500,000, and large numbers dwell in Crete, Cypi us, etc. The Greek orthodox Church is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevaile. Education is compulsory, but the law is not enforced. The State has a monopoly in salt, petroleum, matches, and playing-rards. The chief exports are currants, ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 591 miles of railway open. By the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece underwent humiliation and defeat, and had to agree to pay an indemnity of £74,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters Area about 25,014 sq m; pop. ('96) 2,4433,860. Revenue, '88, £2,502,188, expenditure, £2,402,096, old public debt, £22,068,660, guaranteed debt, £6,800,000; imports, '97, 4,590,461; exports, £3,229,363. See Difflomatic, Foreign Armies, and Foreign Navies.

and Foreign Navies

Political Parities. Until '90 the two chief party leaders were M. Trioupi and M. Delyanni. But in '90 a section of the Opposition under M. Delyanni broke away from him to follow M. Ralli, who posed as the chief of the Neo-Hellenic party. M Delyanni ruled the country from '90 till March '92, and M. Tricoupi from June '92 (with the exception of a few months during '93) till Jan. '95. In April '95 M. Delyanni was returned to power with 140 supporters, 16 supporters of M. Tricoupi, 18 of M. Ralli, 24 Independents, 8 Progressists, and others being elected. M. Tricoupi thereupon withdrew from political life, and died during '06. M. Delyanni remained in office till April '97, when the popular feeling against him aroused by the Greek reverses during the war with Turkey led the King to dismiss him M Ralli succeeded as Premier, and held office till Sept. 30th, '97, when he was succeeded by M. Zalmis. With the formation of the Zalmis Cabinet (Oct. 2nd, '97) a split occurred amongst the Delyannists. M. Zalmis himself had for-

merly been a follower of M. Delyanni; but on his accession to office there was a rupture between them, and very many members of the party supported M. Zaimis. Nevertheless M. Zaimis deemed the opposition too strong for him, and resigned (Nov. 7th, '98) History, '98. The treaty of peace with Turkey was at last signed at Constantinople

(Dec. 4th), and the details of the law for the institution of an International Commission of Control over the revenues assigned for the service of the foreign debt and the indemnity loan were settled by the Foreign Minister and toan were settled by the Toleran manner the European delegates (Jan. 12th). The Commission consists of six members, one from each of the Great Powers, each in turn acting as president for six months. The Commission nominates its own agents and employés, collecting the money through a Greek company under its absolute control, and furnishing an account of its operations to the Greek Government every six months In case the assigned revenues should not suffice to pay the foreign loans the Greek Government is responsible for the definency The arrangements with the bondholders were made an integral part of the law, the foreign loans being divided into three categories. The first category comprises the two privileged loans, the Monopoly and Funding, the second includes the Five-per-cent loans of '81, 84, and '90, and the third the Fourper cent Rentes. The revenues assigned as security were monopolies (including emery security were monopones (including emery from Naxos) valued at 12,300,000 drachmas per annum, the tobacco tax valued at 6,600,000, stamps at 10,000,000, and the Piræus Customs at 10,700 000—total 39,600,000 drachmas. In case of a deficiency, the Customs of Patras, case of a deficiency, the Customs of Patras, Volo, Corfu, and Laurium, valued at 7,200,000 druchmas, were assigned as supplementary revenues. The indemnity loan was successfully airanged (Feb. 24th) with the help of Great Britain, France, and Russia £74,000,000 were furnished by a Syndicate under the guarantee of the three Powers, and £71,000,000 without guarantee. The Greek Bank found the remainder of the loan £76,600,000. A cowardly attempt to assassinate the King by shoo ing him while out driving with the Princess Marie fulled (27th). The King displayed great courage, and his escape awoke played great courage, and his escape awoke an outburst of enthusiastic loyalty. The two would-be assassins were caught and con-demned to death. The Chamber reassembled and the Finance Minister introduced the Bill for the international control of the revenues set apart for the service of the foleign debt (March 3rd) It passed quickly, and practically unopposed, through its various stages, and was carried (7th). The Bill authorising the issue of the loan guaranteed by the three Powers was also carried (April 3rd), and the Session was then closed. The Porte was notified by the Powers (May 6th) that the evacuation of I hessaly must begin, and it was announced (June 6th) that all the Turkish troops had left and the thermore had left and the the thermore had left and the thermore had left and the thermore troops had left, and that the province had been reoccupied by the Greeks M. Zaimis and his Cabinet resigned (Nov 7th), declining to meet a Chamber which he knew beforehand contained a majority of members hostile to him; but was commissioned by the King to form, and formed, a new Cabinet. The date for the opening of the Chamber was postponed from Nov. 12th to Nov. 27th. Greene, W. Conyngham, C.B., appointed British Agent in the Iransvaal, Aug. 27th, '96, is a nephew of Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, and was b. in 1854. He was ed. at Harrow and Oxford, and then entered the Foreign Office, '77. He has acted as Chargé d'Affaines at Athens, Stuttgart, and Teheran, being Secretary of Legation at the latter place His rank at Pretoria is that of Charge d'Affaires.

Greenland. An extensive region or island north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. Principal exports: oil of seals and whales, fox, scal, and reindeer skins, eiderdown, teathers, and civolite. The chief trade is with Denmark, to which country the colony belongs Area, 46,740 sq m, pop. 10,516, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives. See Colonies, 11c, of European Powers

Grenada An island in the West Indies froming part of the British colony of the Wind ward Islands. It is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands Its area is about 133 square miles, and the population 05,367. Capital, St George, with a population of 4919 Products are sugar, cacao, cotton, coffee, and spices The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of six, and a Legislative Council of thriteensix official, and seven nominated by the Crown For financial statistics see British Empire (table).

Grenadines. A cluster of islets lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St Vincent. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. in and pop. 6031 Exports: fish, oil, wood, sugar, corn, and cotton. Area, 86 sq. m.; pop. 400.

Gresham College. The Gresham Lectures, as well as the College in which they are delivered, owe their institution to the munificence of Sir Thomas Cresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth. By his will, dated July sth, 1575, Sir Thomas bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry artonomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597 The buildings of Gresham House, which had thus become Gresham College, were pulled down in 1768, and the General Excise Office erected on the site, the property having been acquired by the Crown for an annuity of £500 In '76, whilst the Earl of Schoolne was Master of the Mercers Company, the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Prolectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the piesent Gresham Lecturers are as follows: Physio, E. Symes Thompson, M.D.; Rhetorio, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; Astronomy, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; Law, G. H. Blakesley; Geometry, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; Busio, J. F. Bridge, Mus. Doc. (a.v.); Divinity, Rev. Henry E. J. Bevan, M.A.; Clerk to the Gresham Committee, John Watney, Mercers' Hall, London, E.C.

Grav. Earl. See PEERS.

Guadeloupe. This colony is one of the principal French possessions in the West Indies, and con-ists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grande-terre, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands. It is situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Capital, Pointe-à-Pitre. Products: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented at Paris by a Schator and two Deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 167,000. It is administered by a Governor with an elected Council. See Cquonies, etc., of Europelan Powers.

Guatemala. The most northern republic of Central America, bounded on the east and north by Mexico, west by Belize, the republics of Honduras and Salvador, and south by the Pacific Governed by a President, elected for six years, and a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory. Chief products: coffee, Indes, bananas, and sugar Army numbers about 7000 officers and men, with militia about 50,000. Area, 63,400 sq m., pop 1,750,000. Capital, Guatemala la Nueva, pop. 85,000 Revenue, 97, \$22,073,588; expenditure, \$21,433,194, internal debt, \$3,000,000, external, £1,432,800, imports, 97, \$21,452,053 (silver); exports, \$19,775,800 (silver). See CFNIRAL AMERICA, for Ministry, etc., see Diptomatic—History, 98 Senor Barrios, the President, was assassinated (Feb. 9th), and Senor Cabrera, the first Vice-President, at once a-sumed office. The National Assembly afterwards formally proclaimed him President for the period '99—1905 (Sept. 25th).

Guernsey. One of the Channel Islands (q.v.).

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C., was established by the Corporation of London in '80, for the purpose of providing high-class instruction in the art and science of music at a moderate cost. Students are nominated by an alderman or a member of the Court of Common Council. The school commenced with 62 pupils, but now there are more than 3600 pupils. Its origin is traceable to the Guildhall Orchestral and Choral Society, founded in '78. The Common Council having had a report of this school laid before it, granted £350, and lent some buildings in Aldermanbury with which to establish the present school. Its speedy success led the Corporation of London to vote £20,000 for the fine buildings in which the school has carried on its work since '87. The total sum which the Corporation have expended on the school is £50,000, in addition to an annual contribution of £2300. There are several exhibition scholarships in connection with the school. Principal, Mr. W. H. Cummings; Becretary, Mr. Hilton Carter; Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Charles P. Smith.

Guy's Hospital and Medical School, London Bridge, S.E. This institution, now one of the great general hospitals of the Metropolis, was built and endowed in the year 1725 by Thomas Guy, a City bookseller. The wards contain accommodation for 650 patients. Agricultural depression has of late years decreased

of the Physiological Laboratories, opened in '97 Residential College furnishes accommodation by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. Guy's also for fifty students and the resident medical possesses a Dental School for complete instruc- | staff.

by £20,000 per annum the income derived from the endowments, and public aid has had to be invoked. The Medical School has recently whole of the dental curriculum for the College received an important addition in the erection of Surgeons examination can be taken. The

H

Haggard, Henry Rider, was b. at Braden ham Hall, Norfolk, 1856. He was private secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer at Natal, and was subsequently on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, H.M. Commissioner to the Transvaal, during the temporary annexation of that territory in '77. He was afterwards appointed Easter of the High Court of the Transvaal. At the commencement of the Zulu war he was adjutant. lieutenant of the Pretoria Horse. He began his career as an author with the publication of "Cetewayo and his White Neighbours" in 82, and subsequently wrote "Dawn," "The Witch's Head," and "King Solomon's Mines" This Head," and "King Solomon's Mines" This won for him immense popularity, which was further increased by his romantic allegory "She." "Allan Quatermain," "Jess," "Mn Meeson's Will," "Mauwa's Revenge," "Colonel Quaritch, V.C.," "Allan's Wife," and "Cleopatra" followed. Then came "The World's Desire," in collaboration with Mr Andicw Lang, "Beatrice," "Eine Bright-eves," "Nada the Lily," "Montezuma's Daughter," "The People of the Mist" (50), "Joan Haste "(55), "Heat of the World' (50), and "Swallow" (78) He is a barrister of Lincoln's linn and a magistrate for Notolk and Suffolk, and was magistrate for Norfolk and Suffolk, and was Chairman of the Committee of the Society of Authors, '96-8. Address Ditchingham House, Nortolk.

Halleybury College, Horts. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20) for three years. Pupils 500 Head Master, Hon. and Rev. Edward Lyttelton, M.A., Hon. Canon of St. Albans.

Hallé, Lady, the famous violinist, known before she married the late 511 Charles Halle in 88 as Madame Norman-Neruda She comes of a famous musical family, and was b, at Brunn, in '20. After studying under Jansa, she made her début at Vienna in '46, and at once excited enthusiasm by her wonderful execution. Her first appearance in London was at a Philharmonic concert in '49. Thence-forward her career has been one long success, both here and on the Continent. Her first husband was a Swedish musician, Ludwig Norman. Sir Charles Haile died Oct. 25th, '95.

British Architects. His first noteworthy literary effort was a novel published in '71, entitled "Desperate Remedies." In '74 the entitled "Desperate Remedies." In 74 the work by which he is best known appeared in the pages of Cornhill Magasins—"Far from the Madding Crowd." Other novels from his pen have been "Under the Greenwood Tree" (72), "A Pair of Blue Eyes" (73), "The Trumpet Major" (80), "A Laodicean" (81), "Twe on a Iower" (82), "The Hand of Ethelberta," "The Return of the Native," "Ihe Mayor of Casterbridge," "Wessex Tales," "A Group of Noble Dames," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" (91), which was held by some of the citties to be the finest of all his works, "Life's Little Ironies" (94), "Jude the Obscure" (95), and "The Well-Beloved" (92 and '97) In June '93 Mr Hardy followed an early dramatic version of "Far from the Madding Crowd" with a dramatic piece called "The eariy dramatic version of "Far from the Mad-ding Crowd" with a dramatic piece called "The Three Wayfarers," which achieved a striking success "Fess' also has been recently dra-matised and played in America. He was made a J.P. for Dorchester in '84, and for Dorsetshire

in '94.

Harris, Lord. See under l'Li RAGL. Harriso, Frederic, MA, was b in London 1811; educated at King's Coll, Lond, and Wadham Coll, Oxford; scholar, '48; first class in classics, 53; fellow and tutor, '54. Called to the bar, Lincoln's lini, '88; practised in the Equity Courts; examiner in jurisprudence for linns of Court '69-76, for London University '75-9; Professor of Jurisprudence, linns of Court, '78-80, member of Royal Commission on Frades Unions '67-9; secretary to the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law '69-70. Is a member of the State I rials Committee and Vice-President of the Royal Historical Society. Vice-President of the Royal Historical Society. Is President of the London Positivist Committee, Newton Hall, and has published numerous essays and addresses on Positivism. Author of very many articles in the Foringhity, Contemporary, Winelecenth Century, Commobits, and Positivist Reviews from their commencement; of "The Meaning of History" ('62); of "Order and Progress" ('75); "Social Statics," the second volume of Comte's "Positive Polity" husband was a Swedish musician, Ludwig Norman. Sir Charles Haile died Oct. 25th, '95. Address: Greenhayes Lane, Manchester. Halsbury, Lord. See under Peerage. Hamilton, Lord George, M.P. See under Commons. Hardy, Thomas, novelist, was b. 1840, in Dorsetshire, and commenced his career as an architect. For an essay dealing with "Coloured Brick and Terra-cotta Architecture," he received the medal and prize of the Institute of 192. Address: 38, Westbourne Terrace, W.

Harrow School Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Harrow School Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Among the scholarships to either University are Isabella Gregory's of £100 a year for four years, Earl Spencer's, £30a year for three years, Botfield's, £60 a year for three years, Botfield's, £60 a year for three years, Anderson's, £50 a year for three years, there of £100 a year for five years; to Leaus College, Cambridge, Sayer's two of £52 10s. for four years; and to any College, Oxford, Neeld's two of £30 for three years. Pupils, about 600. Head Master, Rev Joseph Wood, D.D Motto, Stet fortuna domus. Some distinguished alumni: Butler, afterwards head master, Sir R. Peel, Cardinal Manning, Sheridan, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir William Jones, Byron, Archbishop Trench, Trollope the novelist, Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Parr, Lord Palmerston, Rodney, Theodore Hook, Rt Hon. E. Stanhope, MP, Rt Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Rt. Hon. Sir W Hart Dyke, Bart., MP, Earl Spencer, K.G., and the present Master of Trinity Coll, Cambridge. Six or seven entrance scholarships, one of not less than £80 a year, two of not les one of not less than £80 a year, two of not less than £60 a year, and the rest of not less than £30 a year, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) who were under fourteen years of age on the previous 1st of January These scholarships are held during the scholar's stay in the school, provided that both his conduct and diligence continue satisfactory at least of the scholarships will be, and others at icasi of the scholarships will be, and others may be, given for proficiency in mathematics, or in modern subjects. No boy can be elected under twelve years of age. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. There are also two scholarships, each of £20 a year for two years, open to boys in the fifth i im, which are awarded for proficiency in such subjects as are common to both sides (classical and modern) of the school

Harte, bret, was born at Albany, New York, 1839 At the age of fifteen he settled in California, and went through a variety of experiences. He worked for a time in the mines, and subsequently served a short apprenticeship to a printer, and also acted as teacher in a school, expless messenger to a newspaper editor, and secretary to the Mint at San Francisco; United States Cousul at Crefeld, and at Glasgow in '80. He became the first editor of the Atlantic Monthly, in '68 His reputation as a humorist was established by his well-known poem "The Heathen Ohimee," which appeared in that journal in '69. "The Luck of Roaring Oamp" greatly increased his popularity. In '82 he published a collected edition of his works. His latest works are "Cressy," "The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh," "A Waif of the Plains," "A Ward of the Golden Gate," "A Sappho of Green Springs," "Sally Dows" ('92), "Susy" ('93), "A Protegee of Jack Hamilin's "('94), "Clarence" ('95). "Three Partners' ('97), "Some Later Verses," and "Tales of Trail and Town" ('98). Address '74, Lancaster Gate, W

(188). Address 74, Lancaster Gate, W
Hausa Association, The This association
was formed in 92, for the purpose of securing
scientific study of the Hausa language, so
that the Scriptures might be translated into
the Hausa tongue, and the higher interests of

the people be furthered in other ways. Hausa is the Inigua Iranea of the Central Soudan, extending from the Sahara to the pagan tribes near the Gulf of Guinea, and from the Egyptian Soudan to the French colony of Senegal. The greater portion of this region is in the sphere of British influence. It is estimated that no fewer than fifteen millions of persons speak the Hausa tongue, and many of these can read and write it in a modified form of Arabic character. The first student, the Rev. C. Robinson, was sent out in April '93. Since then he has visited Lokoja and Kano, the commercial centre of Hausaland, and collected the materials for a grammar of the Hausa language, besides having translated two of the gospels into Hausa, and revised and corrected Dr. Schon's dictionary. The Cambridge University has accepted the offer of the Association to endow a Lecture-ship in Hausa for three years; and the University Press in '96 published under Mr. Robinson's editorship a volume containing facsimiles of the fragments of Hausa literature brought home by him from Kano. Hon Secretary, Rev. J. O. F. Murray, Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Iritton, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Hawaiian Islands A group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. Area 6697 set in the North Pacific. Area 6697 set in the North Pacific. Area 6697 set in the North Pacific.

North Pacific. Area, 6577 sq m; pop 190,020. Capital, Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 29,020. Until 33 the Government of the islands was that of a limited monarchy, under Queen Liliuokalani, but then a revolution broke out, and a President and provisional executive were appointed. The Hawaiian Republic was proclaimed and a new Constitution was pro mulgated on July 4th, '94 Mr Dole was elected President for a term of six years. The islands were annexed to the United States in '98 (see History, below). The legislature now consists of a Senate of 15 members, and a Chamber of Representatives of 15 members. There is a State Council of 15 members, 5 appointed by the President, 5 by the Senate, and 5 by the Chamber The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is general ports Sugar, rice, coffee, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, and China Revenue, 97, £3,127,370, expenditure, £445,220, imports, 97, £5,127,370, exports, £3,304,401; debt, 97, £88,160 For Ministry, etc., see Diplomatic—Hastory, 98 The islands were definitely annexed by the United States and attached to the military department of California (July 11th), a garrison being sent out to Honolulu. The formal transfer took place (Aug 12th), and the American flag was 121sed. Mr. Dale took the oath of allegiance as President, and the islands were made "a new territory of the United States"

Hay, Folonel John, b. at Salem, Indiana, in 1838, and ed at Brown University. He was a barrister practising in the Supreme Court of Illinois till '61. when he gave up his profession in order to become private secretary to President Lincoln. He also served as his aide-decamp, and took an active part in the field as Adjutant and Lieut.-Colonel. After President Lincoln's death he continued his political and diplomatic career, and was appointed Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Paris ('65), Vienna, and Madrid. He then became President and Charge of Legation and Madrid.

dent Haves' First Assistant Secretary of State 70-81. But Colonel Hay is best known in this country by his literary efforts, the "Pike County Ballads" having won him high favour with the reading public. In conjunction with Colonel Nicolay he wrote the Life of President Lincoln, a task for which he was specially fitted. In Feb. '97, on President M'Kinley's accession, he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, a post which he filled with distinction till he became Secretary of State ın '98.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo. The second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area, 28,249 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. There age two states in the island. The largest is the Republic of San Domingo (q.v.). The Republic of Hayti occupies the western portion of the Island. sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000. Capital, Port-au-Prince, pop. 50,000. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '67 The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected by the people in theory, but in practice by the Senate and House of Representatives, in whom rests the legislative power The House is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the Senate indirectly for six years. The religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free, though in-efficient in many districts. There is an aimy of about 7000 men, and a navy of six small vessels. Revenue, '97, £1,500,000, expenditure, £1,580,000, debt, '97, £4,700,000; exports (coffee, mahogany, logwood, cotton, cocoa, turtle shells, and hides), '97, £2,614,500; imports, £1,140,000. See Diplo-

Healy, T. M., M.P. See under Commons.

Healy, T. M., M.P. See under Commons.

Henley, W. E., poet, critic, and dramatist,
LL.D. St. Andrews '93, was b in 1849 at
Gloucester, at which city he was also educated. In his youth he suffered greatly from
ill health, and his "In Hospital. Rhymes
and Rhythms" ("A Book of Verses," fourth
edition '93) was largely a tellection of certain
experiences in the Old Infirmary, Edinburgh,
between '73 and '75. In the latter year he
began to contribute to various London journals, and was one of the founders of London
(7370), which he edited for some time, and in ('77-9), which he edited for some time, and in which many of his verses first appeared. His editorial career subsequently led him to the chair of the Magazine of Ait; in 89 to that of the Scots Observer, atterwards the National Observer, which he left in 94; and in 95 to that of the New Review. In these journals and in others—the Alhenaum and the Saturday Review among them—Mr. Henley's critical work has been done, but a reprint of some selected passages appeared in 90 as "Views and Reviews" (second edition '92). His dramatic work in collaboration with the late R. L. Stevenson

to which he contributed an essay on the poet's "Life, Genius, and Achievement," and "English Lyrics: Chaucer to Poe," appeared in '97. In '88 he was granted a pension (£225) on the Civil List for his services to literature. He is at present—after a long spell of ill-health—engaged on a new edition of Byron's prose and verse (12 vols.), with a fuller commentary than has ever been essayed before. Address:

Stanley Lodge, Muswell Hill, N.

Hereford, Bishop of. See under Peerage. Hereford, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

Herkomer, Hubert, R.A., was b. 1849 at
Waal, in Bavaria. At an early age he settled
with his parents first in America and subsequently in England. Joined the Institute of
Painters in Water Colours '71, but resigned '91,
and to the gallery of this Society and to the
Grosvenor and Academy exhibitions he contributed many drawings, chiefly of Bavarian
subjects. His oil picture, "After the Toil of
Day," in the Academy exhibition of '73, was
followed by his "Last Muster," the memorable
picture of the Chelsea pensioners ('75), which
gained him the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur"
at the Pairs Exhibition, '78. He was ('70) at the Paus Exhibition, 78. He was (79) elected an A R.A. Since 80 he has devoted much time to portraiture, and his portrait of Miss Grant is one of his many successes in that branch of art. He personally directs the well-known Art School at Bushey, of which he is the founder, and in connection with which a new theatre was opened in '88 with the per-formance of a romantic fragment entitled "The Sorceress," followed in '89 by a more important opeia, "An Idyll," both composed by the Pro-fessor himself. Elected a Royal Academician in '90. He is also Deputy President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and was elected on Associate of the Franch and was elected an Associate of the French Academy of Fine Art in '05.

Herschell, Lord See under PEERAGE. Hervey Archipelago, or Cook's Islands. Sec Cook Islands Federation

HOBBO, See DIPLOMATIC.

Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael, M.P. See under COMMONS

High Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Higher Education of Women. See WOMEN, HIGHIR EDUCATION OF

Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law and general literature. Fourteen reports and many appendixes thereto have been issued by the Commission describing some hundreds of private collections of manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission at in collaboration with the late R. L. Stevenson included four plays republished in [66]. His second book of verse, "The Song of the Sword," went into a second edition as "London Voluntaries" in [93]. A corrected reprint of Voluntaries" in [93]. A corrected reprint of Voluntaries in [93]. A corrected reprint of Salisbury, K. G.; the Marquess of Lothian, K. T.; the Marquess of Salisbury, K. G.; the Marquess of Crawford; the Earl of Crawford; the Earl of Rosebery, W. G.; Viscount Esher; Lord Edmond Fitzmatics, "The editor and compiler of "Lyra Heroica" ([93]); and, in collaboration with Mr. Charles Whibley, the editor and compiler of an anthology of English prose. The fourth and last volume of "The Centenary Burns," as Secretary. The reports are prepared by various inspectors acting under the authority of the Commission, many of the historical papers examined being deposited by their owners in the Public Record Office for the purpose. Office, Public Record Office, Charcery Lane, W.C.

Hockey continues to be most successful, and HOCKEY continues to be most successful, and gains ground every year. The number of clubs grows annually, and most towns have a club now. Ladies play a great dcal, especially in the country, though in the suburbs of London there are not many laddes' clubs at present. The hon, sec. of the Hockey Association is Mr. Stanley Christopherson, of the Wimbledon Hockey Club, who is also one of the best players Hockey Club, who is also one of the best players Hockey Club, who is also one of the best players of the game. Of the teams round London, Teddington is perhaps the best, having won 22 out of the 28 matches the Club played—only losing 2 and drawing 4—a record hard to beat Some of the principal matches resulted as follows—England beat Wales, Ireland beat Wales, England v. Ireland diawn. Cambridge beat Oxford, Cambridge Ladies beat Oxford Ladies, North of England beat Midland Coun-ties, South of England beat Midland Counties, Kent beat Surrey, Cheshire beat Lancashire, Cheshire beat Middlesex, Lancashire beat Middlesex, Kent beat Middlesex, South beat North, Warwickshire beat Shropshire, Glou-cestershire beat Somersetshire, Durham v York drawn Denbighshire beat Merioneth, Middlesex beat Surrey.

Hohenione, Prince, appointed Chancellor of the German Empire and Prime Minister of Prussia in Oct. 94, was b in 1819 He is a native of Bayaria, and a Roman Catholic, and hadre of Bavaria, and a Roman Catholic, and his long public career has given him exceptional experience and influence. So long ago as '66 he was Prime Minister of Bavaria, and in the war of '70 he took a most important part. In '74 he was chosen to succeed Count Arnim as the German Ambassador to France, and held the post till '85, when he became Governor General of Alsace-Loriance. When the crisis which resulted in the resulted with the resulted in the resul which resulted in the resignation of Count Caprivi and Count Eulenberg arose, in '94, he was appointed Chancellor and entrusted by the Emperor with the continuance of Count Caprivi's poncy. He is married to Princess

Sayn-Wittgenstein, a daughter of an aide de camp of the Czai Nicholas I
Holland, See NETHERLANDS.
Holland, Queen of. See Wilhelmina I. The Royal

Holloway College, The Royal Sec Women, Higher Fducation of. Home Arts and Industries Association Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand-work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association, and through such training to revive association, and through such training to tester hand-work, and keep the people from the evils of idleness and drink. President, The Rt Hon, Earl Brownlow; Hon, Tressurer, Mr. A. K. Hichens. Office and studios, Royal Albert Hall.
Bankers, London and County Bank, High
Street, Kensington, Branch.

Home Office. This is a many-sided department, and makes great demands upon the time and judgment of its parliamentary chief. He grants certificates for the naturalisation of aliens. Addresses to the Sovereign and the gracious replies thereto pass through his office, reports of Royal Commissions are forwarded to him to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament; he nominates the principal officers

of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands; and most civil knighthoods are conferred upon his most of in impanaeous are conserved upon in recommendation. Heavy fees are paid to the Department by those upon whom poerages and other dignities are bestowed. The Home Secre-tary may grant Provisional Orders for the im-provement of unhealthy areas in the Metropolis, and the functions of licensing and inspection in regard to the practice of vivisection, schools of anatomy, and retreats for habitual drunkards are vested in him. One staff of inspectors from the Department is charged with the supervision of coal and metalliferous mines; another sees that the Acts relative to the manufacture and storing of explosives are properly carried out; and a third visits factories, printing works, bleaching works, brickyards, white lead works, and workshops. The Home Secretary is also and worksnops. The Home Secretary is also charged with powers of inspection under the Burnal Acts, and may permit in certain special cases interments in closed burnal grounds, or the exhumation of bodies where there is supprising of four plant. there is suspicion of foul play. Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act he is given authority to direct a factory in spector to see that the conditions and respector to see that the conditions and restrictions of any licence granted in respect of the employment of children of between the ages of seven and ten years in theatres are duly complied with. His consent is required before certain steps can be taken under the Building Societies Act, '04, and he may, on the application of a County Council, make orders for the protection of wild birds, or prohibiting the taking or destroying of wild birds' eggs. His duties in connection with the police include the appointment of with the police include the appointment of the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Force, and the approval of rules made for the service by that officer (see Police of THE UNITED KINGDOM); he must be satisfied, before granting his certificate under the County and Borough Police Act, that the police of a county or borough has been maintained in a state of efficiency in point of numbers and discipline; and should his certificate of efficiency by withheld, the sum annually payable by the County Council in substitution for local grants towards the cost of pay and clothing of the police is forfeited. The prevention and suppression of local disorder lies with the local authorities, but he may authorise the employment of the armed forces of the Crown in order to aid the local forces in the suppression of riot and disorder. He appoints and frequently puts in motion the Director of Public Prosecutions. The control of the prisons and convict establishments, and the inspection of reformatory and industrial schools are exercised by his Department, and he has the charge of criminal lunatics and invane prisoners. He may recommend to the Crown the remission of punishment passed upon offenders, either by justices of the peace or by the judges, his most anxious and responsible function in this councetion being in regard to petitions for commutation of the death sentence; but before deciding in such grave matters he usually takes such judicial, legal, and, in cases where insanity is suggested, medical opinion as he may think necessary, to enable him to arrive at a just conclusion. The present Home Secretary is the Rt. Hon. Sir M W. Ridley, Bart See Ministray and Secretary of State. Home Rule. In the '94 edition, under the heading Session, Part I., sect. 3, and Part M., of punishment passed upon offenders, either by

sects. 79-101, full particulars are given as to the provisions and progress of the Home Rule Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Gladatone in the Session of '93. For the Local Government (Ireland) Act '98, see Sission, sect. 63. Honduras, a republic in Central America

Area, 43,000 sq. m.; pop. 450,000. Capital, Tegucigalpa, pop. 12,000. Governed by a President and Congress, elected for four years During '98 Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador combined to form the United States Capital, of Central America. Costa Rica and Guatemala may eventually join the combination. country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these he neglected because of internal disagreements and the consequent paralysis of enterprise Agriculture, however, is now showing signs of development. Chief products: tobacco, sugar, of development. Ghief products: tobacco, sugar, conee, indigo, wheat, mahogany, lindes, and cattle. Revenue, '66, £40,000; expenditure, £471,750; imports, '96, £275,000; exports, £051,000, debt, £5,400,000. The loans were raised for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. The arrears of interest amount to over £11,000,000 Army small, but there is a militia of about 20,000. See Central America and Diplo-MATIC.

Hong Kong. An island and British Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern-coast of China by a narrow strait—the Ly-ee-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The pennsylle of Kawling opposite the island and peninsula of Kowlung, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, appertant to the colony Capital, Victoria (commonly called Hong Kong). Capital, Viotoria (commonly called Hong Kong). Area, 32 sq. m, pop. 261,258. Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Religion and education are abundantly provided for. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station, forming the headquarters of the China Squadion. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local constraints and is free port. Imparts chiefly coast trade, and is a free port. Imports, chiefly goods for China, cottons, and other manufatured articles; exports, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. For latest financial statistics Chinese produce. For latest financial statistics see British Empire (table); and for Executive Council see Diplomatic History, '98 — For the better protection of the colony, the territories on the mainland opposite, behind Kow-lung up to a line joining Mirs Bay and Deep Bay, as well as the island of Lau-tao, were leased for 99 years to Great Britain by a convention (June 9th). The area leased amounted to 200 so, miles. (June oth). sq. miles.

Hope, Anthony, is the pen-rame of one of the most brilliant of the younger novelists of the day. His real name is Mr. A. H. Hawkins, and he is a younger son of the Rev E. C.

Mark," was published in 'oo, and there have since followed, "Father Stafford," "Mr. Witt's Widow," "Sport Royal," "Half a Hero," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The God in the Car," "The Dolly Dialogues," a collection of exquisitely finished dialogues, "Count Antonio" ('95) "Comedies of Courtship," and "The Heart of Princess Osra" ('96), "Phroso" ('97), "Simon Dale "and "Rupert of Hentzau," a sequel to the "Prisoner of Zenda" ('98). A dramatic version of "The Prisoner of Zenda" proved very successful in '96, and a comedy. proved very successful in '96, and a comedy, "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," was successfully produced in the United States, and in London (98) Address. 16, Buckingham Street, Strand, W C

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute at its headquarters, Northampton Square, E.C., and certificates of competency are granted. It publishes monthly the "Horological Journal," which circulates among watchmakers, jewellers, and silversmiths. There are 315 members and 15 associates. Secretary, F J Britten.

Horton, Robert F., M.A., D.D., Congrega-tional minister, was b 1855, ed. at Shrewsbury, whence he went to New Coll., Oxford (74), where he commenced a bi illiant college career by obtaining First Class in Moderations, and was President of the Union, and in '78 a First in Classical Greats Elected Fellow of his college '79, but excluded from an examine ship in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion by reason of his Nonconformist views He began his ministry at Hampstead (80), and his success there soon necessitated the building of a cess there soon necessitated the building of a larger church, in the Lyndhirst Road, which was opened in '84 Hc has published "Inspiration and the Bible," '87, "Revelation and the tion and the Bible," '87, "Revelation and the Bible,' '93, a course of lectures on "Preaching," delivered at Yale, and subsequently issued in book form as "Verbum Di," '93, "The Cartons of St. Mark" '94, "The Teaching of Jesus" '95, "The Life of John Howe," "The Book of Proverbs," in the Expositor's Bible, "The Art of Living Together" '95, "The Four Pillars of the Home," "Oliver Cromwell, a Study in Personal Religion," "Success and Failure," "The Women of the Old Testament," all in '97; "Brief Sermons to Busy Men," "England's Danger," and "The Commandments of Jesus," '98 Address Chesils, Christ Church Road, Hampstead, N.W.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The first annual meeting of the Council of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund was held at Marlborough House on Feb. 4th, '98. The total paid to the Fund for the eleven months total paid to the Fund for the eleven months ending Dec. 1181, '97, was £227,552. Of this amount £56,286 5. was given to the various London Hospitals, and £167,022 198. 8d. was invested, the expenses were £3704, 75. 9d The sale of stamps produced £34,776; the Daily Telegraph fund reached £36,750, and that of Lloyd's News £2618. a total of £74,174, the wreater portion of which represents efforts not Hawkins, vicar of St. Bride's, Fieet Street, and was b. in London, Feb. 0th, 1863. He was ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll, Oxford, of which college he was a scholar. He gained a first class in Classical Schools in '85, and took his M.A. degree in '89. He took the step which is apparently necessary to success in literature by devoting himself at first to the law, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in '87. His significantly named first book, "A Man of the significant sign likely to be repeated. The annual subscription list is about £22,000. It will thus be seen that the object of the Prince of Wales—viz., "to raise a sum of £100,000 to £150,000 a year from persons not subscribers to Hospitals at all "—

The following list comprises most of the important hospitals and dispensaries in London, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address:

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease (£2661), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq.,

Belgrave Hospital for Children (£1741), Percy Gates, 7, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.
Bethlehem Royal Hospital (£37,000), A. H.
Martin, Secretary and Steward, Lambeth, S.E.
British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£1444),

Albert Wills, Hon Sec., 61, Great Mariboro'St., W., 29, Euston Road, N.W., and 5, Newington Butts, S.E.

Butts, S.E.

British Lying-in Hospital (£1829), A C
Wickins, Endell St., Long Acre.

Oancer Hospital, The, fiee—no letters of
admissign required (£7972), W. H. Hughes,
Brompton, S.W.

Oentral London Ophthalmic Hospital (£1289),
John Griggs Bryant, 2382, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Oentral London Throat and Ear Hospital (£1973),
R. Kersbay, Cray's Inn Rd. W.

Oentral London Throat and Ear Hospital (£1973), R. Kershaw, Gray's Inn Rd, W.C.

Charing Oross Hospital (£57,091), A E Reade, West Strand, (haring Cross Ohelsea Hospital for Women (£5144), Herbert H. lennings, Fulham Rd., S W.

Cheyne Hospital for Slok and Incurable Children

(£4745), Reginald Blunt, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. City Dispensary (£1357), F. J. T. Moore, 98, Cannon St

Oity of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (£9380), H T Dudley Ryder, Hospital, Victoria Park, E

City of London Lying-in Hospital, established 1750 (£4498), No. of patients 2197, R A. Owthwaite, 102, City Rd

Oity Orthopsedic Hospital (£1645), E. Derenth, Hatton Garden.

27, Hatton Garden.

Convalescent Hospital for Seamen (£22,254), included under Seamen's Hospital Society, Michelli, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

Dental Hospital of London (£2730), J. F. Pink,

Dental Mospital of London (£2730), J. F. Pink, to, Leicester Sq.

Rast London Hospital for Ohildren and Dispensary for Wo ven (£12,820), T. Hayes, Shadwell, E.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children (£5330),
T. S. Chapman, Southwark Bridge Rd, S. E.

Finsbury Dispensary (£81), W. H. Pratt,
Brewer St., Goswell Rd, E.C.

Founding Hospital (£19,240), W. S. Wintle,
M.A., Guilford St.

Herma Hospital (£200), H. Ghlub, Super

German Hospital (£8979), H. Gülich, Super-

intendent, German Hospital, Dalston. Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1158). Lieut.-Colonel Neville, Hon. Sec., Thurgoland, Sheffield. Office, Woodford Hall,

Woodford.

Great Northern Central Hospital (£15,747), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N. The local hospital for North London.

Guy's Hospital (49,685), H. Williams, Clerk, Counting House, St. Thomas St., Boro, S. E. Hampstead Hospital, the local hospital for Hampstead (£3633), R. A. Owthwaite, Hon. Sec., 1, Parliament Hill Rd., Hampstead.

Sec., 1, Parhament Hill Rd., Hampstead.

Rospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Chest (£27,410), W. H. Theobald, Brompton.

Rospital for Diseases of the Throat (£4567), Charing Cross, W.C.

W. Holt, 32, Golden Sq., Regent St. (Closed for rebuilding.)

Rospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (£1908), H. Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate (£6913)

M. Biddulph, Esq., M.P., Treasurer, 30, Charing Cross.

Regent's Park, near St. John's Wood Road

Hospital for Sick Children (£17,424), Adrian Hope, 49, Great Ormond St., and Cromwell House, Highgate.

Hospital for Women (£3944), D. Cannon, 30, Soho Sq., W. King's College Hospital (£21,205, including legacies). Rev. N. Bromley, Lincoln's Inn legacies), Re

Fields, Lock Hospital and Resoue Home (£7600), A. W. Cruikshank, Harrow Rd, and 91, Dean St. London Fever Hospital, specially for infec-

tious patients who can pay a small fee (£11,342),

Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., N.

London Homoopathic Hospital (£7054), G. A.

Cross, Superintendent, Ggeat Ormond St.

Cross, Superintendent, Ggeat Ormond St.
London Hospital (274,440), G. Q Roberts, M.A,
Sec and House Governor, Whitechapel Rd.
Magdalen Hospital (£5056), Warden and Secretary, Rev W. Watkins, Streatham, S. W.
Metropolitan Dispensary (£670), W. Norvell,
9, Fore Street, Cripplegate
Metropolitan Hospital (£8144), C. H. Byers,
Kingsland Rd, N. E.
Middlesex Hospital (£19,920), F. Clare
Melhado Sec and Superintendent Mortinger.

Melhado, Sec and Superintendent, Mortimer St., Berners St.

National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis (£2006), Capt. F Handley, 32, Soho Sq National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epilep-

A Section As Associated Associate

North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Rd, N.E. (£5684), T. Glenton Kerr, 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

North London or University College Hospital (Ordinary, £17,320, Extraordinary, £8065), N. H. Nixon, Gower St., St. Pancras.

North-West London Hospital (£3581), A. Craske, 18, Kentish Town Rd.
Paddington Green Children's Hospital (£3046),

W H Pearce. Poplar Hospital for Accidents (Ordinary, £6972; Extraordinary for Building, £1223), Lieut.-Col. Feneran, 303, East India Rd, E

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (Ordinary, £3339; Legacies, £1100), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd

Royal Free Hospital (£10,138), C. W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Royal Hospital for Children and Women (£4221), Thos. S. Conisbee, 51, Waterloo Bridge Rd.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from diseases of the chest in any of their various forms (£6,176), John Harrold, 231, City Rd., E.C. Royal Hospital for Incurables (£36,278), F.

Andrew, 106, Queen Victoria St.

Royal London Ophthalmio Hospital (£ 5072), R. J. Bland, Bloomfield St., E.C.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and

Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (£3498), Mrs. T. E. Cope, St. George's Circus, Southwark.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (£2661), T. Beattie-Campbell, 19, King William St., West Strand.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital (about £67,151), W. H. Cross, B.A., Clerk, West Smithfield, E.C. St. George's Hospital (£27,346), C. L. Fodd,

Hyde Park Corner.

St. John's Skin Hospital (£4435), J. Dunlop Costine, Superintendent, 49, Leicester Sq.,

St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum (£2530), Edgar Penman, City Road, E C.

St. Mary's Convalencent Home (£2643), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn ParkRd, NW. St. Mary's Hospital (£32,925), T. Ryan, Praed

St., W. St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, Structure and

Trinary Diseases (£3238), Irwin H Beattie, Henrietta St, Covent Garden

St. Thomas's Hospital (£74,130), R. Brass, Albert Embankment, Westminster, S.W

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Chil-

dren (£7030), G. Scudamore, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Seamen's Hospital Society (£22,254),

Seamen's Hospital Society (2012) 1. Michelli, Greenwich Winthelli, Greenwich University College, see North London. Victoria Hospital for Children (£5370), A. Cameron Skinner, Queen's Rd, Chelsea. West London Hospital (Ordinary, £5621; Exception (2018)) R. L.

traordinary, £2138, for Building, £2582), R. J. Gilbert, Hammersmith Rd, W

Westminster Hospital (£13,998), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.
For Charitable Societies see Charities. See

also Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund and METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

Hospitals Association, The (Street Ambulance Branch) Was established in '89 for the succour and safe removal of cases of street accident in the Metropolis. Possesses 57 stations, of which 30 are public thoroughfair stations, 14 are at fire brigade stations, and 13 are at hospitals. Office, 28 and 20, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. Treasurer, Mr. H L. Bischoffsheim; Hon Secretary, Mr Thomas Ryan, Secretary of St. Marys Hospital, W., to which address all urgent communications should be sent.

House of Commons. See Commons, House

Howard Association (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime.

Many books and pamphlets dealing with pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by the Howard Association. A remarkable work, entitled "Penological and Preventive Principles," which has received high official recognition, and reached a second and enlarged

serving his time with his father as a printer, he adopted journalism as his profesion, and in '66 was appointed editor of the Atlantic Monthly, from which he retired in '81. His poems, sketches, and stories are characterised by a lightness of artistic touch which marks the individuality of their author, and have had a wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Howells was American Consul at Venice 61-5. Amongst the most popular of his numerous writings are "A Foregone Conclusion" and "The Rise of Silas Lapham" In '92 he became the editor of the Cosmopolitan Magasine, but after a short tenure resigned the post. sime, but after a short tenure resigned the post. Published "The World of Chance" ('93), "A Fravellet from Altruria" ('94), "Impressions and Experiences" ('96), "The Landlord of Lion's Head," "An Open-eyed Conspiracy" ('97), and "The Story of a Play" ('98). Address Authors' Club, New York, U.S.A. Hughes, Rev Hugh Price, M.A., the leader of the "Forward Movement" of Wesleyan Mathodism is a native of Wesleyan

Methodism, is a native of Wales, and was b. 1847. Ed at Richmond Theological Coll., and gradu-ated M.A at London Univ Has held appoint-ments at Dover, Brighton, Tottenham, Dulwich, Oxford, Brixton, and West London Is a member of the Legal Conference Has edited, with conspicuous success, the Methodist Times since 85, and is the Superintendent of the Wesleyan '85, and is the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission to the West End He is the author of "Social Christianity," "The Philanthropy of God," "Ethical Christianity," and "Essential Christianity." In '92 he took a prominent part in the "Review of the Churches" Conference at Grindelwald He is one of the founders of the Evangelical Free Church Movement, and was President of its National Council in '96. was President of its National Council in 'o6. He is a Vice-President of the United Kingdom Alliance, and an a tive member of the Anti-Gambling League In '98 he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference.

Humanitarian League, The, was founded in 1894, its main object being to apply and emphasise, wherever possible, the principle that it is iniquitous to inflict unnecessary suffering on any sentient being. The League proposes a thorough revision and more equitable administration of the criminal law and prison system, deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare, and urges the need of amending present social conditions.
With regard to the treatment of animals, it denounces the practice of vivisection as incompatible with the fundamental principles both of humanity and sound science, condemns cruel sports, and aims at the mitigation of the sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles. The **Hon.** state in the samples The Hon. Secretary is Mr. Henry S Salt, and the offices are at 52, Chancery Lane, London, W C.

Humbert I, King of Italy, was b. 1844; succeeded his father Victor Emmanuel '78. While Orown Prince he distinguished himself by the active part he took in the movement for promoting Italian Unity. He shared with Garibaldi the triumph of the reorganisation of the king-dom of the two Sicilies. Prince Humbert served with distinction in the war of '66, and displayed much personal bravery in the moment of disaster at the battle of Custozza, in which the Italians edition in '95, is the work of Mr. William Tallack, who is the Scoretary of the Association. Office, S. Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.

Rowells, William Dean, the eminent Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, was born Nov. American novelist, was b. in Ohio, 1837. After 11th, '69. His marriage to Princess Helen of

Montenegro took place in October 'o6. During his Majesty's visit to Naples, Nov. 17th, '78, a would-be assassin named Giovanni Passananti made an attempt upon his life with a poniard, made an attempt upon his the with a politary, and another attempt in '97 also happily failed. His Majesty is very popular among his subjects. The Queen is well known as an accomplished artist. The royal silver wedding was celebrated at Rome with splendid pomp in April '93.

Hungary. See Austria-Hungary.

of foxhounds, 152 of harriers, and 50 of beagles | gestion" (in '97. The packs were thus distributed: In (Pentland)

England and Wales there were 19 packs of staghounds, 160 of foxhounds, 108 of harriers, and 43 of beagles. In Ireland there were 5 packs of staghounds, 23 of foxhounds, 26 of harriers, and 4 of beagles. In Scotland there were 10 packs of foxhounds and 3 of harriers.

Husband and Wife. See Law, '98.

Hypnotism. See '95 and previous editions artist. The royal silver wedding was celebrated at Rome with splendid pomp in April '93.

Hungary. See Austria-Hungary.

Hunting. According to figures given by the Field their has been of late years a steady pincrease in the number of packs kept in all parts of the kingdom. There were in the United Kingdom in '98 24 packs of si aghounds, 193 of foxhounds, 193 of harriers, and 47 of beggles, as against 26 packs of staghounds, 193 of foxhounds, 193 of harriers, and 50 of beagles, as against 26 packs of staghounds in '07. The packs were thus distributed In '08.

Ibsen. Henrik, the Norwegian dramatist and poet, was been Maich acth, 1828, at Skien. After serving his apprenticeship to an apotherary, he went to Christiania Universal to study medicine. In 50 he produced his flist play, "Cattilina", and in 51 was appointed to study medicine. In 150 he produced his flist play, "Cattilina", and in 51 was appointed to the Norske Theatre at Bergen by Ole Bull. In 152 he travelled for a time in Denmark and Germany, and in 157 he received the post of director of the Norske Theatre at Christiania, which he managed till 62. During this period several of his plays were written and produced. Most of his works are translated into German, and many into English His "100ll's House" was produced at the (Olympic, in London, July '89, and his drama "Rosmersholm" at the Vaudeville Theatre in "Rosmersholm" at the Vaudeville Theatre in since maintained, and the English Illustrated Magazine. and produced. Most of his works are translated into German, and many into English His "Doll's House" was produced at the Olympic, in London, July 89, and his drama "Rosmersholm" at the Vaudeville Theatre in Feb. '91, followed by "Ghosts," and "Hedda Gabler." Ibsen'scharacters are most powerfully drawn, and impress even the reader of his plays as being living men and women. The "Pillars of Society" perhaps represents his social philosophy as closely as any of his plays, while "Brand" is held to be his masterpiece "Ghosts" is a striking, almost ghastly, study of heredity. "The Master-Builder" was transof heredity. "The Master-Builder" was translated, published, and periformed in English early in '93. It produced violent dissensions amongst the critics, and even alienated some who had before been pronounced libsenites. Two English translations of "Brand" were published in '94, "Little Eyolf" in November of that year, and "John Gabriel Borkman" in '96 A distinguished group of English admirers presented him with a set of silver on his 70th birthday, '88.

Toeland. A large island, 130 m. east of

Iceland. A large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m west of Norway, belonging to Denmark. Area, 39,756 sq. m; pop. 70,937. Capital, Rejkjavik. The legislature, called the Althing, consists of two houses, the Lower containing twenty four members

Magazine

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The Imperial Federation League was formed at a Conference held in '84 under the chairman-ship of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forstei. A special committee of the League appointed in '91 prepared a practical scheme of Federation, and presented its report on Nov. 12th, '92. The substance of the report was as follows—It being admitted that in order to combine the resources of the Empire for the purpose of defending and maintaining its purpose of defending and maintaining its common interests, some central body, in which all its parts are represented, is essential, the question of the nature and functions of such a body at once arises. It remains then to consider—(i) How shall a Council of the Empire be constituted? The Council should consist of members appointed by the United Kingdom and the self-governing Colonies. The three great groups of self-governing Colonies. three great groups of self-governing Colonies, North American, Australasian, and South Aftican, should be directly represented in that Council. India and the Crown Colonies would clected by household suffrage and the Upper Council. India and the Crown Colonies would twelve members, six elected, and six nominated by the King of Denmark. Exports: taries of State at present charged with the sulphur, Iceland moss, wool, dried fish, seal-sakins and oil, whale-oil and baleen, eiderdown, other manner as might become desirable. The bird-skins and ponies. Manufactures domestic. Council might include on the part of the United

Kingdom, the Indian Empire, and the Crown Colonies, the Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, War, Colonies, and India; the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and on and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and on the part of the self-governing Colonies, of repre-sentatives of the three groups. (2) By what means can the resources of the Empire be most effectively combined? Such a Council, being furnished with adequate information relating to matters of foreign policy, should deal with Imperial Defence; and in matters of defence Imperial Defence; and in matters of defence should supervise the appropriation of any moneys provided for the defence of the Empire by the common contribution of the United Kingdom and the Colonies. It is in the maintenance of the sea communications of the Empire that the community of interests is most absolute. The primary requirements of combined defence therefore are a sea-going fleet and naval bases. It may be laid down as a leading principle that as all parts of the Empire enjoy the benefits of Imperial Defence they should contribute to its cost. In the case of India and the Crown Colonies the United Kingdom would continue to be responsible for all matters relating to their respective contri-butions. The method of raising contributions would be left at the outset to the choice of the individual self-governing states, but future developments may disclose a means of raising the necessary contributions upon some uni-form principle throughout the Empire, by the allocation to this purpose of special sources of revenue or otherwise. The amounts to be contributed by each country should be fixed in the first instance for a term of years by a conference, and be subject to periodual revisions. There is no reason to doubt that if the necessities of the case were made clear, the Colonies would be prepared to take their share in the cost of the general defence of the Empire, provided that they were given a proper share in the control and expenditure of the common fund. It is pointed out that by so doing those countries would be undertaking an incomparably smaller financial expenditure than would be required for their own defences if these did not form part of the general scheme of defence adopted for the empire.

After the adoption of this report by the Council it was recognised by the leaders of the movement that its first stage, that of general discussion without any plan, had been passed, and that it would be necessary in future to advocate practical steps for bringing the matter to an issue. As the League had been avowedly founded without any defined policy as to the way in which Federation should be carried out, and as it was evident that opinions within the League would be likely to differ upon this point, it was decided to dissolve the League at the end of '93, in order that complete freedom of opinion should be afforded in advocating practical steps. The League was accordingly dissolved on Dec. 31st, '93, by resolution of the Council adopted some months previously. This step has had the effect of giving increased activity to the movement in some directions, and it is now being prosecuted by several bodies in the United Kingdom, as well as by branches founded by the League in Canada and Australia. Among the former may be mentioned The United Empire Trade League, Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., Hon, Sec., which advocates a commercial union of the Empire by means of Protection;

The British Empire League, Sec., C. F. Murray, 112, Cannon Street, London, F.C. (see separate account under the heading British Empire LEAGUE); The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, Hon. Sec., A. H. Loring, 25, Old Queen Street, Westminster, which advocates combination for the purposes of Defence on the lines of the report quoted above, in the first instance by maintaining a common Navy; the Unity of the Empire Association, Edinburgh.

The celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Angesty's reign during 97 was the occasion of a gathering in London of the Prime Ministers of all the self governing Colonies, who were entertained by H.M. Government as the guests of the country. This was the second occasion of the country This was the second occasion of a meeting of representatives of the Colonies in London, the first having been the conference of 87. After taking part in the Queen's procession and the attendant festivities, the Premiers met the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr Chamberlain) in conference (see COLONIAL CONFERENCE, 97). The subject of Imperial Federation was discussed at one of these meetings, and though more than one of the Premiers directly advocated the representation of the colonies in a Council sitting in London, the opinion of the greater number was expressed in the observation that the Colonies were very well as they were at present. The importance to the Colonies of maritime defence was recognised by Cape Colony in the offer to Her Majesty's Government of an monclad as a contribution to Her Majesty's Navy It has since been proposed to conveit this offer into an annual contribu-tion of money The Canadian Tariff Act came into force on Aug. 1st, '98, setting up a preferential tairif in favour of the United Kingdom and various Colonies (see Canada). Penny postage between Great Britain and Canada and Cape Colony was also set up in '98. A movement was set on foot in Canada with the object of securing the enrolment of Canadians in the Royal Naval Reserve, the proposal being that they should be trained at the expense of the Canadian Government but paid by the British taxpayer. See GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIAL PRADE Consult "Round the Empire" (Cassell), and "Imperial Federation" (Macmillan), by Mr. G. R. Parkin; "Britannic Confederation" (Philip); Publications of Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee (P. S. King & Co.); Britannia, monthly (Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Ld.).

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, was founded in 1887 as a record of Her Majesty's Jubilee. (See eds. '87 and '88.) In the main, the aims of the Institute may be said to be the formation of complete collections of the natural products of the British Empire, the establishment of a system of commercial intelligence to work with and supplement the display of the specimens, and the practical adaptation of both to the purposes and advancement of trade. The government of the Institute is carried on by a chartered body, whose form of constitution was approved by a royal warrant dated April 21st, '91. The governors are 125 in number, 12 being nominated by the Sovereign, 6 by the President, 36 by Colonial Governments, 15 by the Government of India, by 21 county and municipal authorities of the United

Kingdom, and 27 by the various learned and technical societies and institutions of the Empire. The full complement is made up with certain ex-office governors, who are principally high officials of the State. The foundation-stone was laid by Her Majesty on July 4th, '87, and the buildings were partially opened in June '92. The Fellows of the Institute number over 8000, but nearly 1500 of them are Chartered Life Fellows, principally by reason of being original subscribers, and therefore exempt from payment of subscription. The annual subscription for the United Kingdom is £2; for Indian and Colonial Fellows £1 the wives of Fellows are entitled to Fellowship on election at half rates. The Institute practically offers all the advantages of a club-house. Vast quantities of specimen products from all parts of the Empire are in the galleries. Collections of products have been prepared and transmitted by the Governments of India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, and Seychelles; the Canadian provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Manitoba; New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania; West Coast of Africa, Zanzibar, Cape Colony, Natal, Bechuanaland and Mashonaland, Jamaica, Bahamas, Bermuda, Hong-Kong, British Noith Borneo, and Malta. Ourators and officers in charge of collections have been appointed by the Governments of India, Ceylon, the Canadian provinces, Cape Colony, Jamaica, and Bahamas.

The formal inauguration by the Queen took place on May 11th, '93. During the summer of '98 an Exhibition of Acetylene Gas apparatus was held, and the celebrated Concert Orchestra from La Scala, Milan, under the directorship of Leandro Campanari, gave a series of concerts twice daily. Admission to the Institute during the summer season is free from 10 a m to 1 p.m. on every week-day except Wednesday; after 1 p.m. on payment of 12 On Wednesdays he Institute 12 exclusively reserved for the inspection of Fellows and friends introduced by them with tickets. During the autumn and winter seasons the Commercial Collections and the Commercial and Industrial News Room are open free to the public from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. Lectures and concerts are also given during the winter season. In connection with the School of Modern Oriental Studies, the Ouseley Scholarships of '99, each of £50 per annum for two years, will be awarded, should sufficient merit be shown, the first for proficiency in Arabio, the second for proficiency in Sanskirt, and the third for proficiency in Persian. In lan. '95 was published the first number of the Imperial Institute Journal, which is issued every month as a record of the trade and commerce, finance, and agriculture of the British Empire. The Imperial Institute Year-book is a unique and most valuable compilation dealing with the history, physical geography, natural resources, industries, and commerce of the Colonies and India, and collating facts and figures with regard to those mainly taken from official sources which had never before been comprehensively brought together. A most valuable feature of the book is the inclusion in 10 of diagrammatic charts, showing the fluctuations in money and discount, in the exchange value of silver, etc. The Scientific and

Technical Department of the Institute, opened in '94 for the practical investigation of economic products furnished by the Empire, is partly supported by special contributions from the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 and the Goldsmiths' and Salters' Companies. In '96 the Laboratories and staff were much extended, and the department was placed under the direction of Professor W. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S. The Department has attached to it a special staff of Scientific and Technical Referees. Hon. Scoretary and Director, Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Director of the Scientific and Technical Department, Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S; Assistant Secretary, Imperial Institute, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.

Imperial Penny Postage See Session,

Imports. See British Empire (table) and

TRADE, 98
Income Tax. The rates at which the Income Tax has been charged from '42 to '95 are as follows £100 but under £150: '53 '57-8, 5d. in the £54, 10d , '55-6, 111d; '59, 6dd.; '61-2, 6d '£150 and upwards: '42-52, and '57, 2d., '54, 12 2d , '55-6, 18 4d '58, 5d; '59, '67-2, 3d, '60, 10d Uniform dunes on Incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £200. '63, 7d, '64, '68, '71, 6d , '65-6, '70, 4d , '67, 5d Abatement extended to £80 on Incomes under £300: '72, 4d , '73, 3d , '74-5, 2d. Exemptions extended to Incomes under £100, and abatement to £120 on Incomes under £400: '76-7, 3d '78-9, '81, '83-4, 6d , '80, '84, 6d , '84, 6d , '85, 6d , '87-8, 7d , '88-93, 6d.; '93, '7d , '94, 8d and exemptions extended to £100, '93, '7d , '94, 8d and exemptions extended to £100, '93, '7d , '94, 8d and exemptions extended to £100, '93, '7d , '94, 8d and exemptions extended to £100, '93, '7d , '94, 8d and exemptions extended to £100, '93, '7d , '94, 8d and exemptions extended to £100 and abatements to £160 on Incomes under £400: '55-8, 8d., and Abatements of £150 allowed on Incomes between £400 and £500, of £120 between £500 and £600, and of £70 between £600 and

Incorporated Law Society, The. From papers discovered a few years ago at the Incorporated Law Society, and recently published, it appears that in the year 1730 a society called the "Society of Gentlemen Practisers in the several Courts of Law and Equity" was established, for the promotion of fair and honourable practice and the detection and discountenance of all unfair practice. This Society continued in active existence from that time till 1822, from which period all trace of it is lost. In the year 1825, however, certain leading solicitors issued a prospectus advocating the establishment of a "Law Institution." The deed of settlement of the Institution. The deed of settlement of the Institution was completed in Feb. '27, and a royal charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 the Society, which had been originally constituted as a joint-stock company, was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a newcharter. This charter was amended by a supplemental one in '72. Any solicitor practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members of the Society who are

presidents of provincial law societies. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the council. The members of the Society at present number 7882. Its building the Society at present number 7002. Its sumings are stuated in Chancery Lane, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of upwards of 36,000 volumes. The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court are supposed to discharge. It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of solicitors. When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to be-come a solicitor beyond evidence of character and of having served under articles for the prescribed time. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under recent legislation, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the light Court. The Society exerts itself to promote what it considers the legitimate interest of the public and of the profession. It has also assisted in promoting reforms beneficial to the whole community, such as the concentration in one building of the various Courts, the Conveyancing Acts, the Trustee Act, and the Companies Act of '98. The improved standing of solicitors is in great pair due to the exertions of the Society. Secretary, E. W. William-

tions of the Society. Secretary, E. W. Williamson. Office. Chancery Lane Consult the Handbook of the Society.

Incorporated Society of Authors. The, established in 1884 by the late Sir F. Pollock, and other eminent literary men, under the presidency of the late Lord Tennyson Its object is to defend the interests of literary, dramatic, and musical property, to maintain the rights of authors of all the above works, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works; to assist them to recover accounts and moneys to assist them to recover accounts and moneys due under their agreements, or for work sent to magazines, etc. Also to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and consolidate the law of Domestic Copyright. During '96 the Society diafted a small Copyright Bill to amend some of the worst features at present existing. This Bill passed the Lords in '97. It is hoped that either this Bill will become law or that in the near future the will become law, or that in the near future the Government will bring forward a full consoli-Government will bring forward a full consolidating Bill. It is the only association of the kind in England, but its model, "Lå Société des Gens de Lettres," has been flourishing for over fifty years in France. The works published by this Society are "Grievances of Authors," "Literature and the Pension List," "History of the Société des Gens de Lettres," "The Cost of Production," "The Methods of Publication," "Copyright Law Reform," and a short record of the Society work from its foundation down to '92. The organ of the Society is The Author (monthly). organ of the Society is The Author (monthly).
Office, 4, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
W.C. Chairman, Sir W. Martin Conway ('98);
Scoretary, G. Herbert Thring. Affiliated to the
Society is an agency, the Authors' Syndicate,

members. Mr. W. Morris Colles is Managing Director.

Independent Labour Party. Independent Order of Oddfellows. ODDFELLOWS.

INDIA.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The British territory was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by Act of Parliament in the Crown. In accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in '76, Queen Victoria assumed the title of "Empress of India," Kaisar-i-Hind. The Parhament of the United Kingdom The Parliament of the United Kingdom is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions. The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a Secretary of State for India, together with a Council (selected for a period of ten years from among Indian officials for the most part), in which is vested the authority of the Crown. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank. In always a Cannet minister of the first rank. In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes the Council is composed of six members, all appointed, like the Governor General himself, by the Crown These six members preside over the departments of Finance and Commerce, Home Affairs, Revenue and Agricul-ture, Military Administration, Legislation, and Public Works The Commander-in chief is appointed as an extraordinary member. For purposes of legislation this Council is augmented by about twelve additional members, nominated by the Governor-General, of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The four whom some are always natives. The four provincial legislative councils and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have each the right to recommend one member. The seat the Supreme Government is Calcutta, with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season. As regards the work of administration, India is divided into several divisions. Two of these, Madras and Bombay, which boast a historic existence for two centuries, are styled l'residencies, and enjoy a certain precedence. They are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Bengal and the North-West Provinces are under Lieut. Governors and have each ere under Lieut. Governors and have each which boast a historic existence for two cen-Society is an agency, the Authors' Syndicate, are under Lieut. Governors and have each a which undertakes business arrangements for legislative council only. The other provinces

have no councils or legislative powers. The more, of less importance (the Central Provinces. Burma, and Assam), are under Chief Commissioners. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces the actual unit of administration is the District, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector or Deputy-Commissioner. His princi-pal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. Districts are combined into Divisions under Commissioners. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-west Provinces have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burmah, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind, have each a Judicial Commissioner. For local government purposes there are the municipal bodies, numbering about 750, in all towns of sufficient size, appointed on the elective principle, and in the rural districts there are over a thousand district and local boards. The staff of administration consists of. (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives, (8) inilitary officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives. There still remain a number of native or feudatory states, over which the British Government has indeed control, but not control of the direct character which it exercises trol of the direct character which is cover the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supry me Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a political resident, who assists the native princes. I hese princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The latest census of India ('91) states that the total area of these states was 595,167 sq. m., and pop. 66,050,479. Religion. The Hindu religion is that of three-fourths of the whole population. The Mohammedans or the whole population. The Monammeuans number about 57,000,000 adherents, the Buddhists about 7,000,000 (chiefly in Burmah), and Christians about 2,500,000. The total number of schools and colleges, '97, was 152,841, attended by 4,303,100 pupils, of whom only 397,103 were girls. The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 either being engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. In every province a special department is established for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and dissemi-

also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates by zamındarı and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. The rayatwar system prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in '97 was nearly 4,000,000 tons. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open for traffic in March '97 was 20,390, while over British territory alone (excluding native states) 18 964,993 sq. m., and the population, 221,172,952. The total area of India, including Burma and the native states, amounts to 1,560,160 sq m, and the total population, according to the corrected census of '91, numbers 287,223,431. The revenue for '96-7 was, reckoning the rupce at 1s. 44°, £62,753,160, and the expenditure £63,889,840, the estimates for '97-8 showed a revenue of £64,374,000, and expenditure of £67,963,000; the estimates of '98-9 a revenue of £66,057,000, and an expenditure of £65,463,000. The public debt is Rx. 114,862,083 in India, and £107,404,143 in England. The imports, including merchandise and treasure, for the year ending March 31st, '97, were 559,453,000, and the exports 7.72,607,000 For all details as to the army see ARMY, BRITISH; see also BRITISH EMPIRE (table), BURMA, DIPLOMATIC, INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION,

but not all, of these states pay tibute to the supreme Government. The nature of Bitish control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a political resident, who assists their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The latest census of India (51) states that the total area of these states was 595,167 sq. m., and pop. 66,050,479. Religion. The whole population. The Mohammedans of the whole population. The Mohammedans of the whole population. The Mohammedans and unimber about 7,000,000 (chiefly in Burmah), and Christians about 7,000,000 (chiefly in Burmah), and Christians about 7,000,000 (chiefly in Burmah), and the state of schools and colleges, 97, was 152,841, attended by 4,703,100 pupils, of whom only 7,003 were girls. The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 ether being engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. In every province a special department is established for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, and other food grains, tead of the propose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, and other food grains, tead of the propose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, and other food grains, tead of the propose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, and other food grains, tead of the propose of improving in the propose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating the soil or dependent upon those so engaged. Metal and text

notes to an amount equal to the value of gold deposited with the Secretary of State in London. He said that the Bill was necessary to relieve the stringency in the money market, and that it would certainly have this effect. The Bill was shortly afterwards carried, and its operation extended for two years. Most of the Afridi tribes had been brought into a submissive frame of mind by the middle of this month, except the Zakka-Khels of the Khaibar, who seized every opportunity of harassing the British force. Serious plague niots, accompanied by some loss of lite, occurred at Bombay (March oth). The Criminal Procedure Bill was finally passed by the Legislative Council (12th), 22 amendments having been accepted and 17 rejected Sir William Lockhart had an interview with a number of chiefs representing all the frontier tribes, and gave them their final choice of peace or war (13th). The Zakka-Khels gave in (April 1st), paying the full fine and giving up all the titles demanded. This virtually concluded the submission of the titles, and the Firah force was reduced to three brigades, while Sir W Lockhart left Peshawar (4th). By September the caravan traffic through the Khaibar was in full swing again, a brigade under Colonel Egerton holding Landi Kotal, and the Khaibar Rifles serving between that point and Jamrud. A few titles were still in the hands of the Khasron section of the Zakka Kliels, but the outlook all over the frontier districts was eminently satisfactory. The conditions drawn up by the Government for the control of the Khaibar Pass were announced to the Afridi jirgalis at Peshawar (Oct. 24th). Forts will be built at Landi Kotal, and at other places between there and Jamrud, to keep the pass open. A railway will be built, if necessary. The Airidis will manage their own affairs; but in the Khaibar they will be responsible to the Government, which will continue the allowances and will maintain a militia recruited from the Afridis and other clans, commanded by British officers. The jirgahs, which were of an absolutely representative character, and numbered nearly 2000 men, accepted the terms (Nov. 4th) A full account of the recrudescence of the plague during the year, and of the steps taken to combat it, will be found under the MEDICAL SUMMARY, '98 The question of cuirency, so inuch debated during the year, is also treated in a separate article, Indian Currency Com-Mission. Lord Elgin's term of office expired during the year, and Mr. G. N. Curzon, M.P., then Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was appointed to succeed him, and raised to the Peerage as Lord Curzon of Keelleston.

India Frontier Operations. See Session.

pose of promoting social progress and education in India, and extending friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India. The Association carries out these objects by the diffusion of information; by grants in en-couragement of education, especially of female couragement of education, especially of female education, in India; organising lectures on Indian subjects, social meetings, etc.; selecting English teachers for Indian families and schools; helping and advising Indian students who visit England. The Princess of Wales is Patroness of the Association, and Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., the President. The Vice-Presidents include a large number of influential natives of India, Anglo-Indians, and other ladges and gentlemen interested in the other ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Empire. Organ of the Association, The Indian Magazine and Review (monthly), published by Archibald Constable & Co, 2, Whitehall Cardens, S.W. There are several branches of the Association with the Co. branches of the Association in India. Hos.
Secretary in England, Miss E. A. Manning, 5, Pembridge Crescent, Bayswater, London, W. Indian Civil Service embraces a much wider field of employment than does the Home

Civil Service Besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, it includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. Situations in the Covenanted Civil Service are gained by passing a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held annually during August in London. The candidates who have successfully competed are required to undergo two years' probation, and to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study before proceeding to India Candidates must be above 21 and under 23 on the 1st of April preceding the date of the examination. Application for admission to the examination must be made before May 31st in each year. Candidates are encouraged, though it is not imperative, to obtain a university training; and to this end the Government makes an allowance of Lioo per annum to all who pass their one year's probation in residence at a university. Having arrived in India, the candidate must within a specified period elect to serve either in the executive or the judicial branch of the service. In the former branch the lieutenantgovernorship of a province is the highest post governorship of a province is the nighest post to which a civil servant can attain, and in the latter branch a judgeship of the High Court. The members of the Statutory Civil Service of India are selected purely from among the natives. Many appointments are in the gift of the local governments. The Public Works Department is recruited from the Royal Indian Francius (allege (u v) at Cooper's Hill from Engineering College (g v) at Cooper's Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, as regards natives, from the Civil Engineering Colleges India Frontier Operations. See Session, sect. 13.

India, Imperial Order of the Crown of, was instituted Jan 1st, 1878, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the sists of the Sovereign and such as the Princesses of Her Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives and other lands are also held in this country, and successful House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives and other length of the Princesses of Her Majesty's Royal and Imperial are also held in this country, and successful candidates are required to attend a four months' course at the Army Medical School at Netley, female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or will hereafter hold the office of Viceroy and Governor-General or India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, or Principal Secretary of State for India Rejain association, National. Established in 1870 (by Miss Mary Carpenter) for the purchase of Royal Engineering College (g v) at Cooper's Hill, from the copys of Royal Engineering College (g v) at Cooper's Hill, from the copys of Royal Engineering College (g v) at Cooper's Hill, from the copys of Royal Engineering College (g v) at Cooper's Hill, from the copys of Royal Engineering College (g v) at Cooper's Hill, from the copys of Royal Engineering College (g v) at Cooper's Hill, from the copys of Royal Engineering College (g v) at Cooper's Hill, from the copys in the copys in the text of Royal Engineering College (g v) at Cooper's Hill, from the copys in all who competed should be finally classified in one list according to merit. The Government immediately requested the Indian Government to give prompt and careful consideration to the subject. This was done, and the result was that that Government pronounced emphatically against the proposal. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that by far the best method of meeting the legitimate claims and aspirations of the natives of India was to bestow such of the higher posts as could be made available for them on those who distinguished themselves by their capacity and trustworthness in the performance of subordinate duties, and that the existing system, subject to such alterations in detail as experience might prove to be necessary, should be maintained.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

As early as 1878 the Indian Government, in consequence of the fall in silver then beginning to be seriously selt all over the world, conceived the idea of closing the Indian mints against the free coinage of silver until the rupee should rise in value to 28, or one-tenth of an English sovereign. This they hoped would counteract the cheapness of silver, by raising the value of the rupee. I his proposal was referred to a committee, appointed, like the present Committee, by the Secretary for India. But the difficulties of interfering with the currency were felt to be so grave, that the proposal was finally rejected at that time The financial troubles of the Indian Government however, increased That Government undernowever, increased I hat Government under-takes large responsibilities in the way of rail-roads and public works of all kinds, it has heavy official expenses, it imports largely from Europe, and has borrowed from other countries The debt thus incurred is entirely a gold one, and must be paid back in gold. But it receives, and must be paid back in gold. But it receives its revenue in rupees, and since these rupees are pincipally raised by land taxes, it follows that when silver became low in value the Government required more jupees to pay its obligations with than it had at its commandthe amount of these land taxes in rupees liaving been already determined and settled with the natives, either for ever or for very extended periods of years. The suggestion that the extra revenue thus called for might be met by increasing those taxes was deemed implactica ble, as likely to cause riots and other political dangers; and eventually the closing of the Indian mints to silver in '93 was sanctioned by the Imperial Government on the strength of recommendations to that effect received from India and from a second committee, commonly called Lord Herschell's Committee, which had been appointed to consider the question. The mints were accordingly closed, and it was provided that when the scarcity of silver coin should bring the value of the jupec upto is 4d. the mint would be opened to the connage of rupees at that price; but, as a matter of fact, that has never been realised. The consequences of this step have been variously estimated by its upholders and opponents. The believers in a gold standard consider it as the first move in a change that will finally end in gold being made full legal tender in India as in England. The advantages gained by the Indian Government are obvious, the rupee has gone up in price, as was hoped, and exchange is altogether

in favour of remitting home. As far as the official side of the question is concerned the position of the Government financially has

improved.

But there is another side, which is of equal importance. While the Government has gained, the producer, whether native grower or European planter, finds he has to lose whenever he has to place his tea, cotton, or whatever it may be, on a market where he is paid for his goods in gold. When he has turned the gold into rupees he now has proportionately fewer for each sovereign than he had when the value of the rupee was less, and as he has to pay his labourers as many rupees as he did before the mints were closed, it follows that his own profits are smaller. In other words, while all expenses of production remain the same, he is left with fewer rupees as his own share of his industry. In addition, the capital which a few years ago flowed easily from Great Britain to India to be invested in the planting industries, etc , has now almost entirely ceased, investors declining to lend their money where they cannot be sure of a profi able return. Hence the opponents of the Government's financial policy contend that the improved balance sheet of the Indian Government shown since '03 is no real criterion of the state of trade in that country or in Ceylon, which, although a Crown Colony, must be included with India in any consideration of the question, as it uses the same comage as its greater neighbour. The natives have lost heavily by the closing of the mints Many of them are compelled by poverty or some other cause to turn their hoards of silver ornaments into money, and it has been estimated that not less than £00,000,000 has been lost by the poorest classes in weigh and exchange from this cause alone. There have not been wanting, indeed, politicians who have argued that the recent Indian famine wa caused less from scarcity of food than of the means with which to buy it All these facts combined have resulted in a strong feeling of discontent with the action of the Government, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that commercial opinion is practically agreed that the reopening of the mints is the only possible cure for the present state of affairs. Strong memorials representing that view have been received by the India Office from the merchants in India, London, and other centres of trade. On the other hand, a proposal was brought before Parliament in the spring of '98 to mend matters by sending out from this country a gold reserve of \(\frac{1}{2}\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \) and finally a Departmental Committee to consider the whole question was appointed by Lord George Hamilton This Committee, which is now sitting, consists of the following which is now sitting, consists of the following members.—Sir Henry Fowler, G.C.S. 1. (Chairman), Loid Balfour of Burleigh, Sir David Barbour, K.C.S. I., Sir John Muir, Bart., Sir Francis Mowatt, K.C.B., Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.B., F. C. Le Marchant, Esq., Everard Hambro, Esq., W. H. Holland, Esq., Robert Campbell, Esq., Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., Robert Chalmers, Esq. It has already heard a large number of witnesses and experts, but its report is not to be and experts, but its report is not to be looked for till the spring of '99 at the earliest. A considerable number of the witnesses endeavoured to demonstrate that there was really no other course possible to the Indian Government but to close the minte, whereas

the unofficial evidence has been all the other among the educated classes of India of all races way. The final recommendations of the Comreligions, and provinces—to meet together and mittee are awaited in much anxiety by all having official or commercial interests in India.

Indian Empire, The Most Eminent Order of. Instituted in 1878 to commemorate the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This orders consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., Knights Grand Commanders (KCLF) (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Only the two first of these, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The motto of the order is Im-

peratricis Auspiciis.

Indian Expenditure, Royal Commission
on. A Royal Commission was appointed in May '95 to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure of India, and into the apportionment of the charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India. The Commission was constituted as follows —Lord Welby (Chairman), Rt. Hon. L. Courtney, M.P., Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., held-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., Sir E. W. Hamilton, Sir James Peile, Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, Sir Ralph Knox, Mr. G. L. Ryder, and Mr. Collin G. Campbell (Secretary). The main problems to be solved are how far the Indian Freasury ought to be charged for a number of services for which no charge is made to other dependencharge between the Governments of the United for which no charge is made to other dependencies of Great Britain, and especially for military charges designed primarily in the interests of Great Britain and without reference to India A Select Committee in '74 acknowledged the right of India to equitable treatment, but also declared her liability for the cost of improve-ments in the general military administration If the principle be maintained, it is questionable whether the present capitation charge for the British troops employed in India will be materially reduced by any fresh scruting. If the principle be modified with a view to the financial effect of the reforms as regards the troops on Indian service, and of the un-suitability of certain of the charges to Indian military requirements, then a field for the readjustment of home charges opens up. And so as to the civil establishments in England which are charged to the Indian Exchequer India now has to pay the total cost not only of the services which the India Office renders to her, but also of the functions it discharges as a branch of the Home or Imperial administration The fundamental question is—How far are Parliament and the nation willing to reconsider settlement which has been gradually formed upon it? The Commission began its work at the end of Nov. '95, and a mass of material was at once placed before it by the Indian Committee in the House of Commons, consisting of those members who devote themselves specially to Indian questions. No report had been issued by Nov. '98, though it was under-

religions, and provinces—to meet together and discuss their political wants. Hitherto the people of India had been widely separated from one another by differences of language, creed, and caste; and these differences had been intensified by distance. It was the English Government that for the first time made it possible for them to unite in a common object.

The original stimulus came from the education in English, which is given in all the colleges and higher schools, and in many of the common schools; but the scheme could never have been realised if it had not been for the development of the railway system. The first Indian National Congress was held at Bombay in Dec. 85; the president was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengali Brahmin Calcutta was the scene of the twelfth Congress, in December '96, Amracti of the thrteenth Congress, Dec. 28th, '97, and Madras of the Fourteenth Congress, December '98. The political meetings of the Congress being ended, a Sonal Conference for the discussion of social reference to the discussion of social conference for the discussion of social conference for the discussion of social conference for the discussion of social sections. reforms in the Hindu community is regularly held. From one-halt to two-thirds of the delegates to the Congress attend this Conference. The resolutions adopted at all the congresses have been of a similar character. Questions of social reform—such as child marriage—have special religions and castes. Loyalty to the British Crown has been unhesitatingly avowed, both in the resolutions and in the speeches and certain political changes in the admini-strative system have been as unhesitatingly demanded, special stress being laid upon the excessive growth of Indian military expendi-ture, the evils of the "forward" frontier policy, the want of an adequate system of education, and the urgent necessity of giving effect to the resolution of the House of Commons in favour of holding examinations to the Indian Civil Service simultaneously in India and England. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Garth, Q.C., late Chief Justice of Bengal, has described the In-dian National Congress as "a large, influential and important assembly of earnest and patriotic gentlemen," and says that it "affords an open, honest and loyal means of making the views and wishes of the most intelligent section of the Indian people known to the Government. The Indian Parliamentary Committee, which consists of 120 members of the House of Commons, and acts in concert with the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, watches Indian interests in Parliament, and was chefly instrumental in securing the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure The chairman of both Committees is Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P. The Committees is Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named India, "a record and review of Indian affairs," is published at the same address. It is edited by Mr. Gordon Hewart, M.A. (Oxon), who is also Secretary of the British Committee. India publishes a full report of all proceedings in Parliament relating to Indian affairs.

India. The Most Exalted Order of the

India, The Most Exalted Order of the Star of Established by letters patent in 1861, and enlarged in '66 and '78. Its badge stood that it was then in preparation.

Indian National Congress. Some fourteen wards, and with motte, "Heaven's Light our years ago a movement took definite shape, Guide." It consists of the Sowereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time | tion, unless they have previously passed some

Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—
G.C. S.I. Knight Grand Commander.
K.C.S.I. Companion.
Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." Of the first class there may by the statutes of the Order be 30, of the second class 72, and of the third (or Companions) 144; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed. The Registrar of the Order is Sir Albert W. Woods; and the Secretary is the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula. They include Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, and Tonquin, of which separate accounts will be found under their respective headings. A convention with China (signed June 25th, 95), completed the delimitation of the boundaries between French Indo-China and Chinese territory, and settled all commercial arrangements in connection therewith. Among these one of the most important points was the right given to France to extend the Annamite railway into Chinese territory. This congiven to France to extend the Annamite railway into Chinese territory. This convention made French and Chinese territory contiguous from the Mekong to Laokai, on the Ionquin-China frontier French access to China through Ionquin and Yunnan was to definitely assured; but British lights seemed to be infringed, for Great British lights seemed to be infringed, for Great Britain had definite rights over the Shan States of Kiang-Hung and Kiang-Khang, to which krance laid Hung and Kiang-Kheng, to which France laid claim under the convention. However, by an agreement made in '96 between England and France the matter was settled. The Khiang-Kheng territory was handed over to France by Great Britain, the Mekong river being made the dividing line between the possessions of the two nations from the north of Siam to the boundaries of China. The idea of a buffer state was thus given up. The boundary between the French and Siamese possessions was made the river Mekong southwards to the rapids just below Stung Treng, from which point the frontier diverged in a south-westerly direction to the coast. For the effect of the agreement upon Siam see SIAM. See CHINA (map) as to French railway projects M. Doumer is the Fiench railway projects M. Doumer is the Governor-General of Indo-China, and the seat of government is at Hanoi.

Inebriates Act. See Session, sect. 58. Infant Life Protection Act, '97 Session, ed. '88

Institut de France. See Academy, The

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Incorporated by royal charter May 11th, 1880. Objects. The elevation of the profession of public accountants as a whole, and the promotion of their efficiency and usefulness, by compelling the observance of strict rules of conduct as a condition of membership, and by setting up a high standard of professional and general education and knowledge, and otherwise. Conditions of Membership. Except in the case of persons who have been for not less than ten years in scientific Transactions and periodicals. Be-practice as public accountants, or who were sides the ordinary meetings there are every in service as public accountants clerks before; fortinght during the session special supple-March 21st, 82, the date of the first bye-laws, mental meetings for students only. The gross persons desiring to become members of the receipts were £24,787 5s. rid., including strict linstitute must pass the preliminary examina- income £21,892 5s. rid., capital £2428 13s., and

tion, unless they have previously passed some equivalent examination; they must then be articled for five years, and pass an intermediate examination after the expiration of half the term of service, and a final examination on the end of their service. In the case of graduates of a university, the term of service under articles is three years. Officers: President, John George Griffi.hs (Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co), 4. Lothbury, E.C.; Seoretary, William Gethen-Howgrave; Librarian, Edward Taylor, Schieutors, Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Lo., 57, Coleman Street, E.C. Hall and Offices, Moorgate Place, London, E.C. Institute of Journalists. See Journalists.

Institute of Journalists. See Journalists.

INSTITUTE OF.

Institute of Secretaries, founded 1891. Has enrolled over 1400 members, and aims at the general advancement of the status of secretaries, and the promotion of personal and friendly intercourse. One of its objects is to ascertain the law and practice, and form is to ascertain the law and practice, and form a strong body of expert opinion, with the view of codifying and amending the Acts relating to Companies, and to watch legislation affecting the same. Secretaries of public companies, societies, institutions, etc., are eligible as fellows, and assistant secretaries, registrars, or clerks as associates Examinations for membership as associate are held in June and December; no date has yet been have for examinations for membership as fellow A Library and Reading-room has been opened, and an Employment Register is kept. Organ, The Secretary's Journal, monthly President, Mr. John I Denniston Secretary, Mr Russell Day, BA, LLM. Offices, 19, Birchin Lane, Cornhill, E.C.

Cornhill, E.C.

Institution of Civil Engineers, The.

Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated by royal charter June 3rd, 28, and received supplemental charters, with extended powers, Aug. 3rd, '87, and Maich 20th, '90. The object of the Institution is to further the advancement of mechanical science, and more particularly to promote the acquisition of that species of knowledge, which is becaused in the professional of the profession. knowledge which is essential in the profession of a civil engineer. According to its constitution, it consists of members, corporate associates (called associate members), and honorary members. There are also attached to it non-corporate associates and students, it has recently adopted a scheme by which andidates for associate membership and students. dentships will in future be subject to examination, the subjects being general education and scientific knowledge befitting the profession of a civil engineer. These examinations will be open to non-members. The numbers of the several classes are members 1959, associate members 3945, honorary members 20, associates 322, and students 902 total 7148. The session extends from the first Tuesday in November to the last Tuesday in April, the ordinary meetings being held on the Tuesday in each week. The record of the papers read and the discussions thereon at these meetings is embodied in the Minutes of Proceedings, which likewise contain other original communications presented to the Institution, as well as abstracts of papers

trust funds £466 7s. 4d. The funded property of the Institution amounts to £52,000, besides which it has under its charge trust funds of the nominal value of £17,092 os. 9d. It has a library of upwards of 30,000 volumes, including 790 of rare tracts, the number of which cannot be much less than 10,500. Secretary, Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbery. Offices, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

INSURANCE.

The following article on Insurance in all its branches, and in every department of those branches, will be found to be thoroughly up to date, and as exhaustive as its limits allow. The article deals with five branches, viz. :-

I. Fire.
II. LIFE.
III. MARINE.

IV. ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE, etc.

V. Minor Branches, and Extraordinary Forms of Insurance.

Since the previous edition of this Annual was published, fire insurance companies have had a very bad time for business, as the fires have been more than in average corresponding years, and, if rumour is correct, several insurance companies, and among them some in the first rank, will show an adverse balance on the year's transactions. In the United Kingdom the most extensive conflagration was that which occurred at Glasgow on April 25th, '98, and which, after starting in a block of buildings in East Howard Street, rapidly spread from block to block and from street to street, until a large amount of property was involved and finally destroyed. The manner in which the flames leapt across the surrounding thoroughfares recalls the calamitous fire at St. Mary Axe, London, in '9a. There has been a marked decrease in Liverpool cotton fires. The only one of importance was that which broke out in Atlas Street, on April 22nd, when about 2 oo bales were destroyed or damaged. Owing to the more general adoption of automatic sprinklers in cotton mills, these factories have not materially contributed to the yearly fire waste. A serious loss took place in a warehouse connected with Messrs. Barlow & Jones' mill at Bolton, and the destruction of Messrs. Booth & Sons' mill at Turton, near Bolton, which was an automatic-spiinklered risk. Several fires have occurred at print works. The most destructive happened at the Gateside print works, at Barrhead, near Glasgow, at the Dunmurry print works at Belfast, and on Messrs. Lee & Co.'s premises at Castleton, Lancashire. Several woollen and worsted Lancashire, Several woollen and worster mill fires have been recorded during the year, the most serious being at Wrigley & Parker's factory at Batley, Lobley & Co.'s, Carlinghow, in the same neighbourhood, Watergate mill, Dewsbury, and Bective mill, near Wakefield. A fire also involving a very heavy loss occurred at the Welsh flannel mill, Holywell. The insurance companies have not during The insurance companies have not, during the year, suffered much from flour-mill risks. The only fires of importance which happened were those in a mill at Bedminster, Somerset, and one at Woolton, Lancashire. On Aug. 1st and scientific workmanship for this purpose is a fire broke out in Norwich on premises more necessary than ever, and itshould always occupied as rope works, and before it could be done under the supervision of a practical

be extinguished a large quantity of adjoining property, including an extensive drapery establishment, was destroved. In the same month the menageries of Mr. Cross, at Liverpool, were demolished, and several lions and other animais were burnt to death. No theatre fires of any consequence have occurred during the veer. but a music hall at Detweduring the year; but a music hall at Dewsbury, known as Harts Amphitheatre, was burnt out in June. The timber trade has contributed its full quota of losses: many destructive fires occurred in saw mills, timber yards, and stores in various parts of the country. Printers have fairly maintained their reputation as hazardous risks, and it is therefore improbable that the insurance offices will, for the present at least, see their way to make any reduction in the heavy rates printers are required to pay. The only important wharf fire that happened was that at Hay's wharf, in Tooley Street, London, which occurred in June, and caused heavy losses to occurred in June, and caused heavy losses to several insurance companies. Among other big fires may be mentioned a tannery at Yatton, Young's brewery at Elgin, Free, Rodwell & Co's mait mills at Mistley, Essex, Saltpans hotel, Saltpans, and Aspinall's paint works, New Cross, and a large fire in Tabernacle Street, London, destroying several buildings The number of farm and stack fires has been unusually large, especially in the South and West of England. They have been mainly attributable to the defective been mainly attributable to the defective manner in which the hay was got and ricked this season, but the ubiquitous tramp has There have also been responsible for many. been several mansion fires during the year. the most noteworthy being at Rendlesham Hall, Suffolk, the seat of Lord Rendlesham; Eynsham Hall, Oxon: Abngton House, Lanark, the property of Sir E. A. Colebrook; "Argory," near Armagh, the seat of Capt.
Bond-Shelton, and Tempsford Hall, Tempsford,
Beds, the seat of W Dugald Stuart, Esq. Owing to the constitution of rural and urban district and parish councils, a large number of fire brigades have recently been established. Many of them have done good work; but there are a considerable number (and this nematk also applies to some of the olderestablished brigades) which have made themselves conspicuous by their efforts to take advantage of the mistortunes of others, and to extort heavy and unreasonable charges from the insurance companies through their insured.

The insurance companies allow about 50 per cent. discount for sprinklers with other fireextinguishing appliances in cotion mills, 30 per cent. for lace factories and flour mills, and often 25 per cent. for wood-working establishments. Only about 15 per cent. 18 generally allowed as discount for sprinklers in printing works, which is far less than that allowed to more hazardous trades, and this small percentage is justly regarded by printers as a consider-able grievance. As there are several latent dangers from the electric light in buildings, it is very necessary that there should be defective installation of such. Several 1 Several Fire Offices have rules for avoiding these dangers, but they are often disregarded owing to the employment of inexperienced men for installa-tions to save expense The necessity of expert

electrical engineer. In several large towns many buildings intended for dwe'ling-houses, and which have long been used as residences, are afterwards made to bear far beyond their strength the weight of heavy stocks or heavy vibrating machinery. In consequence of this use made of the buildings, fires therein fre-quently become very serious, and the losses are heavy. In a recent paper read at a meeting of the Insurance Institute of Yorkshire by Mr J. H. Mills, Resident Secretary at Hudders-field of the Palatine Insurance Company, he stated that in fire insurance business within the United Kingdom there is no scheme to be more desired than the general periodical inspection of all manufacturing and other large inspection of all manufacturing and other large fire risks. Such inspection is made by the London Salvage Corps, the Liverpool Salvage Corps, and the Glasgow Salvage Corps, in warehouse risks coming under the London Mercantile Tariff, the Liverpool Mercantile Tariff, the Liverpool Mercantile Tariff, and the Glasgow Warehouse Tariff. He adds that "the losses under these tariffs have adds that "the losses under these tariffs have shown much improvement in recent years Outside these three areas the companies for the most part rely upon the fifful, far between, and comparatively cursory visits of surveyors for knowledge of their risks . . . Periodical general inspection by every office is impracticgeneral inspection by every office is impractic-able. Concerted inspection by all the offices is sure to come. Many of the more serious losses from building fires have resulted from the insufficiency and unreliableness of public water supplies. The people of a district with excellent water supply and adequate public appliances for extinguishing fires have propor-tionately to pay as much for fire insurance as those who have not these advantages

The aggregate premium income of fire offices in 97 amounts to about £18,870,920, as reported in White's Insurance Register, '98, and the losses to about £10,596,179. The number of companies in the United Kingdom whose business is entirely or mainly that of fire insurance s s2; 37 compose the London Salvage Corps; and 61 companies contribute towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade at the rate of £15 per million on the amount of property insured. The premiums and losses of the leading British fire insurance companies as given below are mentioned in the Annual Insurance Digest, '98, published at the Post Magazine Office in November.

Companies.	Premiums.	Losses.		
			ک	
Alliance	•		536,651	290,988
Atlas			357,521	205,018
Caledoman .			406,928	225,934
Commercial Union			1,074,747	586,932
County		•	274,632	99,828
Equitable Fire an	d	Ac-	, .	37,
cident		•	198,729	111,355
Guardian			342,160	233,848
Hand in Hand.		. 1	103,372	73,571
Imperial			611,279	356,046
Lancashire .			700,832	419,833

Companies.		Premiums.	Losses.
	-	£	£
Manchester	•	850,600	491,755
National of Ireland. North British and Mei	•	288,093	200,694
cantile		1,433,829	809,605
Northern		662,098	361,476
Norwich Union .		887,109	539,245
Palatine		690,377	419,417
Patriotic		146,637	95,326
Phœnix		1,114,899	665,498
Royal		2,007,012	1,102,285
Royal Exchange .		344,200	189,696
Scottish Alliance .		121,193	72,574
Scottish Union and Na	a-		
tional		*552,703	305,846
Sun		1,012,340	588,296
Union		454,684	254,820
Yorkshire .		105,137	57,578
Eastern Counties .		100,806	51,601

II. LIFE.

As the financial year with the great majority of life offices closes at the end of December, published reports of their position do not appear for some months subsequently. According to the returns relating to life assurance companies in '07 to the Board of Trade, and published in '98, the important particulars in

the table opposite are notified — Of the British and Colonial companies transacting ordinary life assurance in the United acting ordinary life assuiance in the United Kingdom, the following, arranged alphabetically, receive an annual premium income of £100,000 and upwards—viz., Alliance, Atlas; British Empire, British Equitable; Caledonian, City of Glasgow; Clergy Mutual; Clerical, Medical and General; Colonial Mutual, Commercial Union; Eagle, Economic, Edinburgh, English and Scottish Law; Equitable; Equity and Law, Friends' Provident; General; Gesekham Guardian Handian-Hand Imperial Gresham, Guardian, Hand-in-Hand, Imperial, Law Life, Law Union and Crown; Legal and General; Life Association of Scotland; Liver-pool and London and Globe; London and Lancashire; London Assurance; London Life; Metropolitan, National Mutual; National Provi-dent; North British and Mercantile; Northern; Norwich Union, Pelican, Provident Clerks: Provident Life, Prudential (Ordinary); Refuge (Ordinary); Rock, Royal; Royal Exchange; Scottish Amicable; Scottish Equitable, Scot-Scottish Amicable; Scottish Equitable, Scottish Provident; Scottish Union and National, Scottish Widows' Fund, Standard; Star; Sun; Sun Life of Canada; Union; and United Kingdom Temperance. The yearly premium amones of three of the United States of America companies are very much in excess of those of British life assurance companies. These American Companies are the Fauitable. These American companies are the Equitable of the United States, the New York, and the Mutual Life of New York. The premiums of British and American companies, while they indicate the magnitude of the business done by them, are not always an approximate evidence. of their merits.

assurances for '97 was 849 for £48,017, as compared with 256 for £20,600 in '83. The number of immediate annuities granted in '97 was 2051 for £56,237, as compared with 770 for £14,141 in '83. The number of deferred annuities in '97 was 207 for £4000, as against 104 for £2120 in '83.

On the other hand, an enormous number of life noblogue are granted to the masses by industifue of the masses by industing the statement of the masses by industriance.

life policies are granted to the masses by indus-trial life assurance companies and collecting friendly societies; and this kind of insurance has prodigiously increased during the last twelve years—so much so that apout half the popula-

tion of this country is insured in them. The following figures, according to the latest returns, show receipts of over £100,000 premium incomes of industrial companies and collecting friendly societies: viz., British Workman's and General, societies: viz., British Workman's and General, £555,168 (including ordinary); Liverpool Victoria Legal, £573,749; London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, £262,661, Pearl, £540,920 (including ordinary); Prudential, £4,793,591; Refuge, £882,370; Royal Liver, £465,137; Royal London, £362,493, Socitish Legal, £147.850; Wesleyan and General, £329,525 (including ordinary). About half the number of British life offices

			Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
- - -			£	£
Received Premiums			19,604,748	7,151,109
" Consideration for Annuities			2,330,381	5,734
" Net Interest and Dividends			7,964,761	480,264
Paid Claims	•		13,191,929	2,751,230
" Commission			1,115,114	1,880,662
"Expenses of Management			1,725,310	1,279,244
Added to Funds			10,747,614	1,107,883
Total Life and Annuity Funds	•	•	214,127,439	15,437,518

The number and amount of assurances and annuities existing in the Ordinary and Industrial branches are as under, viz. :-O----- B----

		Ų	RDIN	ARY	BRANCH.	
Assurances.					Number.	Amount.
Whole Term of Life Limited Number of Premiums Endowment Assurances Annuites—Immediate Deferred .	:	:	:		891,/42 45,213 557,537 26,111 7,240	433,822,598 26,462,842 104,369,939 1,327,608 231,888

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH. (Sickness and Friendly Society contracts not included.)

Assurances.	-				Number.	Amou	nt.	
					 -			
Whole Term of Life Limited Number of Premiums Endowment Assurances . Annuities—Immediate	:	:	:	:	15,302,758 703 180,368 63	1,963	,534	
" Deferred				•	2	1	123	

grant immediate annuities; and lend on personal security with life assurance; and about 27 transact fire insurance. The Caledonian Insurance Company have introduced a new form of assurance, whereby in approved cases it will grant immediate life assurance without medical examination. The directors require the applicant under this method to lodge a proposal containing the usual information respecting containing the usual information respecting his own health, history, and the causes of the death of his relatives; and although the directors reserve their right to communicate with the ordinary medical attendant of the proposer, they do not contemplate exercising this power in ordinary cases. The main safeguard on which the Company rely is the requirement that the transaction shall take the form of an endowment session and that is, an with the ordinary medical attendant of the proposer, they do not contemplate exercising this power in ordinary cases. The main safeguard on which the Company rely is the woother companies also assure without requirement that the transaction shall take the form of an endowment assurance—that is, an

assurance payable on the attainment of a selected age, or at death if this should occur previously; but with this variation from the ordinary endowment assurance-viz., that the amount payable on survivance shall be double the amount payable at death. To meet the case of those who do not desire a cash benefit on reaching the selected age, there is provided instead of the endowment the option of a large paid-up policy or the exchange of an annuity for the endowment. Liberal cash values will be allowed for the surrender of these assurances

policies at extraordinarily low premiums for sums payable at death if this event occur before the attainment of ages 45, 50, 55, or 60. These are practically temporary assur-ances of very long duration. Nothing will be paid under them if policy-holders die atter the expiration of the term for which they are

granted.
Endowment Policies payable at a given age or earlier in the event of death, answer a very important public requirement, and are granted by most of the life offices. They have greatly increased during the last eleven years. Better ariangements have been recently made for paying surrender values and reviving lapsed polices Several important restrictions have also been removed in favour of policy-holders asso near reword in avoir of policy-floured as regards travelling and residing abroad. Invalids can also have their lives insured on favourable terms.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society, or the Old Equitable, as it is generally called, started upon a new career on June 16th, '93, when a memorandum and articles of association were substituted for the deed of settlement, which had done good service for 130 years, but which had become antiquated and almost unworkable. The directors availed themselves of the new powers by issuing an Endowment Assurance prospectus containing the rates of premium on which they were prepared to issue this class of policy with full participation in the exceptionally large profits. Hitherto they had not been able to grant such policies. The plan has been still grant such policies The plan has been still further extended by a scheme for guaranteeing interest at the rate of 5 per cent on the sum assured, and bonuses from the date of matu-rity until death. This has been followed by an attractive prospectus containing a somewhat novel feature—namely, deferred assurance for children without medical examination. The assurance under this scheme does not come into force or enter for profits until the child attains twenty-one | Fen pounds a year paid in respect of a child less than twelve months old will secure for he child at the age of twenty-one a with-profit policy for £1000 payable at death, free from all restrictions as to residence or occupation, and for which he will only have to bay Lio a year In the event of the child dying before twenty-one all the premiums paid will be returned without interest. In consequence of many adverse criticisms having been made on the use of the Noithampton Table by the Old Equitable in its latest investigation, the directors have published a valuation by the Institute of Actuaries, H^m and H^m() Tables and 3 per cent interest, which is considered the highest standard for a company to adopt, and the result shows that the surplus was £1,782,497, being £584,727 more than the amount divided as profit. This Society offers, as it has ever done, the most ample security for the discharge of its liabiliample security for the discnarge of its manu-tics, and a substantial guarantee for future profits. The new prospectus is a comprehen-sive guide, and should be studied by all who are thinking of assuring their life. The Society now grants immediate annuities. It previously only granted deferred annuities. The Royal only granted deferred annuities. The Royal Exchange Assurance, under the heading of Settlement Endowment Policies, has recently introduced a new scheme, which consists of an assurance upon the life of the survivor of introduced a new scheme, which consists of an assurance upon the life of the survivor of husband and wife, combined with a deferred husband and wife, combined with a deferred annuity payable to the husband on his attain-

ing an agreed age, and to the wife on her husband's death. The policy may be either a whole-term or an endowment assurance, and, if required, may share in profits. In the case of a whole-life policy the defeired annuity is payable to the wife only after the death of the husband. The amount of the annuity is fixed when the policy is granted, and may range from 3½ to 5 per cent on the sum assured, according to the wishes of the proposer. The premiums payable are regulated according to the percentage agreed upon On the failure of both lives, the sum assured is paid to the husband's representatives to be distributed among the children or other beneficiaries as appointed by him, or, if no such appointment is made, "as provided in the policy itself."

This scheme is adapted to, and obviates the necessity of, the ordinary form of settlement that secures a life interest to the wife, with remainder to the children, as appointed by the settler. It may also be stated that, contrary to the practice on the grant of an ordinary last-survivor policy, no evidence of the wife s

health is necessary

The Sun Life Office has introduced Improved Tables of Endowment Assurance. Under one table the assurance matures in the fifty-fifth. and in the other in the sixtieth year of age. The assurance money is also payable at death if this occurs before the maturing period. It has also introduced what it terms The Perfect Protection Policy, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse as long as it has any surrender value, (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity, (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the Society will not trouble him for any more premiums, (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the Society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in nim hall the sum assured, keep the policy in force fice of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death, (e) he can travel anywhere without paying an extra premium, (f) he can surrender his policy, and either receive a paid-up policy or withdraw its value in eash; (g) he can borrow money on his policy. It is stated that no other assurance office issues this policy. The Immediate Bonus Plan has been introduced by the Scottiel, to untable has been introduced by the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society. Under this scheme a table has been prepared under which members may pay very low premiums, while retaining the right to share in the profits The payments les those using the table have been fairly adjusted, so as to put them on a footing of equality with members paying the highei ordinary premiums. The system of assurance called Guaranteed Tentine Endowment has been introduced, whereby double the amount assured is paid if the policy-holder survive the stipulated time for which his policy is granted. Other systems of Iontine Endowment also prevail.—
Pensions are also granted by several life offices to secure an annual income payable during the later years of life. If the assured should die before that date the whole of his premiums and interest will be returned to his representatives.

The National Mutual Life Assurance Society has introduced a scheme of Guaranteed 5 per cent. sum assured is payable to the legal representatives of the deceased, and who can surrender both the sum assured and the annuity either on the failure of the life assured, or at any time within the specified period after such failure, the surrender value being greater than the sum assured. The benefits of the scheme can also be extended to endowment assurances on payment of a slightly increased premium. The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Ompany have also introduced 2 new feature, under the title of Children's Assurances. In this method there are two scales of premiums. In one all that are paid are returnable if a child dies before twenty-one. In the other scale, which is lower in the amount of premiums payable, these are non-returnable. On the child attaining twenty-one the policy comes into full force as a policy of insurance. The Norwich Union Life Assurance Society also transact this business as regards adults as well as children. The British Empire Mutual likewise issue Six-per-Cent Investment Policies, whereby an assured income is secured without fluctuation or loss of capital value This scheme is specially suited for marriage and (amily settlements. Under the Reverable Premium Plan, which is a new one introduced by the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society in connection with old age pensions, the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of sixty or sixty-five, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives For providing a fund for payment of Death Duties under the Finance Act of 94 several life offices insert a clause in their policies that if requested by the legal personal representatives of the assured, entitled to receive the policy noneys on grant of probate or letters of administration, they will either pay so much of the sum assured as will be enough to satisfy these duties to such representatives, or at their option pay the whole or so much of the policy moneys as shall be required for these duties to the Inland Revenue Commissioners or any other persons lawfully entitled to receive the same under the before-mentioned or any other statute. In consequence of these ai rangements, executors and administrators are re-lieved from the necessity of realising the estate to provide the money for the payment of these heavy duties. An important and distinctive feature of the Scottish Provident Institution is what may be called the Low Premium and Deferred Bonus system. The premiums for policies granted by this society are considerably lower than the average rates of other offices, and thus a much larger sum can be assured than can be assured by the same premium in other offices. The particular feature of the scheme is that bonuses are reserved for division exclusively among those who survive the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured More than half the policyholders divide the bonuses between them, which are very large.

As there appears to be a demand for an assurance policy at a low rate of premium under which the holder shall not be excluded from bonus additions, the Pelican Life Office

without-profit policies. The reversionary bonus to be alloited to the policies is always to be r per cent, per annum less than that allotted to the ordinary full-premium policies. If the bonus should fall below r per cent, these policies will get nothing, but will rank for their share beyond that proportion when the distribution is more than that rate. The gleat advantage of this arrangement is that it involves no liability on the policy-holder. He is assured for a definite fixed sum, which cannot be reduced even if there is no bonus; nor can the premium be increased.

The 8-per-cent Consols with Bonuses of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society appears to offer an eligible and safe investment 4 per cent Guaranteed Increasing Policy, recently introduced by this Company, appears to be much appreciated. Under this scheme the assured or his legal representative is entitled to a bonus of 4 per cent annually during the continuance of the policy up to 25 years. If he should survive this period he will then be entitled to the following options if he insures for £1000 viz, (a) A cash payment of £1000, and a paid-up policy for the same amount; (b) A cash payment of £1500, (c) A paid-up policy for £2002, subject to health; (d) On a continuation of the premiums a policy (a) On a continuation of the premiums a point of f_{4750} , subject to health, (e) An annuity of f_{108} is gd, payable half-yearly, (f) A padup policy for f_{1000} , and an annuity for life of f_{72} 75 od, (g) A cash loan value at the end of 5 years of f_{940} , at the end of 10 years f_{2200} , at the end of 10 years f_{2200} , at the end of 12 years f_{2400} , and at the end of 20 years f_{2500} . This example applies to a 20 years £950. This example applies to a policy taken out by the assured at 25 years of age, but premiums and options of the like kind as far as is practically and equitably applicable and will be quoted on application to the Society.

Very liberal Immediate Annuities are granted by many life offices, but in consequence of the small rate of interest paid for first-class investments the consideration money or rates paid for these annuities has increased very considerably, and is likely to further increase in the near future.

In order to meet the difficulty which trus-tees have now in finding safe investments yielding a fair rate of interest, the Rock Life Assurance Company and the Westminster and General Life Assurance Association have adopted Assurances to Secure an Income for Widows and Children at low premiums.

The system of profit peculiar to the Rock Lite is that larger bonuses are reserved for those policy holders who survive and cause a profit, a smaller share being reserved to those by whose earlier death there is a loss to the common fund.

The Family Settlement Policies of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., which come under this class of assurance, also answer a growing requirement. They avoid the necessity of appointing trustees for the widow, and secure to her during her life a fixed safe and remunerative investment of the funds provided by the assurance on the life of her husband. It is stipulated in the policy that on the death of the husband, the wife surviving, the Company will pay to her during her life interest on the sum assured at the rate of has made an arrangement which is described as Bonus Policies at Minimum Premiums. The survivor of husband and wife, the sum assured rates are very little in excess of those for will be at once paid over to the executors of

the husband. If the husband and wife both die, leaving a child or children, and while any child is under age, the fund may, on the death of the survivor of the parents, either be at once paid over to the husband's executors, and the matter closed—or it may, if the husband have so directed at the outset, be left in the hands of the Company, until the youngest child attains twenty-one, the Company allowing interest at 3½ per cent. Power is reserved to the husband to revoke the foregoing provisions—in which case the sum insured would at his death be at once paid to his representatives or assigns. If it should be desired while husband and wife are both living to discontinue payment of premium, the Company will give to him either a cash surrender value, or a fully paid up policy, securing a reduced amount of assurance and annuity. The husband alone is medically and annuity. The husband alone is medically examined. The same Company also issues Threefold Option Policies. By this scheme the policy secures a capital sum payable at death or on the attainment of an age (say 55, 60, or 65) specified at the time the policy is effected, but the assured may, on attaining that age, choose to receive either—(1) Immediate payment of the capital sum, or (2) An annuity (equal in amount to interest on the capital sum at the rate of 4 per cent) payable during the re-mainder of his life—payment of the capital sum being deferred until his death, or (3) An annuity of larger amount (in lieu of capital and interest) avable during the remainder of his life. Investment Policies granted by the Rock Life Assurance Company are likely to be much appreciated. By these policies small or large sums may be accumulated without any risk of losing the money, and the certainty of receiving back a sure and profitable return as regards sums down, annuities, marriage settlements, family endowments, educational annuities, and leasehold redemption funds; and the whole with or without life assurance. The Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company have brought out a new table, giving Endowment Insurance at Minimum Cost, but with profits deferred until the attainment of the endowment age. liberal options which are obtainable on the attainment of the endowment age are 1. Payment of the full sum assured in cash, with bonuses. 2. The assurance to be continued for the original amount of the policy payable at death, the bonuses and the balance of the sums assured to be paid in cash. 3. A paid-up policy for an increased amount payable at death, 4. A paid-up policy, payable at death, for the original sum assured, and in addition a pension to be drawn for the remainder of life. 5. A pension for the remainder of life, 6. A pension to wife or child 7. A deferred pension to commence at the death of the life assured, and commence at the death of the life assured, and be payable during the life of the widow or of a child. In addition to this table the Company have also brought out a new scheme of Discounted Bonus. This consists of the adoption of a new table of reduced premiums obtained of a new table of reduced premiums covarious by discounting bonus at the rate of Liper cent. per annum (compound), whereby the actual premiums are reduced to a minimum almost equivalent to non-profit rates, but with the special advantage that should the assured attain as specified fixed age—say 30 years after the date of the policy—it will then participate in the profits for the whole period at the rate of the bonus declared over the £1 per cent. assumed; that should provide for the discontinuance of or, in other words, the difference between the premiums under their policies, in the

(1 per cent. and, say, 30s. per cent. (which is below the average rate hitherto declared by the Yorkshire) would be credited in a lump sum to the policy. Assurances on Invalid Lines, called "Invalid Assurances," are effected by the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society. For conducting this class of business with fairness to the public, the regulations of the Society provide that of the seventeen directhe Society provide that of the seventeen directors eight at least are to be members of the medical profession. The system adopted for assuring invalid lives, while safe to the Society, is as favourable to the assured as the various risks will permit. Other companies also take these and other under-average life risks. Non-forfeitable Endowment Assurances with Guaranteed Bonuses are granted by the risks Non-toricitable Endowment Assurances with Guaranteed Bonuses fre granted by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Company. The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada issue among other policies Coupon Bonds which are very attractive. The rates for these are so low that a person can, it is stated, carry 40 per cent. more assurance than in the ordinary plans for the same money. The coupon bonds differ from other systems of assurance, because the amount assured, instead of being paid in one sum at the death of the assured, or at the maturity of the policy, is payable by the company in twenty equal annual instalments. A coupon to represent each of these is attached to the bond. The first coupon becomes due immediately at death, or at the end of the endowment term, and the other coupons are payable one each year thereafter to the assured, or if dead, to the benefici-aries named by him, until the whole twenty have been redeemed. One great advantage of this form of policy is that it avoids the trouble and risk of finding suitable investments for the assurance money which a wife may receive at the death of her husband. The receive at the death of her husband. The bonds participate in the profits, and if money is urgently required during the twenty years, the coupons not then due will at any time be discounted by the Company. Semi-Endowment Polices are also granted by this Company They differ from the ordinary endowment ones in the following manner. While an ordinary endowment courset pro-While an ordinary endowment contract provides for the payment of a fixed sum at the end of the term specified, or in the event of previous death, a semi-endowment policy proprevious death, a semi-endowment policy provides for the payment of double the amount on the death of the assured before the expiration of the endowment period. One of such policies taken out by a person aged 30 next birthday for £1000, payable at the end of 20 years, would cost under the with-profit plan £33, 95. The amount payable on death during this interval would be £1000, but if the assured survived the endowment term the appropriate ray while to him would be £1000. amount payable to him would be £500, exclusive of bonuses; which, if allowed to accumulate of bonuses. late on the Reserve Dividend plan, would probably amount to £536. So that at the end of the term he would receive altogether about

Assurances with Exempton from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving temporary or permanent Incapanty. There are many professional men, and others, whose incomes solely depend upon their ability to follow their occupations, to whom it would be a great advantage to effect assurances under conditions

event of their becoming incapacitated, either event of their becoming incapacitated, either by accident, or bodily or mental disorder, from continuing to earn their own livelihood. With the view to secure this advantage to the assured a German life office, many years ago, issued policies for this purpose, and so much was their scheme appreciated that the Law Life Assurance Society introduced it into the United Kingdom shortly afterwards. It now issues policies of this kind upon the lives of males above the age of 24, whose occupations males move the age of 24, whose occupantions do not involve undue exposure to risk, and who are found to be assurable at ordinary rates. Under this scheme female lives are not accepted. This description of assurance is also transacted by the Scottish Accident Life and Fidelity Insurance Company, for the Exemption from Payment of Premiums on the life assured attaining the age of seventy, or whilst the assured may be temporarily or permanently incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness,

incapable by accidental bodily injury or liness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation.

The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company have brought forward a scheme—the New "Edinburgh" Policy with Guaranteed Options
This is stated to be an extension of the principle of endowment assurance. The annual contributions at most ages between 20 and 40 is £40 per £1000, if payable for 25 years, and £50 per £1000 if payable for 20 years. An intending policy-holder is offered three options. The first, if selected, must be declared at the outset, but a choice between the second and the third may remain open until the end of the selected term. Option 1 includes £1000 at death if within the selected term, £45 annually for life after the selected term, and £1000 when that yearly payment ceases, whether by death or surrender, it being the option of the policy-holder to drop the same at any time after the end of the selected term and take the £1000 in cash Option 2 comprises the £1000 at death if within the selected term, L1000 in cash at the end of such, and accumulated profits to those who survive the term Under Option 3 £1000 is payable at death if within the selected term, £1500 to £2200 fully-paid-up assurance at the end of the term according to the age then attained, and accumulated profits to those who survive the term. The profits may either be taken in cash or applied to secure additional paid-up assurance. The same company has introduced an Early Provident Scheme, whereby parents who wish to secure to their children a future provision may effect policies under this arrangement at about half the usual rates These assurances may be of the ordinary kind, with premiums payable for the whole life or ending at a fixed age, or they may be endowment assurances payable at a given age or a death if that sooner occurs. The assurance death if that sooner occurs. The assurance commences after 15 years, but if death happens when the age is attained at which the assurance is to begin; the policy takes rank for bonuses at the same rates as those declared on policies effected at that age. A surrender value is guaranteed after the first three years, or a paid-up policy may be had instead. This Company has introduced new schemes for

A person aged 20 may, by paying £31 10s. per annum until he is 60, or until his death if earlier, secure £1000. If he should previously die, 5 per cent. per annum on 5,000 would be paid to his representatives for 20 years, and the full sum of 5,1000 at such time as he would have attained 60. If he should ne would nave attained to. If he should survive this period he is entitled to receive in cash a tontine bonus representing his share of profits of the entire class, which are divided among survivors. Respecting the £1000 assured, he may either receive it immediately on reaching 60, take 5 per cent. per annum on it for the remainder of his life and leave it to his representatives or accept in leave. leave it to his representatives, or accept in lieu of it an annuity of Loo for lile. Again, instead of an immediate annuity, he may have one not commencing until he is 65 of £165 for the remainder of his life. Moreover, he may on satisfactory medical examination exchange the floor immediately payable for a fully paid policy of £1670 payable at death; or for one of £1290 payable at the end of five years or at death if carlier. The policy carries the further advantage, beyond those mentioned, that in the great of the extend hours. that in the event of the assured being incapacitated for business by bodily or mental disorder for any continuous period exceeding six months while premiums are payable, a remission of premium is made for a period corresponding to the duration of the incapacity For example, if an assured were disabled for a consecutive period of nine months previous to a year's premium falling due, only a quarter of such year's premium would be charged. Until recently his offices were not favour-ably disposed to assure Women, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. The New York Life Insurance Company, which transacts much assurance business in the United Kingdom, concedes the same benefits in respect of non-forfeiture, freedom from restrictions, etc., in female policies at the same premium rates as are charged to males. This is a very important experiment, which, as is alleged, is justified by the rapidly changing conditions of the female sex as regards their increasing professional and business occupations and other causes. Assurance companies are paying more attention to the rating of female lives, and are canvassing for policies by women. A large number of this sex in the United States is specially employed to solicit life assurance among female workers, and secure large numbers of them as policy-holders. In Great Britain it appears that the number of lady agents engaged to canvass women to assure their lives is on the increase, and it is stated that a great development in this pursuit may certainly be looked for in the near future. It appears from a recent article in the Bankers' Magazine, by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, F.I.A., that the invested assets of Life Offices have now reached the enormous sum of £334,000,000 sterling, having doubled in the last 20 years. At this rate of progress they will amount to At this rate of progress they will amount to \$500,000,000 by 1921, and in another quarter of a century to a thousand millions, and the rate of interest, which is declining, to \$63 95. per cent. by 1921. He adds that "in the not remote future" it is probable that 3 per cent will be the lighest rate of interest that a well-The assurance under more favourable terms of states as a probable that 3 per cent will be the highest rate of interest that a well-crown insurance Company have recently issued managed office will feel justified in assuming a new Secured Option Policy. The following that it will earn in the future, "and it may be example will show the working of such scheme. result in a fair profit from interest being made for a good many years to come.'

III. MARINE.

This has, in '98, been in a worse condition than for several years, owing to many losses from foundering, stranding, and wiecks of ships. During recent years very low rates have been charged for insurance, which have been greatly inadequate to the risks involved. Such reduced rates have been occasioned by the influx of a great number of small marine insurance companies, who to get business have reck-lessly issued policies at such remarkably small premiums that they were not remuneraance brokers condemn this practice as one that will become rumous to marine insurance companies, since it has materially increased
over-insurance of ships In consequence
of the prevalence of very low premiums for
marine insurance during the last twelve years the large and old-established underwriting companies have refused to reduce their rates to anything like a level with those of the new companies, and hence the former have done much less business during this period than they previously did. For the last nine years, however, marine insurance brokers have become more careful in considering the security of the companies they insure with than formerly, and therefore have increased their policies with leading companies of old standing, so that the latter have considerably regained much of the business they lost owing to smaller and newly established companies of indifferent financial status insuring at lower The result has been that, while the latter companies have effected less insurances, the leading companies have issued more policies of eighteen leading maine insurance com-panies in Great Britain, the oldest are the Royal Exchange and the London Assurance Royal Exchange and the Louison 1332 and Corporation, both established in 1720; and the Alliance and Indemnity Companies, both founded in 1824 Very heavy claims have recently been paid for losses on all kinds of ships, and the rates for insurance of them have materially increased during the last six years.

The dividends paid upon some marine insur-ance companies shares are mainly, and as to others are almost entirely, derived from the investment of capital and reserves Several of such companies are more financial than insurance concerns. A large amount of marine insurance business is also done by private underwriters connected with Lloyd's. Marine insurances are generally effected through marine insurance brokers, who are an important class in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Claims are determined by average adjusters in difficult cases One of the grievous evils in underwriting transactions is the use of so-called "honour policies," generally issued as insurances on prospective freight. The number of members engaged as underwriters at Lloyd's is about 560, who, with few exceptions, have lodged with the Committee security, either by deposit or approved guarantee, against the marine lia-bilities which they severally incur at Lloyd's Several wealthy foreign marine insurance com-

whose operations are governed by the principle of mutuality and co-operation.

About 50 per cent, of the total outgoings of underwriters on hulls is for average claims, and the remainder for total loss claims. According to the law of marine insurance relating to "con-structive total loss," which shipowners agree is fair, the estimated market value of a ship, after repair, should be taken as a test of such loss, so that if the estimated cost of repairing a vessel is more than her market value after repair, she is constructively lost. Under-writers, however, demand that a valuation which is admitted to be far beyond the market value when the ship is sound, shall be fixed as the value below which, when the state of her damage may have entirely prejudiced her character in the market, she cannot be made a constructive total loss. Thus if a ship is offered for insurance at what her owners consider her market value, £15,000, the under-writers, for reasons connected with averages. ask for the ship to be valued at £20,000, and policies are taken out for her insurance accordingly. If the vessel strands in a bad position, and sustains serious damage whereby her repairs are estimated by the surveyors to cost £12,000, and it is also estimated that after she is repaired buyers, thinking that she might have latent structural injury, would not give more than £10,000 for her, underwriters wish to make not this sum, but £22,000—their own fancy valuation—the test of constructive total The losses which Marine Insurance Companies have recently suffered from strandings have been materially increased by the new method in the construction of hulls.

ACCIDENT, AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

By far the most important change which has taken place in recent years by legislation between employers and employed has been caused by the Workmen's Compensation Act. The pro-visions of this Act, and the action taken by employers and the insurance companies in

regard to it, are fully dealt with in the separate article on WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (9.0).

1. Acoident, Personal.—The business of this branch is done by nearly 40 companies, who for certain premiums insure the payment of periodical sums for total and partial temporary disablement, and other fixed amounts on death or on total or partial permanent disablement. The Railway Passengers Assurance Company was the first established, which was in 1849; but as regards premium income, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation takes the Accident and charantee Corporation takes the lead of all the Accident Companies At the lend of Dec. '97 this income was £334,102, as against £245,285 in '96, and £186,707 in '97. The premium income of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation for the year ending March 1978, '98, was £320,386, as against £314,173 of the year pieceding, and the premium income of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company for the year fields of the company for the year pieceding, and the premium income of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company for the year fields of the company for the year fields of the premium income of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company for the year fields of the premium income of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company for the year fields of the premium income of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company for the year fields of the premium income of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company for the year fields of the premium income of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company for the year fields of the premium income of the Passengers Assurance Company for the year premium income of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company for the year premium income of the Passengers Assurance Company for the year premium income of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company for the year premium income of the Passengers Assurance Company for the year premium income of the Passengers Assurance Company for the year premium income of the premium income of the year pre of the Kailway Passengers Assurance company for '97 was £244,948 as against £240,129 for '95 Mcst accident insurance companies transact Employers' Liability Insurance, as well the assurance companies. Under the present law employers are indemnified against panies having branches in Great Britain do a their hability to pay compensation for injuries large portion of business here. To satisfy the to their workmen under the Employers' requirements of the coasting trade, a few Liability Act of '80, and at common law up mailine insurance clubs have been established, to the limit of three years' wages. The pre-

miums are calculated on an estimate of the annual wages paid by the employer. Very many accidents which occur during employmany accidents which occur during employement are such that no compensation can be recovered against the employer. Joint policies are therefore granted to give the full indemnity under the Employers' Liability Act and at common law, as before mentioned, and also grant compensation in all cases of accident during occupation Many employers extend their insurance by joining with their workpeople under this system, so as to provide for every accident during occupation. The usual benefits under wages in the event of death, and weekly allowances varying from one-third to one-half of the weekly wages, for not exceeding twenty-six weeks, during total disablement. The premiums for these policies are paid in full by the employer, who, by arrangement with the work-people, deducts from their weekly wages their contributions, which vary from \(\frac{1}{2}d \). to \(\frac{3}{2}d \). per week, according to occupation. Since the latter part of \(\frac{1}{2}q \) several important additional hands. benefits have been offered to the public by the Personal Accident Insurance Companies At the end of '95, it of the companies out of 31 issued what is termed a "Combined Policy." offering a variety of benefits beyond the death and permanent and temporary disablement allowances of the older Accident policies With these increased benefits, however, additional and necessary restrictions and safeguards have been adopted.

The Tontine Bonus for Non-Claimants is a system devised by the London, Edinbuigh & Glasgow Assurance Company Under this scheme the premiums payable by a policy holder who continues his assurance with the Company, and who makes no claim for compensation, will be considerably reduced after five years over and above the abatement allowed to all policy-holders, and it is possible that they will be eventually extinguished altogether, and the assured will at the same time retain the full benefit of his assurance in

the event of subsequent injury

9. Fidelity Guarantee — I'ns class of insurance dates back to '40, and was commenced to supersede the system of private suicelyship, against which there are many objections, one of the principal being the necessity for continual inquiry into the financial position of the bondsmen. Companies' guarantees have gained much popularity among employers owing to the liberal manner in which claims are dealt with; and all the Government departments at home and abroad, the law courts, municipal corporations, local boards, etc., accept them in preference to private bonds. Guarantees are issued on behalf of all persons of good character, and very many finms require a guarantee society's security with every new member of their staff, because if it is obtained it is a proof that the employe has satisfactorily passed through the searching inquirits made into his antecedents. Among the principal causes leading to defalcations by employes are drink, women, and betting. So much is this the case, that a man with a clear record as to honestly and character will find it difficult to obtain a guarantee if there is a suspicion of weakness in the matter of sobriety. On the employers' side the leading cause of the defalcations referred to is either the want of a good system of accounts, or, if a good system of accounts, or, if a good system.

negligence in its application. That opportunity makes the thief is the daily experience of guarantee societies, and any deficiency in the before-mentioned method of accounts is most seriously against the interests alike of em-ployers and employed. These companies are not intended to render good accountants unnecessary, but to meet those losses which it is, and apparently always will be, unable to prevent. The rates of premium vary from to 408, per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Addimay be guin anteed under one poincy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. Within the last few years, premiums have been reduced 50 per cent, and the present tariff is drawn up on such moderate lines that the inducement for large firms to form their own guarantee fund is removed The Guarantee Society, the Provident Clerks' and General Guarantee Associaton, and the London Gualantee and Accident Company, Ld, have each paid hundreds of thousands of pounds in claims. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Palatine and other companies, have also paid large claims. One of the leading grievances of Fidelity Guarantee Insurance Companies is that they are not allowed more than a mere trifling percentage of the costs they incur for the prosecution of offenders In addition to these companies, who insure employers generally against loss by their servants dishonesty, there against loss of their servains distincted, the sa society called the "Bankers' Guarantee Frust Fund," to indemnify against loss by bank employes The Society is divided into two branches, the British and the Foreign Guarantees. tee Trust The Bank of England and several of the leading railway companies have a fund contributed by the employes to secure their employers against loss by the dishonesty of the former. There is also a Local Government and a Post Office Fidelity Guarantee Society, to insure the honesty of the Local Government and Post Office employes At present the only Insurance Company of importance whose premium income and expenses are not known to the public and the insurance world, is the Guarantee Society, and it is a cause of general astonishment that they are not published.

V. MINOR BRANCHES, AND EXTRAORDI-NARY FORMS OF INSURANCE.

1. Sickness.—The Sickness, Accident, and Life Association answers a great requirement of the middle classes, and is particularly valuable to professional and business men. It pays weekly sums to those who are wholly or partially disabled from following their vocations on account of illness not resulting from accidents. This company also combines accident with health assurance. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Northern Accident Insurance Company, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Platine Insurance Company, the Acme Insurance Company, and the National Cycle and Motor-Car Insurance Company transact this business

3. Diseases. - More than twenty companies

transact insurance against certain diseases, and make weekly allowances for temporary total disablement by scarlet, typhus or typhoid fevers, or smallpox. These allowances are extended to measles by eleven, and to diphtheria by ten companies.

3. The coupon system of insurance entitles persons who possess copies of specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, to the payment of certain sums for injuries mentioned therein; while some of these on other coupons promise to pay the next-of-kin or legal representatives of the holders who suffer death from certain accidents which are generally those that happen in railway trains—within specified times, fixed sums, which vary very much according to chances of death from such occurrences. By far the greater part of this insurance is trans-acted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation It is also transacted by the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Sickness and Accident Assurance Company, the Northern Accident Insurance Company, and the Fine

Acts Insurance Company, and the Fine Arts Insurance Company,
4. Medical Attendance during Sickness is insured by the Globe Accident Insurance Com pany and the National Medical Aid Company and several industrial assurance companies

and several industrial assurance companies

8. Burglary and Housebreaking—The companies which take risks against these felonies
are the National Burglary Insurance Corporation, the Gold miths and General Burglary
Insurance Association, the National Cycle and
Motor-Car Insurance Company, the Norwich
and London Accident Insurance Company, the
Security Company the Ocean Accident and Security Company, the Ocean Accident Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Company, the Empress Assurance
Association, and the Credit Assurance and
Guarantee Corporation Some of these companies also misure against larceny or theft in houses. The risk of muider by burglars or housebreakers is now covered by the Goldsmiths and General Burglary Insurance Asso-ciation by payment of a small additional premium to that of the burglary and housebreaking risk

6. Transit Risks - The Northern Accident Insurance Company, the Fine Art and General Insurance Company, and the Law Accident Insurance Society, insure against loss of pro-

perty in transit
7. Horses and Cattle and Insurance against
Death by Accident and Disease is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Company, the Imperial Live Stock Insurance Corporation, the Vehicular Insurance Company, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident

and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Company, as Third Party Risks are taken by the Vehicular Insurance Company, the Noithern Accident Insurance Company, the Ocean Accident and Gairantee Corporation, the Horse and Cairiage and General Insurance Company, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Sickness and Accident Assurance Association (outside London), the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Company the General Accident Insurance Company, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Globe Accident Insurance Company, the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association,

and the National Boiler and General Insurance

Company.

9. Vehicular Risks are taken by nearly all the last-named companies, as well as the General Accident Insurance Corporation, and the Scottish Employers' Liability and General Insurance Company.

10. Hailstorm Insurance is transacted by the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, and the Nurserymen's, Market Gardeners', and General Hailstorm Insurance

11. Machinery Insurance was originated some years ago During '95 the Machinery Insurance Company was formed, to insure against all risks and accidents to machinery, except those risks and accidents to machinery, except those resulting from fire or boiler explosion. The regular inspection and general maintenance of the machinery insured forms part of the Company's business The Company also issues policies which cover loss of profits by fire on goods and merchandise of all kinds. The contract of fire insurance is one of indemnity only; when, therefore, the fire insurance company has repaired the damage done by fire or reinstated the buildings destroyed, the responsibility of that Company ceases. In the meantime, however, very serious losses are incurred by the insured on account of the partial or total suspension of the profits which but for the fire damage would have been earned. It is to safeguard the insured against such losses that the new profit policy has been introduced

12. Steam Boiler insurance began by the es-Association in '54, and is transacted by nine companies The Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Company, Ld, now called the National Boiler and General Insurance Company, Ld, was the first to combine insurance with inspection, a system which has now been very generally adopted. This business includes the insurance of boilers against explosion and against damage thereby to the surrounding property, and of the employers' liability lisk under the recent statute for all accidents to the boilers covered by the conditions in the policies The premiums vary from £1 per boiler for £100, to £5 or £6 for £1000. The Company also insure

engines, both steam and gas

13. Plate-glass insurance was first commenced in '52 by the Plate-glass Insurance Company. Many companies transact this business. In method generally followed in plate-glass insurance is to undertake to make good all breakages, the companies being entitled, by the broken glass. The way of salvage, to the broken glass. The insurance is often undertaken by contract in private dwellings

14. Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securi-ies The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected, by the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Company, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation the Trustees, Executors, and Securities, Insurance Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, and the Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation,

Accident Insurance Society, and the Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation.

15. Trusteeship and Executorship In consideration of certain premiums, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corpora-

tion, and the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Company, arrange to act as trustees or executors. Trusteeship by insurance companies has recently made considerable progress, not only under wills and marriage settlements, but for debenture holders.

16. Plotures and other Valuable Objects of Art. The owners of these are indemunifed against loss from damage or destruction of such, by the Fine Art and General Insurance Company.

17 Licence Insurance. The Licences Insur-

17 Licence Insurance. The Licences Insurance Corporation and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society insure licence holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licences

18. Loss or Damage of Fassengers' and Mariners' 18. Loss or Damage of Fassengers' and Mariners' Luggage at 8ea lhe Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, the General Accident Assurance Corpporation, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Company undertake these risks

19. Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Learehold Property Several life offices and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Cosporation issue policies for this purpose

20. Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Law Accident Insurance Society, and the Fine Arts and General Insurance Company Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and on the other hand against a person dying without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with ordinary life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, beyond granting policies for these objects, have done so with regard to defects in title to landed or other property lost documents, missing benchicianes, avoidance of voluntary settlement, and payment of annuities Some of these risks are also insured by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation

21 Performance of Contracts. The London Guarantee and Accident Company, the Fine Art and General Insurance Company, and the Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation insure the performance of contracts.

nsure the performance of contracts.

22 Oyole Insurance of different kinds is undertaken by several companies, etc.

23. Oredit Insurance. The Credit Assurance

23. Gredit Insurance. The Credit Assurance and Guarantee Corporation issue p slicics (a) to secure the fullest credit for solvent and responsible traders of good character, and likely to be successful in their business, (b) to enable business men to obtain addition. Capital through their bankers or otherwise; (c) to guarantee trade bills and other ordinary commercial transactions between traders and others.

24. Excess Bad Debt Insurance. Policies are issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation for covering merchants and others against bad debts of shoit duration.

25. Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance is carried on by the National Cycle and Motor-Car Insurance Company, the General Accident Assurance Corporation, and other companies.

26. Chemists and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance is undertaken by the Northern Accident

Insurance Company, the Scottish Employers' Liability and General Insurance Company, and the General Accident Assurance Corporation, for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business

27. Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes. Several of the leading accident companies assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts.

28. Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance. Policies are issued for these risks by the Northern Accident Insurance Company to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of those personal accidents the policy covers.

29. Steam Pipes Accidents from these pipes are insured by the National Boilei and General Insurance Company

Insurance Law. See Law, '98

International Arbitration League, formerly known as the Workmen's Peace Association, was originally established during the Franco-German war of 1870 to promote a policy of peace and international arbitration. For many years the League has carried on an active peace propaganda, both in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. It initiated the memorial from 214 members of the British House of Commons to the President and Congress of the United States in favour of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two nations, organised the deputation of M.P.s to Washington, also initiated and organised the inter-parlamentary conferences of Members of Parlaments in favour of international arbitration which have been held during the last six years at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Brussels, and Budapest. It has no members of various Parlaments as Vice-Presidents. President, Thomas Burt, M.P.; Chairman of Council, Howard Evans; Seoretary, W. Randal Cremer, ex-M.P. Offices, 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London Ocrasional Organ, The Arbitrator, 1d See also Peace Society

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Artists and authors have long desired to obtain an international law of copyright, by which works of literature and art might be protected, not only in the countries where they were first published, but in all civilised countries. A conference upon international copyright was held at Berne in Sept. 1885, and attended by representatives of the following states. Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hayti, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis At this conference there was settled the draft of a convention for securing to the authors of literary or artistic works published in any one of the countries represented copyright in all the others. This convention was signed on Sept. 9th, '86. Such copyright is not to be more than the author enjoys in his own state, nor more than the state granting it secures to its own subjects. The provisions of the convention extend to dramatic and dramatico-musical works. They extend to all works which at the date of the convention have not become public property. They forbid the publication of a translation not sanctioned by the author of the original work. But if within a certain

time there appears no authorised translation, an unauthorised one may be published. Articles which have appeared in newspapers or periodicals may be reproduced, unless such reproductions have been expressly forbidden by the original authors or publishers, and no pro-hibition by them can have effect in the case of articles discussing politics, current topics or news of the day. A work is not to be indirectly appropriated by a reproduction which, in spite of superficial changes, is essentially the same as its original. The convention establishes an Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, which is to be under the surveillance of the Swiss Government, and is to be supported by contributions from all the contracting parties. Any State, not a party, which is willing to adopt the provisions of the convention, may give in its adherence, whilst any State which is a party to the convention, and wishes to withdraw, must give a year's notice of its intention. The convention is to take effect within three months from the adoption of the diaft. Conferences for its revision are to be held successively in each of the countries by which it has been adopted. It does not annul or preclude any conventious already existing or hercafter to be made between any two or more of the con-tracting parties, provided that such special conventions secure at least as ample a protection to authors as it does, and do not otherwise conflict with its provisions. In this country Acts of Parliament have been passed in '44, '52, '75 and '86, with the object of securing copyright to authors and artists who are subjects of foreign states which secure copyright to British artists and authors. These Acts em-British artists and authors. These Acts empower Her Majesty by Order in Council to grant copyright to the artists and authors of such countries, and Her Majesty has a large discretion in fixing the conditions with which they must comply. The existence of the copyright of the foreign author in his own country with the most of the control of the control of the company of the control of the contr may be proved by a certificate under the official seal of a Minister of State in that country or of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting there. Copies of works made in any foreign country other than that in which the protected work was first published and made without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright may not be imported into this country. An Order in Council issued under these Acts applies to works produced before the date of the Order, but not so as to prejudice any person who has lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom. It shall be taken to apply to every British possession, saving only those which are expressly excepted. The Act of '86 contains several modifications of previous statutes in-tended to harmonise with the provisions of the convention of Berne above noticed. Conventions for the mutual protection of copyright have been made between the United Kingdom

and several foreign States.

In the United States of America, after much amendment, a bill was passed in March 91, to take effect from July, giving to foreign authors a copyright in their works under certain conditions. Most of these are simple, consisting of the payment of small fees in certain places, but one is the famous "chromo-amendment," which in free-traders' ideas detracted largely from the merits of the Act. Under this clause from the merits of the Act. Under this clause | public opinion of the civilised world, and since the foreign copyright-owner can have his | this public opinion in turn is mainly derived rights in the United States, if he deposit with | from the leading international jurists of Europe,

the Librarian of Congress, firstly, a printed copy of the title of his book or musical composition, or a printed description of his painting statue, lithograph, etc.; and secondly, two copies of such book, or a reproduction of such work of art from type set or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the United States. Musical compositions are exempted from the second condition. The well-known British author largely benefits by the Act in spite of the amendment, but the fact that every number of a magazine is to be considered a separate book, and copyrighted accordingly, is an kward for those authors who produce their work serially The Act is of chief benefit to American authors themselves, for it has freed them from ecompetition with pirated reprints of popular English novelists, and its passage reflects the highest credit upon Mr. R. Underwood Johnson and the American Copyright League.

In Canada the copyright question has caused trouble for over fifty years. Canada, with the other British colonies, came under the provisions of the Beine Convention and the International Copyright Act of '86, and was thus prevented from reproducing copyright works of Great Britain and other countries in the Union without the authority of the author. The United States, on the contrary, was able to flood the market, not only in America but also in Canada, with cheap reprints of English publications. Thereupon Canada passed a publications. Thereupon Canada passed a Copyright Act in 80, one provision of which was that, if an author had not obtained copyright in Canada, his book might be published under a licence or licenses, he receiving a roper cent royalty as the price of each licence. This would have compelled Canada to withdraw from the Copyright Union, which she was quite willing to do, but the Act never received the sanction of the Imperial Government. Mr. Hall Came visited Canada in the autumn of '95, and it was reported that he had obtained important concessions from the Government as the result of his representations on behalf of the Society of Authors. He spoke strongly in favour of a system of licensed publishing under authors control, and drew up an amended Act, to which he obtained the signatures of the Act, to which he obtained the signatures of multiplier and pinning and other interested classes in Canada, and the Canadian Copyright Association This Act, known in official circles as the "H. C. Compromise," was made the basis of certain recommendations offered by the Colonial Office to the Canadian Government as a possible means of settling the dispute between Canada and the mother country, and it is understood that a new Act will be introduced into the Canadian Parliament embodying as many as may be of the new clauses agreed

upon in the Compromise
International Law, Institute of. This
Institution was founded in '73, Di. Lieber, a
distinguished American, M. Moynier of Geneva, and M. Rolin-Jacquemyns, the well-known Belgian advocate, being its chief promoters. The first meeting was at Geneva in '74, and since then the Institute has assembled annually at various places on the Continent and in England. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a corpus juris gentium, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The English members are Professors Westlake, Holland, Leech, and Dicey, Sir Robert Hart, Lord Reay, Mr. T. Barclay, and Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace; and the English associates are Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Sir Sherston Baker, Sir John Scott, Mr. J. A. Foote, and Professor Goudy. Secretary, M. Lehr.

TRELAND.

The head of the executive in Ireland is the Vicercy or Lord-Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of peace and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office for as representing Her Marsety to the office, for, as representing Her Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he confers the honour of civil knighthood. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by three or more Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges The Chief Scoretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy; and although he is in theory subordinate to the Home Office, he has his own establishment at the Irish Office in London, as well as in Dublin, and is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary, is assisted by a remainent one-rootery, salary £2000, and other officials. There is a separate Local Government Board for Ireland; a Board of Works, which is the great financial agent of the Government in Ireland; a Board of National Education, by which the grant and a board of National Education, by which the grant of the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered: the inspection of Irish fisheries is kept separate from the supervision of those of England or Scotland; and there is a veterinary department in Dublin for dealing with cattle diseases, etc.

cattle diseases, etc.

A Commission was appointed in May '94 to report upon the Financial Relations between Grest Britain and Ireland. The members were the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Lord Farrer, Lord Welby, the Right Hon. O'Conor Don, Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, Sir Thomas Sutherland, K.C.M.G., M.P., Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., Messrs, Bertram W. Currie, W. A. Hunter, M.P., C. E.

Martin, I. E. Redmond, M.P., and Thomas Sexton, M.P., with Mr. Holland as secretary. The following Commissioners were appointed by further Royal warrant, June 22nd, 94: Messrs Henry F. Slattery and G. W. Wolff, M.P. The report of the Commission was issued in Sept. 96. The terms of reference vere vecapitulated as follows: "To inquire into the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland and their relative taxable expects and Ireland, and their relative taxable capacity, and to report—(1) Upon what principles of com-parison, and by the application of what specific standards, the relative capacity of Great Britain and Ireland to bear taxation may be most equitably determined. (2) What, so far as can be ascertained, is the true proportion, under the principles and specific standards so determined, between the taxable capacity of Great Britain and Ireland (3) I'le history of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland at and after the Legislative Union, the charge for Irish purposes on the Imperial Exchequer during that period, and the amount of Irish taxation remaining available for contribution to Imperial expenditure; also the Imperial expenditure to which it is considered equitable that It cland should contribute." report then proceeded "In carrying out the inquiry we have ascertained that there are certain questions upon which we are practically unanimous, and we think it expedient to set them out in this joint report. Our conclusions on these questions are as follows: (1) That on these questions are as follows. (1) That Great Britain and Ireland must, for the purpose of this inquiry, be considered as separate entities. (2) That the Act of Union imposed upon Ireland a burden which, as events showed, she was unable to bear (3) That the increase of taxation laid upon Ireland between '53 and '60 was not justified by the then existing circumstances. (4) That identity of lates of taxation does not necessarily involve equality of burden does not necessarily involve equality of burden. (5) That, whilst the actual tax revenue of Ireland is about 1-11th of that of Great Biltain, the relative taxable capacity of Ireland is very much smaller, and is not estimated by any of us as exceeding 1-20th " All the members but two concurred in this report. These two members, Sii Thomas Sutherland and Sir These two David Barbour, each presented a separate report, and three other supplementary reports were signed by various groups of the members. The O Conor Don and Messrs. J. E. Redmond, M.P., C. L. Maltin, W. A. Hunter, M.P., and G. W. Wolff, M.P., were of opinion that the best principle to adopt for comparing the taxbest principle to adopt for comparing the taxable capacities of the two countries was to ascertain their relative annual wealth. The ascertain they put at 1 to 20 at the outside. Lord Farrer, Lord Welby, and Mr. B. W. Currie condemned the existing system as piessing hardly and inequitably upon Ireland. They said that one sure method of redressing the inequality would be to put upon the Irish people the duty of levying their own taxes and providing for their own expenditure, leaving to the wisdom of Parliament to decide the question of contribution out of Irish taxes to the Imperial Exchequer. This report brought Imperial Exchequer. This report brought about a remarkable movement towards unity amongst almost all sections of Irish representatives, and urgent demands were made that the Government should introduce legislation to carry its conclusions into effect. The Government, however, appointed another Commission "to inquire into and report (1) how much of the total expenditure for which the State provides may properly be considered to be expenditure common to England, Scotland, and Ireland, and what share of such common expenditure each country is contributing, after the amount expended on local services has been deducted from its true revenue. (2) How the expenditure on Irish local services, for which the State wholly or in part provides, compares with the corresponding expenditure in England and in Scotland, and whether such Irish expenditure may with advantage be readjusted or reduced (3) Whether, when regard is had to the nature of the taxes now in force, to existing exemptions, and to the amount of expenditure by the State on local services, the provision in the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, with regard to 'particular exemptions or abatements,' calls for any modification in the financial system of the United Kingdom' See Sassion sect. 18.

SESSION, Sect. 18. An Irish Land Commission was appointed July rath, '97, "to inquire into and report upon the procedure and practice, and the methods and valuation followed by the Land Commission and the Civil Bill Courts in Ireland, under the Land Law Acts (a) in fixing fair rents, (b) in ascertaining the true value to be paid for a tenant's interest in a holding by a landlord tenant's interest in a nouning by a manuford exercising the right's of presumption, also to inquire into and report upon the piocedure and practice, and the me hods and valuation followed by the Land Commission and the Land followed by the Land Commission and the Land Judges Court respectively, in carrying out the provisions of the Land Purchase Acis." The Commissioners were: Sir Edward Fry, ex-Lord Justice of Appeal (chairman), George Fottiell, Esq., George Gordon, Esq., Anthony Itaill, Esq., D. L., Robert Vigers, Esq., Secretary, Richard R. Cherry, Esq. The Commissioners reported early in '98, after having held 34 sittings and examined 138 witnesses. They recommended that the Jurisductor of the Civil Bill Cou ts in respect of the Land Acts Civil Bill Cou to in respect of the Land Acts should be abolished As to Assistant Com-missioners and Court valuers, they should be permanent officials, pad on a sufficiently liberal scale to enable them to devote the whole of their time to the work of the Land Commission. The Sub-Commissioners should have power, and should in certain cases be required to state cases for the Land Com-missioners. Two lay Commissioners should be missioners. I wo lay commissioners should be present with the Legal Assistant Commissioner at every hearing and every inspection of land. The Commissioners reported on the question of "fair rent," thus: "In our view, assuming the law to be, as at present decided, that occupation interest is not to be taken into account in fixing the fair rent of the holding, the annual smreferred to in paragraph A of section 1 of the Act of '96 (which we may call the gross fair rent) is the annual sum at which, after all the circumstances of the case, holding and district have been taken into consideration, the holding in the landlord's hands might reasonably be expected to let from year to year to a solvent and prudent tenant who desired to derive a benefit from the occupation of the tenement and not from its sale; and the fair rent of the hold-ing (or the net fair rent) is the gross fair rent less a reasonable annual allowance in respect of the sum which would represent the present

to the Acts, a deduction is to be made from the rent." With regard to true value, the Commissioners laid down as the two elements to be considered in ascertaining it—(1) the value of the improvements when these are the property of the tenant: (2) a reasonable compensation for the disturbance of the tenant in consequence of the notice of pre-emption. As to advances for purchase, in every case in which landlord and tenant have agreed upon a price, and the landlord is willing that the whole amount should remain as a guarantee fund, the advance should be made as a matter of course

For details of the Home Rule Bill see sects. 70-101 of SESSION in ed. '94; for the Land Law Act, '46, see eds '97 and '96; for the Local Government (Ireland) Act '98, see SESSION, sect 63; and for other lish topics discussed in Parliament during '93 see SFSSION, sects. 16, 17, 19, 57, 50, and 61 See also POLITICAL PARTIES.

Ireland, Presbyterian Church in. See Church in Ireland (Presbyterian)

CHURCH IN IRELAND (PRESHYTERIAN)

Ireland, Royal University of, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, founded 1880 under the University Education (Ireland) Act '79 On its establishment Queen's University, founded '50, at Dublin, dissolved; and the relations of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway to the new University were revised its degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open as well to female as male students. The number of candidates who presented themselves for the varieus examinations of the University in the vear '97 was 2777 Ohancellor, the Marquis of Dufforin and Ava. Vice-Chancellor, Rt Hon C. I Redington, MA Secretaries, J. C. Meredith, LL D; J. McGrath, LL D. The degrees are LL.D., LL.B., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B Ch., MAO. B.B.O., D.Lit., D.Ph., M.A., B.A. Diplomas are granted in the treatment of Mental Diseases, Sanitary Science, Teaching, and Agriculture. Consult The Calendar.

Irish Channel Tunnel Scheme. See En-GINFERING.

Irish Literary Society, The London, comprises nearly four hundred and fifty members, and was founded in 1892 (1) to afford a centre of social and literary intercourse for persons of Irish nationality, and (2) to promote the study of the Irish language, Irish history, literature, music and art. An excellent library of Irish books and a number of Irish subjects, as well as social entertainments, are given during each session. The membership of the Society is open to Irishmen and Irishwomen, irrespective of religious or political creed; but persons of any nationality who, in the opinion of the Committee, possess special qualifications for belonging to the Society may be admitted as associates. The subscription is for ordinary members? £1:15, for country members, 125 &d. President, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K. C.M.G.; Hon. Sec., Alfred Perceval Graves; Chairman of Committee, R. Barry O'Brien; Hon. Treasurer, Daniel Mescal. Office: 8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

Irish Parliamentary Parties. See Political Parties, United Kingdom.

Iron. See TRADE, '98.

the sum which would represent the present value of the improvements, for which, according John Henry Brodribb, but assumed his present

name by royal patent. He was born at Keinton Glastonbury, 1838, and was educated at Dr. Pinches' school in George Yard, Lombard Street, London. His first appearance on the stage was at the Sunderland theatre in 36, and he afterwards played at Edinburgh, London, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and elsewhere. His first great success was made in the spring of '70 as Digby Grant in the comedy "Two Roses." In '71 he first appeared at the Lyceum in "The Bells," and then after a series of successes in "Charles I.," "Eugene Aram," and "Richelheu," came that famous re-presentation of "Hamlet" in '74, which created such a sensation, and finally gave him his pre-eminent position on the stage. "Macbeth," "Othello," Tennyson's "Queen Mary," "Richard III.," and "The Lyons Mail," followed in '75, 76 and '77; and then, in December '78, he took over the sole management of the Lyceum, and opened with "Hamlet" again. In "Othello" afterwards he alternated the characters of Othello and Iago with the late Mr Edwin Booth, and he afterwards played at Edinburgh, London, waids he alternated the characters of Othello and Iago with the late Mr Edwin Booth, and produced and in conjunction with Miss Ellen Terry played in "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado about Nothing," "The Cup," "Twelfth Night," "Faust," "The Dead Heart" ('89), "Ravenswood" ('90), "The Corsican Brothers" ('91), "Henry VIII." ('92), Tennyson's "Becket" ('93), "King Arthur" ('93), "Cymbeline" ('96), "Madaine Sans-Gene" ('97), and "Peter the Great" ('98). The interest in the last play was greatly increased by the fact the last play was greatly increased by the fact that the author was Mr. Lawience Irving, the great actor's son. In '83 he first visited America, and the experiment inswered so well that the visit was repeated in '84, '88, '93, and '95. In '95 Sir Henry was knighted.

Isle of Man. Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. Area, 220 sq. m, pop. 55,668. Divisions are 6 sheadings and 17 parishes. The principal towns are Education, Ramsey, and Peel. Castletown is the ancient capital, but Peel. Castletown is the ancient capital, but Douglas (pop 15,719) is the chief town and the seat of government. Physical aspect mountainous, well watered, and exhibiting lovely scenery. There are peculiar breeds of ponies, cattle, cats, etc Government is "home rule under a Lieutenant-Governor, who, with Council and Hause of Very of a members, wither cil and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. Industries are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, zinc, and reception of tourists. The land is in a high state of cultivation. Railways exist between the various The Manx people are a distinct Celtic lity. Their language and old customs nationality. are rapidly disappearing

Italian Dependencies. See Colonies, etc., of European Powers, Erythrea, and Mas-SOWAH.

ITALY.

of 508 Deputies, elected by conditional universal suffrage for a period of five years. Citizens over 21 who pay direct taxes to the amount of about 20 lire, professors, soldiers who have served under arms for 2 years, and others are all qualified to vote. Senators and deputies are unpaid, but travel free. For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 60 provinces administered by provincial councils, and subdivided into 826x communes. Each commune is presided over by a syndic (who in the larger communes is elected, in the smaller appointed by the King), and has besides a communal council and a municipal council. Agriculture is the occupation of about one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being laigely produced. Wine, silk, and oil, are among the other products.

The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but after the Pope was deprived of the temporal power the Government passed many acts to liamed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete treedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. (See separate articles Pope and Roman Catholic Church) Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine in most parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced, There are about 50,000 public primary schools, with scholars numbering in all about 2,550,000.—Area, 110,623 sq. m; pop 31,102,833. Revenue, '97-8, £67,980,364; expenditure, £69,689,374; public debt, '97, £518,141,619; imports, 96, £51,347,066; exports, £46,887,689 See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and LABOUE MOVERS. ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, and LABOUR MOVE-

Political Parties. The peculiarity of Italian political parties at the present time is that there cannot be said to be any definite and permanent parties. There are various that there cannot be and permanent parties. There are various groups which are continually changing; but remain a fixed principles. Formerly there they have no fixed principles. Formerly there was a Right and a Left, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, have since split up into many parties, nowever, nave since spin the into many different combinations. Signor Giolitti in '92 succeeded the Marquis of Rudini, who took office when Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91 In '94 Signor Giolitti was defeated, and the disastrous state of the country's finances led to the recall of Signor Crispi by the unanimous wish of the nation. In spite of fierce attacks upon his policy and private life, he remained in office during the year, and at the general election in '95 his supporters numbered 349, while the Opposition of all shades, Conservatives, Radicals, and Social-Italy is governed by Humbert I., the second constitutional king, who succeeded King Victor Emmanuel in 1878. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 375 members (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of members nominated by the King, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a Chamber ists, could not muster more than 159 members. The disasters which overtook the Italian forces

PEERS.

James, Rev. Dr. H. A., Head Master of Rugby, was b. at Kirkdale in Lancashire. He was educated at Abergavenny and Encoln College, Oxtord, taking a first-class in Classical Mods. 65, his B.A. with a first-class in Litteræ Humaniores 67, his M.A., 5t. John's College, 70, the degree of B.D. in '74, and of D.D. in '95. He was President of the Oxford Union in '95. He was President of the Oxford Union Society in '70. He, was ordained deacon '70, and oriest '72. He obtained a Fellow ship at St. John's College, Oxford, which he held '09-87 (being elected Honorary Fellow in '95), was tutor' 71-2, as. istaiv master at Mariborough College '72-5, head master of Rossall School '75-86, and '71 incipal of Cheltenham College '80-95 in March '60 he was appointed to succeed Dr March 95 he was appointed to succeed Dr Percival as head master of Rugby. From 86 to 89 he was Dean of 5t Asaph, and then was appointed chaplain to the Pishop of St. Asaph

Jameson, Leander Starr, the leader of the famous Raid on the Fransvaal in '95, was b in Edinburgh, 1853 He is a son of the late Mi. R. W. Jameson, Writer to the Signet, and was ducated at London University He took his degree as MB and B Sc. in '75, and MD in '77 Having become associated with Mr Rhodes in the development of South Africa, he was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia in '91, and appointed Administrator of Rhodesia in '91, and heid the position with distinction till the Raid on the Transvaal, in Dec '95, when he was defeated at Kiugersdorp. He was afterwards given up to the Imperial authorities, and in May '96 tried and scuteured to ten months' imprisonment. After seven months, however, he was released owing to ill-health. In '97 he returnd to Rhodesia and assisted in the he returned to Rhodesia, and assisted in the development of the country, though not in an official capacity. He was made a C.B. in '94.

JAPAN.

'91), "The Lesson of the Master" ('92), "The Keal Thing" ('93), "Terminations" ('95), "Embarrassments," "The Other House" ('96), "The Spoils of Poynton," "What Maisie Knew" ('97), and "The Turn of the Screw" ('98), have all been successful.

James of Hereford, Lord. See under prepared the Master of Hereford, Lord. See under the various districts who pay the highest three transports of the Master of Hereford, Lord. See under the various districts who pay the highest three transports of the Master of Remarkable there. in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 300 members, elected for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying national taxes of 15 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Each member is paid about 800 year (£150) for each session. For local administration the country is divided into 46 districts, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The districts are subdivided into cities and counties. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. Ihe chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. Elementary education is computsory There are about 27,000 elementary sory There are about 27,000 elementary schools, and 3,700,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which was found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and the chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while manufacturers are improving and increasing. An important treaty was concluded with Great Britain in Aug. '94. The right of the Japanese to frame their own Customs policy was aknowledged, though pro-visional arrangements were made for a period of twelve, ears. It was also agreed that Eng-lish jurisdiction in the treaty ports should be aboushed at the end of five years, when it was estimated that the new Japanese Codes would be completed, and their new judicial tribunals organised. In return Japan agreed to throw all the country open to British traders, instead of only the treaty ports, so soon as the foreign jurisdiction was abolished Revenue, 97, (24 accounce servenditure, 124,05,000; Imports, toms policy was acknowledged, though pro-Jurisdiction was advantaged to the following the following the first following the fol

June he was defeated and the House was dissolved. At this juncture the Liberals and Progressives at last joined their forces, and the Marquis Ito at once resigned, and advised the Emperor to accept the principle of party government and to summon Counts Okuma and Itagaki to form a Ministry. This he did, and the new Ministry was accordingly formed with Count Okuma as Premier. The Liberals and Progressives combined command about 200 votes in the House, out of 300. The ex-periment, however, failed, as will be seen from

the History 98 below.

History, 98.—The Premier, Count Matsugata, and the Minister of Marine, Admiral Saigo, resigned office (Dec 27th), finding themselves almost without support in the House of Representatives. The rest of the Ministry followed suit, and the Diet was then dissolved After an attempt at a coalition between Count Okuma and the Marquis Ito had failed, the latter constructed a Ministry independent of party divisions, with Baron Nishi as Foreign Minister (Jan. 12th) It was reported from Yokohama that an agreement had been concluded with Russia (April 28th), Russia pledging herself not to impede Japanese industry or commerce in Korea, and both countries agreecommerce in Korea, and both countries agreeing not to send their subjects to Korta except
by mutual consent. The Japanese Minister in
London received the final payment in connection with the Chinese war indemnity, a sum of
over £17,000,000, at the Bank of England (May
8th) Wei-hai-wei was shortly after handed
over to the British forces. Government Bills
providing for increased taxation, levied chiefly on land and alcohol, and for extending the tranchise so as to increase the electorate from tranchise so as to increase the electorate from aco, coo to 2,000,000 were introduced. Proof of the revival of Japanese influence in korea was afforded by the Government's decision to advance the money to enable a Japanese syndicate to acquire and complete the railway from Seoul to Chemulpo (June 31d) The Marquis Ito resigned office (20th) and, in view of a cyaliton between the Liberals and Progressives, who thus companded a large Progressives, who thus commanded a large majority in the House, advised the Emperor to frankly accept the principle of party govern-ment. His advice was taken, and Count Okuma became Premiei (28th) The Government noti fied the Powers that the new Commercial and Civil Codes were put into operation as from July 1st and 16th (July 19th) A split in the Cabinet occurred in October over the appointment of a successor to the Minister of Education, and as it proved impossible to compose the dispute all the Ministers resigned (31st) This was the ignominious end of the attempt at party government. A new Cabinet, independent of parties, was then formed by the

independent of parties, was then formed by the Marquis Yamagata (Nov 6th)

Japan, Emperor of. See Mutsu Hito.

Java. An island of the Asiatic Archipelago, the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, Batavia, 500,000. Other chief towns, Samarang and Sourabaya. Exports: coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, tobacco, etc. Divided, with the adjacent island of Madura, into 22 Residences, each administered by a Resident and his subordinates under the Governor-General of Dutch East India. Land is government property, except india. Land is government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease. Most of the coffee plantations are directly

cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. The authorities take the whole of the proane authorities take the whole of the produce at the fixed price of 15 florins (£1 52.) for every picul (133\frac{1}{2} lb.). This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin is also imposed on the natives. Area of Java and Madura 50,554 sq. m.; pop. about 25,500,000. See EAST INDIA, DUICH, and DIPLOMATIC.

Jebb, Professor M.P. See under Commons. Jenner, Sir, Wm, Bart., G.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., was b. at Chatham 1815. Ed. at Univ. Coll., M.D. Lond. '44. Has held successively the appointments of Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Univ. Coll.; Physician to the Hos-pital for Sick Children, Physician to Univ. Coll. Hospital, Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Univ. Coll, and is Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. whom he attended with Sir William Gull in the serious attack of typhoid fever which prostrated H.R.H. in '71. Sir William Jenner also attended the Prince Consort in his last illness. His eminence as a physician dates from the time of his discovery of the symptoms which differentiate typhus from typhoid fever. Presi-dent of the Royal College of Physicians '81-88. Address Greenwood, Durley, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

Jersey. One of the Channel Islands (q.v.). Jeune, Sir Francis Henry, K.C.B., is the eldest son of a former Bishop of Peterborough, and was b. in 1843 Ed. at Balliol Coll , Oxford, where he obtained 1st Class in Classical Mods. '63, and 1st class in Lit. Hum two years later. He also was successful in obtaining the Stan-hope prize in '63, and the Arnold prize in '67. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple '68, and took silk in '88. In connection with the civil action of the Tichborne claimant he acted as junior counsel. In ecclesiastical law he long enjoyed a considerable reputation, and long enjoyed a considerable reputation, and appeared in the Lincoln case in '90. Succeeded Lord Hannen, in Jan. '91, as Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. Was knighted on his accession to the judicial bench. On the decease of Sir C P. Butt, in '92, Sir Francis succeeded him as President of the Probate Division, and was made a Privy Councillor He was afterwards appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and was made K C.B in 97 for services in that office Lady Jeune has long been an energetic philanthropist, and, with Sir

been an energetic philanthropist, and, with Sir Francis, has occupied a noteworthy position in the social life of London. She published "Lesser Questions," a volume of essays, in '94. Address' Arlington Manor, Newbury.

Jews. The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish ryear Book" are as follows: Russia, 4,50,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,860,000; Germany, 567,000; Roumania, 300,000; Turkey, (about) 120,000; Holland, 97,000; France, 72,000; England, 101,000; Italy, 50,000; Switzerland, 606; Servia, 4652; Greece, 5792. Total in Europe, 7,701,266.

Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 300,000; Africa, 350,000; the Americas, 700,000; 300,000; AIT(a, 350,000; the Americas, 700,000; and Australia, 15,000. There are probably about eleven millions of Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jewish colonies in the Holy Land are flourishing and the laws are returning UNITY CONTROLLED PHANTATIONS are directly are flourishing, and the Jews are returning UNITY CONTROLLED IN THE THEORY OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE the soil. A movement for founding a Jewish State in Palestine has been started by Dr. Theodor Herzl, of Vienna, and a conference on the question was held at Basle in August '98. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 65,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 35,000. Until very recently Jews were restricted in their rights the window the second parts. recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world; and those of eastern Europe, Africa, and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "Alliance Israelite" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C.), to remove. The persecution of the Jews in Russia has become less acute, but the overcrawing within the pale of Lewish settleovercrowding within the pale of Jewish settlement (owing to expulsions from other parts of Russia) causes a high rate of mortality, beyond all previous modern experience among Jews. In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58 They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £45,573 in relief during '97 to 4366 applicants, a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are six wards in several hospitals. There are jewish wards in several hospitals. There are six large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial con gregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of hebras or minor congregations, which have been united (Fede ration of Synagogues); while fourteen of the ration of Synagogues); while fourteen of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.). Ministers for these are trained at the Jews' College (Tavistock House, Tavistock Square), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (St. James' Place, E.C.), where the sittings of the Beth Din, or ecclesize the Things of the Beth Din, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided. Ecclesiastical of Jewish law are decided. Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler (q v.). The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called Orthodox Jews, while there are "Beform" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked rapprochement of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 200 Snanish and Portuguese. are, besides, some 3000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (Sephardim) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (Ashkenasim). As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York. Jews

Deputies (36, Finsbury Circus). There are two Jewish weeklies, of which the most important is The Jewish Chronicle (2, Finsbury Square, E.C. - Publisher, Asher I. Myers).

Jibutil. See French Somalliand.

Joachim, Joseph, the distinguished violinist, was born near Presburg, in Hungary, in 1831. Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he went to Leipzig in '43, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him. He first saw his genius and encouraged him. He first came to London in '44, and has since annually visited us. He has been principal violinist of the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts from their very commencement. In '69 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. in '77, and he was afterwards given the Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford. In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance in public, Herr Joachim was, on March 17th, '80, presented with a magnificent violin purchased by subscribers to a fund of which the Duke of

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Edinburgh was President.

A Parliamentary return is annually issued giving full particulars as to all joint stock companies. It denotes whether the companies are limited or unlimited, and also the number of shareholders in each of the said companies at the date of the last return, and whether still in operation or being wound up; the total number having their registered offices . the total number having their registered once in the city of London, or within five miles of the General Post Office, and the total number and the paid-up capital of all registered companies which are believed to be carrying on business at the present time. This return can business at the present line. I have term to be obtained from Messrs Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster (price 18 6d.). The following table shows the recent progress of the joint stock company movement .-

				TOTAL.				
DATE.		No. of Cos.	Paid up Capital.					
1887				11,001	£611,430,371			
1888	•	•	• [11,968	671,870,184			
1889	•	•	•	13,323	775,139,533			
1890			•	14,873	891,504,112			
1891	•		- 1	16,173	989,283,634			
1892			.	17,555	1,013,119,350			
1893			. 1	18,361	1,035,029,835			
1894			. 1	19,430	1,062,733,821			
1895			1	21,223	1,145,402,993			
1896				23,728	1,285,042,021			

During the year ending Dec. 318t, '96, there were registered in England 4291 companies, 136 in Ireland and 308 in Scotland, or a total of 4735, of which 4658 were new companies with limited liability, 2 new unlimited companies, 6 were old limited companies, 2 old unlimited, 59 were limited by guarantee, and 8 were mutual. The nominal capital of the 4735 companies registered during the year was

Jones, Henry Arthur, the dramatist, was b. Sept. 20th, 1851, at Grandborough, Bucks. His early dramatic attempts included "Only Round the Corner," "A Clerical Error," "His Wife," and "A Bed of Roses." In Nov. '82 Mr. Wilson Barrett produced "The Silver King" at the Princess's Theatre, and this greatly increased Mr. Jones's reputation. "Breaking a Butterfly" and "Chatterton" ('84), "Saints and Sinners," "Hoodman Blind," "The Lord Harry," "The Noble Vagabond," "Hard Hit," and "Heart of Hearts," which followed, testify to the energy with which he prosecuted his dramatic labours "Wealth," at the Haymarket in April '89, was followed by "The Middleman" (Aug '89). A play of daring originality, called in April 89, was followed by "The Middleman" (Aug 89). A play of daring originality, called "Judah" (90), and "The Dancing Girl" (91), added greatly to the estimation in which he was held. In Nov. '92 "The Crusaders." was produced at the Avenue Theatre; "The Tempter," duced at the Avenue Theatre; "The Tempter," Mr. Jones's first essay in blank verse, at the Haymarket in 93, "The Masqueiadders" at the St. James's, and "The Case of Rebellious Susan" at the Criterion in 94, "The Iniumph of the Philistines" at the St. James's in 95, "Michael and his Lost Angel' at the Lyceum, and "The Regue's Comedy" at the Carrick in 96, "The Physician" and "The Liars" at the Criterion in 97 A book on "The Renascence of the Drama" was published by him during '95 Addiess Townshend House, North Gate, Regent's Park.

Journalists, The Institute of was established.

North Cate, Regent's Park.

Journalists, The Institute of, was established on March oth, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, a professional society founded in '84, and incoporated by royal charter in March '90. The Charter, by which journalism is formally constituted one of the professions, directs and declares that the members of the Institute 'shall for ever bereafter be by writing of these. "shall for ever hereafter be, by virtue of these piesents, one body politic and corporate " objects of the lustitute include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates for membership, "the promotion of whatever may tend to the clevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journal istic profession," ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, and the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. Care has been exercised in drawing up the constitution of the Institute to guard against the possibility of its operating at any future time in such a way as to exclude from the work of the newspaper press any honest and capable service, from whatsoever source it may come; and the decentialisation of authority which attends the system of organisation by branches (called "Districts" and "Sub-districts") is regarded as an efficient; safeguard against that possibility. Although the central office and committee rooms are in London, there is no fixed or localised centre of authority; the council meetings and the annual conference both being movable, and held from time to time in the chief towns throughout the country At the date of conversion into the Institute there were about 1200 members, since increased to over 3300, organised in 54 districts and sub-districts, and including nearly all the well-known journalists of London and the provinces (including Scotland) and Ireland), and all the most distinguished

foreign correspondents. The Charter, more-over, confers upon the Institute power to affiliate branches in India and the colonies and over, confers upon the Institute power to affiliate branches in India and the colonies and in foreign countries. The annual conference in '88 was held in the University College. Nottingham. Sir Wemyss Reid was elected President for '98-9. The Vice-Presidents are: Mr. A. W. à Becket, F. J.I., London; Mr. Thomas Arden, Lincoln; Mr. W. S. Campron, J.P., F. J.I., London; Mr. Sam S. Campion, J.P., F. J.I., Richmond; Mr. F. W. Dunkleby, F. J.I., Richmond; Mr. Samuel J. Fisher, London; Mr. L. Gilbertson, F. J.I., Bathgate; Capt. G. F. Gratwicke, F. J. I., Exeter; The Right Hon James Henderson, M.A., Lord Mayor of Belfast; Mr. Richard Ivens, Nottingham; Mr. P. Linakei, Leamington, Mr. C. H. Mate, F. J. I., Bournemouth; Mr. Alexander Paul, F. J. H., London; Mr. W. Ritchie, Enniskillen; Mr. A. Steven, Berwick-upon-Iweed. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Frank Lloyd. Legal Advisers, Mr. J. R. Fisher, B.A., Counsel; and Sir Albeit K. Rollit, M.P., Solicitor Auditors, Mr. Arthur J. Cook and Mr. J. H. Warden Hon Secretares, Mr. A. W. a Beckett and Mr. G. H. Kynasion Secretary of the Institute, Herbert Cornish. One for the first of udges of \$1.100 to the first

Institute, Herbert Cornish. Central Office, 78, F1-et St, London, E.C.
Jubilee Celebrations, '97. See ed. o8.
Judges. The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature.—Lord High Chancellor Loid Halsbury. Lords of Appeal in Ordinary: Lord Watson, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Morris, Lord Davey. Court of Appeal The Lord Chancellor, Lord Russell (Lord Chief Justice of England), Sir N. Lindley (Master of the Rolls), Lord Herschell, Sir F. H. Jeune (President of the Probate Division), Sir A. L. Smith, Sir J. Kigby, Sir J. W. Chitty, Sir R. H. Collins, and Sir R. Vaugham Williams Chancery Division: Lord Chancellor, Sir F. North, Sir J. Stirling, Sir A. Kekewich, Sir R. Romer, and Sir E. W. Byrne. Queen's Bench Division: Lord Russell, Sir H. Hawkins, Sir J. C. Mathew, Sir J. C. Day, Sir A. Wills, Sir W. Giantham, Sir J. C. Lawrance, Sir R. S. Wright, Sir G. Bruce, Sir W. R. Kennedy, Sir E. Ridley, Sir J. C. Bigham, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, and Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart. Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division: Sir H. Heune (President), and Sir J. C. Barnes. Court of Arches: Lord Penzance. Consistory Court: Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. Bankruptoy Court: Sir R. S. Wright Railway and Canal Commission: Mr. Justice Wirght, Lord Trayner, Mi. Justice Murphy, Sir F. Peel, and Viscount Cobham
Judicial Separation. The law and practice Cobham

Judicial Separation. The law and practice of judicial separation is founded on that of the old ecclesiastical courts. It was in their power to determine all matrimonial causes, to grant a divorce a mensa et thoro, releasing the husband and wife from the duty of cohabitation, But preventing them both from marrying again. provided that such divorces should no more be granted, but that in every case in which a decree might have been made for a divorce a mensa et thoro, a decree might thenceforwards be made for a judicial separation. A decree for judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or by the wife on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards, or non-compliance with an order for the restitution of conjugal rights. The court has power to order such

alimony for the wife, and to make such provision for the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of the marriage, as it may think proper; and can give the custody to the guilty party if for the benefit of the children. The separation may be ended at any moment by the deliberate consent of the any moment by the deliberate consent of the parties separated to a renewal of conhabitation. What is equivalent to a judicial separation can now be granted to a wife only by magistrates in petty sessions in flany cases, by virtue of the Summary Juri-diction Act, 95, but alimony under this Act is restricted to Δz a week. The relief may be granted to any married woman whose husband shall have been consisted summary of magazinated associated. convicted summarily of an aggravated assault upon her, or whose husband shall have been convicted of an assault upon her and sentenced to pay a fine of more than five pounds or to a term of imprisonment exceeding two months, or whose husband shall have deserted her, or having been guilty of persistent cruelty to her, or wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her or her infant children, shall by such crueity or neglect have caused her to leave and live separately and apart from him The court that can grant the separation is a court of summary jurisdiction acting within the district in which any such conviction has taken place, or in which the cause of complaint shall have arisen, or in case of conviction on indictment the convicting court. The court, besides granting what is in effect a judicial separation, may make provision that the legal custody of any children of the marriage, while under the age of sixteen years, be committed to the wife, and that the husband shall pay

to the applicant personally, or for her use to any officer of the court or third person on her behalf, such weekly sum not exceeding two pounds as the court shall, having regard to the means both of the husband and wife. consider reasonable. The court may also provide for payment by the applicant or the husband, or both of them, of the costs of the court and such reasonable costs of either of the parties as the court may think fit. No orders can be made under this Act on the application of a married woman if it is proved that such married woman has committed an act of adultery unless the husband has condoned, or connived at, or by his wilful neglect or misconduct conduced to such act of adultery. The order may be varied from time to time on the application of the husband or wife and the allowance increased or diminished, and the anowance increased of different accounts the order shall be discharged it the woman upon whose application it was made voluntarily resumes consistation with her husband, or commits an act of adultery. The payment or commits an act of adultry. The payment of any sum of moncy directed to be paid by an order under the Act may be enforced in the same manner as the payment of money is enforced under an order of affiliation—that is, by warrant issued for the arrest of the husband by the magistrates of the district in which the by the magistrates of the district in which sine woman resides. The magistrates may refuse to deal with any case that they think would be more fittingly dealt with by the Divorce Court, and there is an appeal to the Divorce Court. See Divorce and Restitution of CONJUGAL RIGHTS

Jungfrau Railway. See EncineEring. Jute. See I RADF, '98

K

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. See New Guinla Rashmir (N W India). One of the native states of India Area about 81,000 sq. m, pop about 2,500,000 The large majority of the population are Mahomedans. For Resident see Olylomatic.

Keewatin. A Canadian district under the jurisdiction of the Government of Manitoba It adjoins that province on the north between the 95th and 100th meridians W. long, and extends northwards; Hudson Bay forms partly its eastern boundary Area, about 28,000 59 miles Its mineral wealth is great, including copper and silver. See Manifoba.

Kelvin. Lord See under PLERAGE

Kew Gardens. First formed as a Botanie

Kelvin. Lord See under PLERAGE
Kew Gardens. First formed as a Botanie
Garden by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha,
Dowager Princess of Wales, in 1760. Treasury,
Committee to consider the management appointed 1838; report presented 40; gardens
transferred to Commissioners of Woods and
Forests 40. Botanic Garden opened to the
public free 41; Arboretum 47. Palm-house
built 48; Temperate house 62; Jodrell Laboratory for research 77; North (Picture) Gallery
82. Open free to the public every weekday
from noon, and on Sunday from 1 p.m. Chief
attractions: conservatories, museums, flower
gardens, and collections of trees and shrubs
Divector, W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, C.M.G., C.I.E.,
P.R.S.

Kew Observatory, Old Deer Park, Richmond, Suriey Superintendent, C Chree, Sc D, F R.S. Was built by George III, in preparation for the transit of Venus in 1769, to serve as a substitute for an older observatory connected with Kew Palace—associated historically with the discovery of aberration and nutation—which had fallen into disrepair. In 1843, the Government having determined to discontinue its maintenance, the building was handed over to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, under the title of the Kew Observatory. The connection between the British Association and the Kew Observatory lasted until '71. Mi J. P. Gassiot, chairman of the Kew committee, then made the munificent offer to give an endowment of £10,000 if the Royal Society would nominate a committee who should have entire control over the nanagement of the observatory, subject to the condition that magnetic and meteorological observations should be continued in perpetuity. This offer was accepted, and the use of the Kew Observatory is now granted by Her Majesty at a nominal rent te the Royal Society. It possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, many of which have been purchased by grants made by the Royal Society and the British Association. In addition to its observational work in magnetism, electricity and meteorology.

the observatory has attained a high reputation the observatory has attained a nigh reputation at home and abroad for the trustworthiness of its verifications and for its many services to experimenters. It is subsidised as the central station of the Meteorological Office for their system of self-recording observations; it serves as a place where new instruments intended for other observatories can be tested beforehand, other observations can be tested according to as a school where intending observers can be practically trained, and as an experimental laboratory where the efficiency of new designs of meteorological instruments may be thoroughly tried. A large number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic instruments, sextants, watches, chronometers, telescopes, and a variety of other forms of apparatus, are tested annually, suitable fees being charged to defray the cost of the examination. In '92 the study of photographic lenses was under-taken, the method of examination being largely due to Major Darwin, R.E., who likewise devised the testing apparatus. In '95 a small laboratory was built, from the designs of Mr. W. N. Shaw, F.R. S., and Mr. E. H. Griffiths, F.R.S., for an investigation into the capabilities

F.R.S., for an investigation into the capabilities of platinum resistance thermometers.

K.G. See Garter, Order of the Kide.

Khiva. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Mahomed Rahim, who succeeded in '6'. The pubblicants are Mahomedan Sunnis. in '65. The inhabitants are Mahomedan Sunnis. Area, 22,320 sq. m.; pop. 700,000 The chief products are silk and cotton. See TURKESTAN The chief

Riao Chau, Germany's new possession in the province of Shantung, was occupied by her in Nov '97, and formally ceded to her on 99 years' lease by China in Jan '98 The territory conceded with the town stretches about roomiles along the coast, and extends mland to an average distance of 20 miles. A dock is being built, and the place is to be made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port has been declared free Railways are being constructed inland to Ts.-nan-lu and Ichow See China (map) Kimberley. The name of the capital town

of the province of Griqualand West, in Cape Colony, which town is the centre of the diamond diggings; also the name of the chief gold district of Western Australia. See Gold FIELDS AND PRODUCTION.

King of Arms. See Garter King of Arms. King of College, London. Established by royal charter Aug 14th, 1820, opened 31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, 82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated by the Church of Eng-land." The visitor is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and among the perpetual governors are the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, he Lord Mayor of London, and the Lord Chief Justice of England. The Council also com-prises twenty-four elected members. There are eight faculties and departments in the College

is attached the privilege of free admission to all the classes in the department from which they have been elected, as also the use of the college libraries and museums. Under the conscience clause, adopted by the Council in '96, students in all faculties, except theology, may claim, on conscientious grounds, exemption from attendance at chapel and at religious instruction, nor does such exemption religious instruction, nor does such exemption debar them from any associateship, scholarship, prize, or other privilege of the College. The associates of the theological department in Holy Olders wear a distinctive hood-viz., black poplin, edged on the outside with a quarter of an inch, and on the inside with one inch, of mauve silk. The ladies' department is conducted in Kensington Square; certificates of proficiency are granted on passing the examinations, after a regular attendance of three or more terms. The students of the evening or more terms. The students of the evening classes, which are held in each faculty, from October to March and from April to June, receive certificates The civil service department prepares for the excise, customs, Post Office, the navy, and other examinations; women are also prepared. The whole college is under the supervision of the Principal, Rev Dr Archibald Robertson. Students are either matriculated or non-matriculated. The former are required to attend the full prescribed course in each faculty, and are eligible for the Associateship; the latter attend only such classes as they may select. In the term preceding the annual report issued in May '98, there were 92 students in theology (62 matriculated). 189 in arts and laws (58 matriculated), 577 in science and engineering (70 matriculated), in medicine (132 matriculated), also 429 les In addition to the above 1441 students. roop attended the lectures on Banking, 1536 were in the Civil Service classes, 200 boys attended the school, now removed to Wimbledon Common total under education, 4177.

Kipling, Rudyard, was b. in Bombay 1865, and is the son of Mr G Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E. He was educated in England, and in '8, he went out to India and joined the staff of the Civil and Military Gazetle, Lahore, for which paper his earlier tales were written. He has depicted Anglo-Indian and military life in "Soldiers Three," "Black and White," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Story of the Gadsbys," "Life's Handicap," etc "The Naulakha," published in '91, and written in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier, is not of such high merit as the work that is all his own "Many Inventions," a collection of stories, appeared during '93, and a good deal of verse in various magazines. In '94" The Jungle Book," was published, followed, "95 by "The Second Jungle Book." His first book of verse, "Barrack Room Ballade," appeared in '92, and in '96 another volume, "The Seven Seas" In '97 he published "Captains Courageous," and in '98, "The Day's Work."

Kitcheher of Khartoum, Lord. See under out to India and joined the staff of the Civil and

Kitchener of Khartoum, Lord. See under PEERS.

Klondike See North-West Territories.

KNIGHTS.

In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a are eight faculties and appartments in the College — viz., theology, literature, science, engineering, medicine, ladies', civil service, and the school. To students who have acquired a certain degree of proficency it grants, under authority of its Act of Parliament, the diploma of "Associate of King's Cellege," to which St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order (see respective headings). Knights not belonging to any of these orders are termed knights bachelors. See Address, Forms of.

The knighthoods conferred and promotions made Nov. '97—Nov. '98, are as follows — K.T.

Tweeddale, Marquis of

K.P.

Arran, Earl of. Lucan, Earl of. G.C.B.

Connaught and Strathearn, Gen. HRH.
A. W. P. A., Duke of, K.G., K.T., K.P.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
K.C.B., A.D.C., Commanding the Troops,
Aldershot.

Granfell, Lieut -Gen., S11 Francis W., G.C M.G., K.C.B., Commanding the Force in Egypt. Rttohener, Major-Gen. Holatio Herbert, Lord, K.C.B., K.C.M G., R E., Sirdai of the Egyptian Army.

Lockhart, Gen, Sir William Stephen Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.S.I, Indian Army. K.C.B.

Bond, Edward Augustus, Esq, CB., late Principal Librarian at the British Museum (since deceased)

Cuffe, Hon. Hamilton, (B, Solicitor to the Treasury (now Earl of Desart). Davis, Gen. John, CB, Commanding the troops Southern District

Digby, Kenelm, Esq , Under Home Sec Domvile, Vice-Adm. Compton Edward, Adm -Supt of Naval Reserves.

Edwardes, Gen. Stanley de Burgh, C.B., Indian

Elles, Col (Brig.-Gen.) Edmond Roche, C.B., Commanding a 2nd class District in India

Commanding a 2nd class District in India Gardner, William Ichnant, Esq., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Glasgow Univ Gaselee, Col. (Brig.-Gen) Alfred. C. B., commanding a 2nd class District in India. Gatacre, Major-Gen W. F. C. B., D. S.O., serving with the Egyptian Army Gordon, Gen. Sir J. J. Hood, C. B., India Staff Corps, Member of Council of India. Grove, Maj.-Gen. Coleridge, C. B., Military Sec. at Headquarters
Hervey. Mai.-Gen. Raymond. Visct Fiankfort

Hervey, Maj.-Gen. Raymond, Visct Frankfort de Montmorency.

Hunter, Majoi-Gen. Archibald, DSO, Gover-nor of Dongola, and Commandant Frontier Field Force, Egypt
MacDonald, Sir Claude, K C M G, H M. Min

at Pekin

Mackenzie, Kenneth Muir, Esq., C.B., QC. Clerk of the Crown

Martin, Col. Sir Richard Rowley, K.C. M.G. Meiklejohn, Col. William Hope, C.B., C.M.G., Indian Army.

Montague-Douglas-Scott, Vice-Adm Lord Chas Thomas, C.B.

Government Board in Ireland.

Murray, Dr. John, F.R.S., LL.D.

Murray, Dr. John, F.R.S., LL.D.

Nicholson, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) William Gustavus, C.B., Dep. Adjutant-Gen. Punjaub Command. Pemberton, Edward Leigh, Esq., C.B., at one

time Under Home Sec.
Rowlands, Gen. Hugh, V.C., C.B.
Rundle, Major-Gen. H. M. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Royal Artillery, serving with the Egyptian Arm y.

Symons, Col. (Brig.-Gen. William Penn, C.B., Commanding a 2nd class District in India

Thomson, Surg.-Col. George, C.B., Indian Medical Service.

Medical Service.
Tracey, Vice-Adm. Richard Edward, Pres. of
the Royal Naval College.
Wallington, Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col. John W,
C.B., late 4th Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.
Walpole, Spencer, Esq., Sec to the General

Post Office

Westmacott, Col. (Brig Gen.) Richard, DSO., Commanding a 2nd class District in India G.C.S.I.

White, Gen Sii George Stewart, G.C.B., G.C.I E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India. If II. the Maharaja of Patiala. K.O.S.I.

Chichele Plowden, Trevor John Chichele, Esq., C.S I, Indian Civil Service. H.H. Maharaja Lokindia Bhawani Singh Bahadur of Datia

Lee-Warner, William, Esq., C.S I., Political Sec. India Office

Price, John Fiederick, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service

Trevor, Arthur Charles, Esq, C.S I., Indian Civil Service

G.C M.G.

Fremantle, Gen Su Arthur lames Lyon, KCMG, CB, Gov and Commander-in-Chief of Malta and its dependencies

Minto, the Earl of, on appointment to be Governor-Gen, of the Dominion of Canada. H E Mustaphy Fehmy Pasha, Pres. of the Egyptian Council of Members.

K.C M.G.

Binns, Hon Henry, Prime Minister and Colonial Sec at Natal.

Boneaut, Hon James Penn, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of S Australia.
Bourinot, John George, Esq., LLD, D.C.L., C.M G., Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons

Cusack-Smith, T B, Esq, H.M. Consul-Gen. at Valparaiso

Davies, Alderman and Col. Horatio David, M.P., Lord Mayor of London '97-8.

De Albuquerque, His Excellency Maj Joaqium Augusto Mousinho, Roy Commissioner and Gov-Gen of the Province of Mozambique.

Edgar, Hon. James David, Q.C., Speaker of the

Canadian House of Commons

Everett, Col William, C.M.G., K.C.M.G. Faure, Hon Picter Hendrik, Sec. for Agriculture of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Ferik, George Morice Pasha, C.M.G., Comptroller Gen of Egyptian ports and lighthouses, Gollan, Alexander, Esq., H.M. Consul-Gen. at Havana.

Gosselin, Martin le Marchant Hadsley, Esq., H M Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

Harris, Rear-Adm. Robert Hastings, Com-manding the 2nd Div. of the Mediterranean **Fleet**

Law, Maj E. F, Commissioner at the International Finance Commission at Athens. Llewelyn, Robert Baxter, Lsq, C.M.G., Ad-

ministrator of the Colony of Gambia ministrator of the colony of Gambia
McGallum, Lieut.-Col. Henry Edward, R.E.,
C.M.G., Governor of Lagos,
Miéville, Walter F., Esq., C.M.G., late Pres. of

the Egyptian Maritime and Quarantine Board of Health.

Money, Alonzo, Esq., British Commissioner on the Egyptian Caisse de la Dette.

Noel, Rear-Admiral Gerard H., A D.C., commanding the British Naval Forces in Crete. Pakenham, Hon. Francis, H.M. Envoy Extra-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at

Stockholm.

Pelletier, Hon. Charles Alphonse Pantaleon, C.M.G., Speaker of the Senate of the Dom of Canada

Rogers, Surgeon Lt.-Col J. G., C.M.G., Head of the Egyptian Sanitary Department. Slatin Pasha, Colonel Rudolf, C.B., of the Egyptian Army.

Swettenham, James Alexander, Esq, CMG, Colonial Sec. of the Straits Settlements

Wingate, Brevet-Col. F. R, R.A, CB., D.SO, ADC

G.C I.E. H H. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur of Benares, K C I E H H Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, Diwan of Palanpur, K C I E

K.C,IE

Baba Khan Singh Bedi, of Kallar, C.I.F.
King, Brig Surg Lt. Col George, C.I.E., [M.B.
Maclean, Sir Francis William, Knt., Q.C., Chief
Justice of the High Court of Justice, Calcutta
Warburton, Col. Robert, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps

Wilson, Arthur, Fsq, Solicitor India Office Fsq, Legal Adviser and H.H. Aga Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan

G.C.V.O.

De Negrier, General Francis (hon.), on the occasion of the attendance of the Duke of Connaught at the French military manœuvres Leiningen, 11.S.H. Ernich Edward Charles, Hereditary Prince of.

Portland, Duke of.

K.C.V.O.

Alexander, Prince Danilo, Crown Prince of Montenegro (hon)

Crozier, Philippe Mainis, Ministre Plenipotentiaire, Chef du Service du Piotocole (hon) on the occasion of the attendance of the Duke of Connaught at the French Military Manquyres

Erbach-Schoenberg, Gustavus Ernest, Count of (hon).

Gebhart, Gen. Paul, Military Governor of Nice

Hagron, General Alexis Auguste Raphael (hon), on the occasion of the attendance of the Duke of Connaught at the French Military

Manœuvres. Laking, Sir Francis H , M D.

Leiningen, H S.H Pinice E Fred. Max John of (hon.)

Leroux, Gabriel, Presect of the Alpes Maiitimes (hon.).

MacCormac, Sir W, Bart., President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Ackroyd, Edward James, late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong Barnard, Herbert, Chm. Public Works Loan

Commission. Bewlay, Edmund Thomas, on his retirement from the Irish Bench (I.).

Bigham, John Charles, one of H M. Justices.

Bonythea, John Langdon, S. Australia Brown. Prof. Geo, C.B., Consulting Veterinary Adviser to the Board of Agriculture. Burton, George William, Chief Justice of the Pro-

vince of Ontailo, in the Dominion of Canada.

Clarke, Ernest, Sec. to the Royal Agricultural

Darling, Charles John, one of H.M. Justices.
Fairfax, James Reading, N.S.W.
Fischer, Henry Charles, C.M. G., of St. Heliers,

Bromley, Kent.

Godson, Augustus Frederick, M.P. Griffith, William Brandford, Chief Justice of

the Gold Coast Colony. Gunn, John, of Cardiff and Llandaff House, London.

Hughes, Thomas, late Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

Kershaw, Louis Addin, Q C, on his appointment
to the office of Chief Justice to the High Court of Allahabad.

Knox, Edward, late Member of the Legislative Council, N.S.W.

Lipton, Thomas Johnstone.

Malcolm, Ormond Drimmie, Q.C., Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands

Marshall, Col Arthur Wellington, of Buckden Towers, Hants

Parry, Charles Hubert Hastings, Mus. Doc., Director of the Royal College of Music Samuel, Marcus, one of the Aldermen of the

Samuel, Marcus, one of the Aldermen of the City of London.
Smith, Swiré, of Steeton Manor, near Keighley.
Stokes, Capt. Robeit Baret, C.B., a Divisional Commissioner in the South of Ireland (I)
Struthers, John, M.D., late Pres of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
Symes, Robert Henry, Mayor of Bristol
Thynne, Henry, C.B., LL.D., Deputy Inspector Royal Irish Constabulary (I)
Tuke, John Batty, M.D., Pres. of the Royal
College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
White, Henry Arthur, H. M. Solicitor.
Whittall, James William, of Constantinople, is at the head of the European commercial

at the head of the European commercial community of that city

KOREA.

A country embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, under Li III, who succeeded to the throne in 1864, and assumed the title of Emperor in '97. The existing dynasty was founded in 1392. three is a Cabinet consisting of eight Ministers, whose acts must be ratified by the Emperor. Area about 82,000 sq. m, and population estimated at about 10,550,000. Capital, Seoul, pop. 220,000. Until '94 China was the suzerain of the constant of the con 220,000. Until 94 Clinia was the Suzerani of Korea, and directed her foreign policy. But so many abuses prevailed under this system, that in June '94 Japan stepped in and proposed various reforms, which it was suggested should be jointly carried out by China and Japan. China be jointly carried out by china and japan. China refused this offer, and eventually hostilities commenced, with the result that the Chinese were driven out of Korea, and a treaty of dhance with Japan was signed in Aug. '94.
On the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Affairs remained in a very disturbed condition, however, during '95 Japan professed to desire to leave the country as soon as the Korean Government could maintain order, but troops were stationed there to protect the Japanese Con-sulates and subjects. These were afterwards withdrawn, save for a small Embassy guard and detachment to protect the Japanese settle-ments at Seoul, Fusan, and Gensan. The influence of Russia later on seemed to be in the ascendant, but only for a time, the Japanese Channell, Arthur Moseley, one of H.M. Justices, having too firm a hold in the country to be

easily shaken off. There are small detachments of Russian troops, however, for the protection of the Russian Legation and Consulate. For local administration the country is divided : for local administration the country is divided into 13 provinces, and these are further divided into 339 districts. Very little is known of the interior, either as to the people or the nature of the soil; but rice, millet, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and many fruits are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The country is now being opened up in various directions by railways. The foreign commerce is carried on at the three Treaty Ports of Chemulpo, Fusan, and Yuensan, the bulk of the trade being with Japan. See China (map)

History, '88. It was announced in February

that the Government had decided to reinstate Mr. M'Leavy Brown as Chief Commissioner of Customs for a period of three years, this decision being probably influenced by the presence of a powerful British squadron in Korean waters

The Russian representative, M

Alexaeff, however, was retained as Financial Adviser. It was reported (28th) that Deer Island, or Zeto Yeito, commanding Fusan Harbour, had been leased to Russia by the Government The Foreign Minister, in consequence of this, had to resign, his act meeting with the disapproval of the Cabinet. Ministry also decided to inform the Russian Mini-ter that they wished to release M. Alexieff and the Russian military drill instructors from their service (March 11th) Fo this course Russia agreed, the reason suggested being that she desired to have her hands free to strengthen her position in China. Further evidence of this was afforded by the agreement made by her with Japan, giving the latter all liberty to develop her commercial enterprises in Korea (April) The Japanese Government advanced the money necessary to enable a Japanese syndicate to acquire and complete the railway between Seoul and Chemulpo

(June 3rd). M. Pavloff, the Russian representative at Peking, was appointed Minister at Korea (August 25th). An abortive attempt to poison the Emperor took place in September, though His Majesty was very ill. The con-spirators were afterwards arrested and hanged. A mew Premier, Sit-Sun Tak, was appointed (29th).

Kruger, S J. Paul, President of the South African Republic, was b. near Colesberg, Cape Colony, on October 10th, 1825 - He entered upon the more active portion of his public career when he was chosen a member of the Executive Council of the Transvaal in '72, 1925 - 1935 - 19 President Buigers being then at the head of affairs Ten years later he was elected President for the first time. In 83 he was re-elected for five years, and in 88, after a contest with General Joubert, he was again chosen as President Since then he has been twice re-elected, the last time in '98.

Krypton. See CHEMISTRY.

Kurdistan. A country of 50,000 sq. m. in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Persian fron-

tier, and adjacent to Armenia.

Kushk Mery Railway. See Enginerring. Kyrle Society, The, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, who called attention to the dull, commonplace lives of the poor, and suggested means to enliven and beautify their lives. In 1877 the Society was started. Its work is apportioned between four branches, each of which is regulated by a sub-committee, the superintendence of the whole being taken by the executive committee The work of the branches is, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music and entertainments to the poor, and fourth, to provide them with the poor, and following to provide them water the poor, and to the street water and C W Empson, Esq Office, 49, Manchester Street, W. There are provincial societies at Bumingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, and Nottingham.

Labouchere, Henry, M.P. COMMONS.

LABOUR MOVEMENT, '98.

I. THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The thirty-first Annual Congress was held at Ine thirty-first Annual Congress was held at Bristol, on Aug. 20th and the five following days, Councillor James O'Grady, of the Alhance Cabinet-makers' Association, being president. The attendance was the largest yet recorded under the existing standing orders. The table overleaf, from the Labour Gazetle for September, shows the number of delegates.

The programme of business contained 65 resolutions sent in by the various trades, and 13 put forward by the Parliamental y Committee All the Committee's resolutions were adopted. The resolutions included the amendment of Bill, abolition of Foreign Export Bounties, the Law of Conspiracy, the Truck Act, and the Factory Acts, the banking of Trade Union character notes for workmen, nationalisation

See under | Funds, the extension of the Compensation for Accidents Act, the application of the "Fair Wages" resolution of the House of Commons, a General Eight Hours Working Day, payment of Members of Parliament, etc. Five of the resolutions sent in by the trades referred to Trades Federation. The Colston Hall, in which the Congress was opened, having been destroyed by fire, and many of the Congress official papers being thereby lost, the full discussion of Trades Federation was postponed to a special meeting to be convened in Man-chester in Jan. '99. The principal resolutions adopted by the Congress referred to "sweating" and combination in the Public Service, early closing of shops, hours of work and sanutation of bakehouses, hours and wages of barmaids and waiters, Miners' Eight Hours

		1898.		1897.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Organi- sations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	No. of Organi- sations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members	
Building	10	36	146,890	10	30	113,512	
ing Trades, etc	9	14	25,211	7	9	21,302	
Engineering	14	29	140,902	• I2	24	135,413	
Other Metal Trades	33	41	55,694	34	44	50,882	
Enginemen	7	7	16,900	6	6	19,195	
Boiler-making)	4	20	€0,465	3	20	56,420	
Mining and Quarrying .	5	59	226,912	4	58	221,800	
Printing, Bookbinging, etc.	15	20	42,566	12	19	40,932	
Clothing	7	22	59,849	6	22	62,831	
Textile Trades	15	73	146,488	13 3 3	73	157,344	
Pottery and Glass	4	5	6,426	3	3 5	2,106	
Baking, etc Transport (including Railway Workers, Seamen, Firemen, and Dock La-	1	4	4,728	3	5	7,900	
bourers) Agricultural, Chemical, Gas.	14	31	129,280	21	21	104,604	
and General Labourers .	14	34	95,818	13	30	78,869	
Miscellaneous Trades .	7	11	18,677	12	17	20,081	
Total	159	406	1,176,896	149	381	1,093,191	

Note —Societies forming parts or branches of a general federation or amalgamation are not counted in this table as separate organisations

of means of production, distribution, and exchange, boiler registration and inspection, steaming in weaving sheds, and abolition of child labour under age of 14, and of all-night labour under age of 18. The Co-operative Union and the United States National Federation of Labour sent two delegates each. The election of the Parliamentary Committee for the ensuing year resulted in the appointment of representatives of the following organisations Miners' Federation of Great Britain, Gas Workers' and General Labourers' Union, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, National Society of Amalgamated Brasswoikers, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, makers and Iron Shipbulders' Society, Northern Counties Amalgamated Association of Weavers, Associated Society of Shipwrights, Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, and London Compositors' Society. The balance sheet presented to Congress by the auditors showed a total income of £2,658 4s. 10d (including balance of £729 from previous year) and an expenditure of £1,447 138. 4d., leaving a balance in hand of £1,210 118. 6d.

II. OTHER CONGRESSES.

The fifth annual Irish Trades Union Congress met at Belfast on May 30th and 31st and June 1st, Mr. Richard Wortley presiding. There were 87 delegates. Amongst the subjects discussed were resolutions relating to the Factory and Workshop Acts, boy labour in the flax notice of one month, but offered to accept industry, night work in bakeries, the encouragement of home manufactures, federation to cover the state of trade during to trades unions, the settlement of labour that arbitration be based upon the state of the disputes, fair wages in public contracts, and trade on Nov. 1st. '97, or any time after that

work for the unemployed. The next Congress will be held in Londonderry

The sixth Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party was held in April '98 at Birmingham, Mr. Keir Hardie presiding. There were 88 delegates, representing about 12,000 members The balance sheet showed a total deficit of £252. The Chairman, in his address, said that in the course of the last five years they had learned not to put their trust in party politicians. For the Independent Labour Party to be in reliance on and entanglement with any political party, which was not a Socialist party, meant ruin and defeat. The report of the National Administrative Council stated that the organisation had branches in 205 parliamentary divisions—exactly the same as twelve months before Their membership was quite as great, while the amount of application fees had advanced from £431 to £449.

III TRADE DISPUTES.

I The Cotton Trade.—A crisis in the cotton tride which marked the latter months of '97 ended without a stoppage of work in December of that year. The crisis was occasioned by a movement among the employers for a reduction of 5 per cent. in the wages of the cotton spinners. A conference was held with the representatives of the operatives to discuss the question. The conference was adjourned, and at the adjourned meeting the workmen's representatives declined to accept the reduc-tion. The employers thereupon gave forms notice of one month, but offered to accept arbitration to cover the state of trade during before the notice expired. The employers refused, and made other proposals which the workmen rejected. Ultimately, by a ballot, the men refused to accept the reduction. On Dec. 7th, '97, the joint committee of the employers, having again tested the feeling of the employers, decided not to enforce the reduction.

Engineering Trade.—The grave and prolonged dispute in the engineering trade was brought down, in the '98 edition, to the conference on Nov. a4th, '97. After sitting several days, the conference was adjourned until Nov. 30th, and sat on that and three following days. The points discussed included freedom of employment; piecework; overtime, rating of workmen according to ability; apprentices; selection, training, and employment of operatives; avoidance of future disputes, and hours of labour. The employer's proposals, when submitted to a ballot of the men, were refused. The conference again sat for four days, and the employers' proposals with regard to management were amended and again submitted to a ballot of the men, with the result that they were again refused, though by a smaller majority. On this, fresh lock-out notices were posted in various centres. Early in Jan. '98 the employers issued certain notes and explanations to the management conditions. The men withdrew the demand for an eight-hours day or forty-eight-hours week, but the employers still insisted on the acceptance by the union to the "conditions of management mutually adjusted at the recent Westminster Conference." A provisional agreement was arrived at on the conditions be read as part of the agreement. This was ratified by the men, and the final agreement in the following week.

The South Wales Coal Trade —A dispute began in March '98 and continued until the end of August, affecting directly a large number of miners and indirectly several important in-dustries dependent upon coal A sliding scale in wages, dependent upon the price of coal, had been in existence in South Wales since '75 The agreement between coal-owners and men was terminable by six months' notice by either side. The men gave six months' notice in Sept. '97, terminable at the end of Maich '98 The employers gave a month's notice to terminate at the same time. In the negotiations which took place the men asked-among other things-for a scheme for the control of the output, which was refused by the employers, who made a number of counter proposals, including the abolition of the monthly holiday known as "Mabon's day," and a new sliding scale. The negotiations during March were rendered nugatory by the refusal of the employers to discuss with men who had not plenary powers, and the refusal of the men to give their delegates plenary powers. On March 25th the miners' representatives announced that they had been empowered to accept a renewal of the sliding-scale agreement on certain terms, which terms the employers refused. In order to give opportunity for a ballot of the men on plenary powers, existing conditions were to be continued up to April oth. In the meantime some of the men began to strike on March 3 st, and by April 4th some 60,000 men were idle. April 5th was "Mabon's Day," and on the 6th very few of the men in

the associated colleries returned to work. The ballot was against giving plenary powers to the delegates. Futile negotiations marked the month of April. At a conference of delegates, held in Cardiff on May 16th and 17th, it was decided that the provisional committee should have plenary powers with a consultative committee consisting of one delegate from each colliery, including those which were not associated and at which men were working at advanced rates. Proposals for a joint con-ference on this basis were rejected by the employers. At a further conference on May 26th the provisional committee were vested with plenary powers, and on this basis the employers met the representatives of the men on May 31st Joint conferences were also held on June 4th and 11th, but no agreement was arrived at In July the Board of Trade appointed Sin Edward Fry to act as conciliator, but the employers declined to admit any intervention of a person appointed by the Government, but offered to meet the authorised representatives of the men On July 13th the men's provisional committee proposed to the employers a basis of settlement with a Conciliation Board. A joint conference took place on July 16th, but no agreement was arrived at, of July 16th, but no agreement was a rived in the coalowners refusing to submit any question of control or working of their colleries to a third party. On July 18th the owners posted new terms, which were refused by the men, who made fresh proposals on the 25th. The owners replied that their only terms were those posted on the 18th Towards the end of August the miners in many collieries evinced a desire to reopen negotiations with the owners; and on Sept 1st a memorandum of agreement was drawn up and signed by both parties. The was drawn up and signed by both parties. The sliding-scale agricement, with some modifications, was renewed until Jan, 1st, 1903; "Mabon's Day" was abolished, and the wages payable up to Nov 30th, '98, were to be 17½ per cent above the standard of Dec '79.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Rise in Agricultural Wages.—The Labour Gazette for June '98, published information supplied by correspondents in England as to the rates of weekly wages of ordinary agricultural labourers. The general effect of the returns was to show that agricultural wages had risen, especially in the Eastern counties. The returns showed that out of a total of 261,321 agricultural labourers in the districts whence the returns were obtained, 137,077 (or 52 per cent.) were receiving higher wages than in the corresponding month of '97. Of these, 105,328 were receiving a rise of 18. a week; 27,909, 18. 6d. a week, Out of the 137,077 who were receiving higher wages, 101,165 (or 74 per cent.) were in the Eastern corn-growing counties—Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Lincoln. No changes in rate of wages are reported in Cumberiand, Durham, Yorkshire, and Westmorland, except in one Poor Law Union in Yorkshire and one in Lancashire.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.—The

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.—The fifth annual report of the Labour Department on changes in wages and hours of labour was issued in August '98. It shows that the rates of wages are, on the whole, very steady from year to year. The year '97, like '96, was a year of rising wages, all the principal industries

sharing more oi less in the advance. The net result of all the changes recorded in '97 was a rise of about £45,000 a week, of which the greater part is accounted for by the engineering and shipbuilding, mining, and building industries. As to hours of labour, '97 is remarkable for the large number of reductions reported, most of which took place without any cor-responding decrease in weekly wages, and in some cases, especially in the building trades, were accompanied by actual increase in the rates Mutual arrangement-without labour disputes-was the principal method by which changes in wages and hours of labour were

Fair Wages in Public Contracts -According to a Parliamentary Return (in which London is not included) issued by the Local Government Board, 163 Urban Sanitary Districts, with a population of about nine millions, impose conditions as to wages in their contracts; 11, with about half a million inhabitants, indicate such conditions without inserting them in the contract, and 912, with a population of about eight millions, have imposed no conditions of the kind referred to. Those which impose no conditions are mainly the smaller districts Out of 64 county boroughs, 47 impose conditions, ; indicate conditions without inserting them in the contract, while only 14 impose no such conditions; but out of 242 non-county boroughs as many as 193 impose no conditions, and out of 780 Urban Districts 705 impose no conditions. The condition requiring "current" wages to be paid is imposed by 112 districts, and the be paid is imposed by 112 districts, and the actual fixing of rates is found in only 4 districts. Taking England and Wales, and including London, the local authorities of districts containing a total of thirteen millions impose conditions of some kind as to wages in their contracts, while such conditions are absent from the contracts of districts containing about eight millions. See also separate articles on Old Age Pensions, Irade Unions, and Workmen's Compensation Act

V. FOREIGN NOTES.

Austria.—A new department, attached to the Ministry of Commerce, and bearing the title of "Imperial and Royal Department of Labour Statistics," began its functions on Oct. 1st, '98 The duties of the Department consist in the collection and working up of statistical data relating to labour, and the publication of the same for purposes of social and economic legislation There is a permanent Council of 32 members, of whom 8 are employers and 8 workmen. The Department is created, not by legislation, but by a resolution of the Emperor, and its officials possess no compulsory powers.

Donmark.—On Jan 181, '99, a law comes into operation under which workmen and their families are compensated for loss resulting from accidents which are not caused wilfully by the workmen or through gross carelessness. After the thirteenth week from the accident the injured person receives three-fifths of his daily earnings (or not less than 1s. 1½d. nor more than 2s. 4d.) while the disablement is complete, if it be partial only, the allowance is proportionately less. In case of permanent complete disablement, the injured person receives a capital sum equal to six times his or her yearly wages (but not more than £266 138. 4d., nor less than £100). In case of

death the family receives burial money (about \$2 15%) and four times the yearly wages of deceased (but not less than £66 138. 4d. nor more than £177 6s. 8d.). The employer is held liable in respect of claims for compensation under this law, unless he has insured himself against such claims in a mutual insurance society recognised by the Ministry of the Interior. Agreements between workpeople and employers for the purpose of evading this law are void.

France - A law came into operation in July '98 providing compensation for accidents to workmen, when disablement lasts more than four If the disablement be complete and permanent the compensation is equal to twothirds of the wages, if partial and permanent, to one-half of the diminution in wages caused by the accident; if the disablement be temporary, the man receives one-half the wages he was earning when the accident happened. In case of fatal accident, the surviving wife (or husband) receives an annuity equal to onefifth of the wages; should the widow re-marry she receives a lump sum equal to three times the annuity. The children (including recognised illegitimate children) receive allowances graduated according to their number. If neither wife nor child survive, but other relatives dependent on the deceased are left, they receive an aggregate amount of allowance not receive an aggregate amount of showance for to exceed 30 per cent. of the deceased's yearly earnings. A workman is, however, entitled to full compensation in respect of his earnings up to £06 a year only. Should his wages have been more than that, every £1 over £06 counts as 5s. only in calculating his claim to compensation. All agreement to evade the law is void.

A report of inspection of French match works in June '98 stated that the Government (which in June 98 stated that the Government (which has the monopoly of match making) had succeeded in making a match capable of striking anywhere, yet free from white phosphorus; but this match has not yet been placed within reach of the people owing to difficulties in the production. Until recently the match-makers and the production of the people of the production of the people of the production of the people production. Until recently the match-makers in many French factories suffered severely from phosphorus poisoning; but the evil has been reduced by care in the selection of the workpeople, raising the age of admission, medical examination on entrance, close supervision, repeated dental examination, personal cleanliness, early suspension on appearance of ill-health, and improved methods of manufacture.

Iceland -A scheme of compulsory provision for old age and invalidity has been in operation for the past eight years. A relief fund is established in every commune, and all servants of 20 and not more than 60 years of age contribute to this fund, including persons working with their parents, and day labourers. Persons without means and responsible for the maintenance of one or more others, those unable to work owing to sickness or other causes, and those who have otherwise made provision for old age, are not obliged to contribute. The contribution is about rigid per annum for males, and 4d, for females; the male head of each household is responsible for the payment in respect of all who live in his house, but can deduct the contribution from wages of those who have worked for him. For the first ten years in each commune the whole of the money goes towards the formation of a reserve fund; after that only one half of the money. The other half is distributed among the old or infirm not in receipt of ordinary poor relief.

Owing to the clause providing for the accumulation of a reserve fund, no benefits can be paid

under the law until 1900.

Italy.—A new law came into operation in Sept. '98, providing for compensation to workmen in case of accident. Should disablement be complete and permanent, the workman receives five times his yearly wages, or an amount not less than 120 As a rule this money is to be invested in a life annuity. The compensation for permanent partial disablement is five times the difference between the man's previous annual wages and those lower wages which he can still earn; for temporary complete disablement, a daily sum equal to one-half his previous average earnings; for temporary partial disablement one-half of the difference between the man's previous earnings and his earnings after the accident. In case of and insearings after the accident. In case of atal accident, the deceased's legal representatives receive five times the annual wages of the deceased. The employer in all cases defrays the cost of first aid, including doctor's fees and medicines No agreement can evade the law The employer is responsible for the compensa tion, which he can provide by any one of several systems of insurance recognised by the law A law passed in July '98 establishes a National Pension Fund providing benefits for workmen in old age or invalidity. The fund receives an in old age or invalidity. The fund receives an initial endowment and an annual subsidy from public moneys Workpeople can sub-clibe in public moneys Workpeople can subscribe in instalments of not less than 5d and not exceeding £4 in any one year. All who contribute is 3d. on upwards per ainium have their payments supplemented out of the fund. These subventions are of like amount for every member of the fund, and for the first five years must not exceed 95 7d. per annum. The member may allow his contributions to secretae for the common benefit of all the necrue for the common bencht of all the members subscribing on such mutual terms, or may declare that if he die before the closing of his account, his amount shall be handed to his family. Each member's account will be kept separately. The account is to close after at pleted his 60th or 65th year, and the member has completed his 60th or 65th year, and the member amount is converted into a life annuity. In case of invalidity, a member's account may close after five years, and his life annuity will be supplemented by subventions out of the National Pension Fund

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of Bittish North America, lying between the Gulf of St Lawrence and Hudson Bay Great part of it belongs to Newfoundland. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and NEWI OUNDLANDS

Labuan. An island and British Crown colony, situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Its area is 31 sq. m; pop about 5853. The port and town is Victoria Rarbour. There are only about three score in the state of the of Europeans resident, the population being composed mainly of Malays. By an arrangement between Her Majesty's Government and the British North Borneo Company, the island has been administered since 80 by the officers

Lacrosse. The home of this game is Canada, but since its introduction into this country nineteen years ago it has made fair headway, more especially in the Manchester and Liver-pool districts, each of which localities boasts a far larger number of clubs than can be found in the Metropolitan area. In the north of Ireland also the game is almost as popular. The ruling bodies are the South of England The ruling bodies are the South of England Association (instituted in 82; hon. secretary, Mr. F. B. O. Hawes, 1, Wellington Chambers, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.), and North of England Association (formed in 80; hon secretary, Mr. G. H. Nield, 17, Piccadilly, Manchester) The supreme body 15 The English Union, formed in '92, which governs all international matters, inclinding the laws of the game, etc., the Executive Council being appointed by the committees of both associations, and meeting annually at Birmiurpham. tions, and meeting annually at Birmingham.

adies' Clubs. See CIUBS.

Lady Margaret Hall. See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

Lagos. A British colony on the Slave Coast Lagos. A BTHSH COIONY OF THE SHAPE COAST, West Africa. Consists of Lagos, town and Island, on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast, together with a strip of land along the coast that reaches from Porto Novo, a French station on the world to the mouth of the Republicant. the west, to the mouth of the Benin river. It is bounded on the west by French Ginnea and Dahomey, and on the east by the Niger Coast Protectorate The town of I agos is the largest on the West African coast, and has a population of 35,000 Area, including the protectorate inland, but not Yoruba, 1500 50 m; pop about 100,000 The colony is one of great importance, for it contains the only safe harbour along a thousand miles of coast, and has excellent communication with the interior, which includes the populous Yoruba country, with an area of about 18,500 sq miles, and a pop. of about 3,000,000. Much has been done of late to open up this country to British commerce, and a new rubber industry is being actively developed, the rubber being obtained from the ire tree. See British Empire and Nigeria (map)—History, '98 The Niger Convention, drawn up by the Anglo-Fiench Commission sitting at Paris, and signed (June 15th), settled the boundaries of the hinterland of the colony Starting from the dividing line on the oth parallel, between Dahomey and Lago, the line of delimitation runs in a northerly direction to Boila, and thence bends in a north easterly curve towards the Niger, passing to the west of Gbani, Ashigere, and Dokala, till it reaches a point on the Niger ten miles to the north of lio. The Borgu country was thus left to Great Britain and Nikki to France

having an estate in land grants to another person in consideration of a rent a lesser estate in this land. Thus, when a freeholder lets his land to a farmer for a term of years, he be-comes landlord and the farmer becomes tenant. of the company. The rainfall in Labuan is

extraordinary, being 125 in. during the year; usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a

Extensive beds of coal exist in the island, tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will,
and nearly 50,000 tons a year are raised. For and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenant for a

financial statistics see British Empire (table).

by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first halfyear, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy ter-minable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by suffer-ance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance crannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circuinstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so. For the recovery of rent in arreal the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailifi holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '88, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, first having been valued by two sworn appaiasers if so required by the tenant or owner of the goods, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule r'th its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their strenuous resistance to every proposal " for

be longer than three years the lease must be removal occasions no material injury to the removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (3) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts. Somewhat analogous to fixtures are emblements—that is so say, crops resulting from the tenant's cultivation which at the expiration of his tenancy are still uncut and growing. The general rule with respect to these is that the cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour. If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate, and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had. Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year's rent. The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus, a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 25th is good even though the rent due on March 25th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid. See LAW, '98.

Land Nationalisation. For an exhaustive article upon this subject, dealing with it under the following heads—growth of the movement, the legal argument, the change from tenure to ownership, and how to nationalise the land—see eds '0; and '04 See also next two articles.

Land Nationalisation Society. This Society was established in the spring of '81, and is the oldest of the British societies which have for their object the abolition of the present system of private ownership of land and the establishment of a general system of public land ownership. During the sixteen years of its existence it has carried on a continual system of agitation and education, and its membership and influence have steadily grown. It was the first among the advanced societies to use travelling lecture vans in the country during the summer months, and during the winter season its lecturers are pretty constantly at work addressing indoor meetings. This Society is especially responsible for the proposal which is making headway that local representative authorities should be vested with large compulsory powers to acquire land (at a fair valuation) and hold it in such quantities as may be demanded by their in such quantities as may be demanded by their constituents. In this way the Society believes the system of landlordism can be justly and surely abolished. Premdent, Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, D.C.L., Ll.D., F.R.G.S. (Oxon); Treasurer, Alex W. Payne, F.C.A.; Hon. Secretary, H. G. Moberly, Secretary, Joseph Hyder. Offices, 47, Albany Buildings, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Land Restoration League, English. This League was founded, under the name of the Land Reform Union, in April '93, "to advance the principles laid down by Henry George in 'Progress and Poverty' for the restoration of the land to the people." At the first annual meeting (May '84) the name of the Society was changed to "English Land Restoration League." The League has always offered a attenuous resistance to every proposal "for

Lan

expense or under the guarantee of the ratepayers, or for creating a new class of land-lords under the name of peasant proprietors." On the same grounds it has always opposed the enfranchisement of leaseholds. Since 'or a large part of the work of the League has been carried on in the country districts by means of its "Red Vans," a guarantee fund of £1000 a year being available, during the first five years, for their support. The lecturers of the League collect information on land and labour questions, which is edited and published in an annual "Red Van Report," illustrated. Nearly a score of counties in the southern, eastern, and midland counties have been visited, village by village, by the Vans, which have taken part in nearly 3500 meetings during the past six years. Since the passing of the Local Government Act, '94, the League has devoted special attention to Parish Councils. Among questions specially taken up by the League during the past two years may be mentioned the cases of the locked-out Penrhyn quarrymen; of the sufferers at Quarry Bank, Staffordshire, whose houses are alleged to have been injured or destroyed by the mining operations (arried on by Lord Dudley; Mr Shaw Lefevre's proposal for the purchase by the London County Council of freehold ground-rents in London (against which the League issued a memorandum in May 1980). which the League is sued a memorandum in May '98), etc. The League is now devoting special attention to lantern' lectures on the Land Question Office, 376 and 377, Strand, London, W.C. Gen. Sec., Frederick Verinder, Hon. Treasurer, Rev Stewart D Headlam, M.L.S.B. Land Tax. The land tax in England and Walles is an apportioned tax. It is not charged at the same rate in the pound over the whole country, but each parish is hable to contribute a fixed annual quota. The paiochial quotas were fixed permanently and made perpetual in were fixed permanently and made perpetual in 1798 by the Act 38 Geo III c 60, but subject to redemption by the individual taxpayers. The land tax quota payable is required by law to be raised in each parish by a new assessment yearly and from year to year at an equal rate on the annual value of all lands and tenements, etc, which have not been exonerated from land tax (42 Geo, III c. 116, s 180). Such lands and tenements are to be charged "with as much equality and indifference as is possible by a pound rate" (38 Geo III c 5, s 4) Foi merly the maximum rate of land tax chargeable was 4s. in the pound (42 Geo III. c 116, s 186) Now, by the provisions of the Finance Act, ¹⁰6, s 180 and the pound consequence of the second rate of the second research and the second rate of the second s. 31, the amount assessed may not exceed the amount which would be produced by a rate of is. in the pound on the "annual value" For is in the pound on the "annual value" For the purposes of section 31 of that Act "annual value" is the annual value as assessed under Schedule A in the Income Tax Act, '42, ard if an assessment so made on a parish is insufficient to raise the amount of the parish quota the difference has to be written off as interestication. irrecoverable. The assessment of the land tax rests exclusively with the Land Tax Com-missioners for the county, and any complaint against a land tax assessment on the ground of inequality or incorrectness must be by way of appeal to them. Notices as to when appeals will be heard are annually fixed early in the financial year to the church door in each parish The collectors of land tax are required, upon the application of any person who may think himself over-rated, to permit such person, or Except as to a council which shall have resolved

buying out Irish or other landlords at the his proper representative, to inspect the duplicates of assessment at all reasonable times in the day, without payment of fee. Every person intending to appeal is required to give notice of his intention in writing to one or more of the assessors. Appeals once heard and determined by the Commissioners are final. Any person having an estate or interest in lands and tenements (except tenants at rack rent, or holding under the Crown) may contract for the redemption of the land tax charged thereon. By the Finance Act '36 the consideration for the redemption has been fixed at thirty times the amount of the tax Information as to redemption may be obtained from the clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the division in which the land tax desired to be redeemed is assessed, or (by letter) from the Registrar of Land Tax, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, London, W.C. The Finance Act '98 exempts from land tax all owners exempted from income tax on the ground of their income

not exceeding £160

Land Transfer Act, '97. This Act, which came generally into operation on Jan 1st, '98 consists of four parts. Part I creates a real representative in whom real property is to be-come vested on the death of the owner This real representative is to be the personal representative In other wo ds, realty as well as personalty will now ve t in the executor, or, in case of intestacy, the administrator, instead of vesting at once in the devise or heir-at law; though no change is made in the statute though no change is made in the statute governing the distribution of the assets of an intestate, 'he law of primogeniture standing as it stood before. Part II amends the Land Transfer Act of '75 in certain particulars. This Act, one of Lord Carins' amending an older statute of Lord Westbury, established a Dand Registry with a Registrar, and gave a power of creating district registries, if necessary, where the owner of freehold land, or of leasehold for an unexpired term of at least 21 years, could register his title, and he would after registration receive a land certificate or copy registration leceive a land certificate or copy of the registered lease, which would represent the property which had been registered. Fransactions regarding the property would then be intered in the legister, and endorsed on the certificate or registered lease, which would be delivered by the yendor to the purchaser on the completion of the purchase. The system being optional has not been largely availed of , the object of the Act is to make it availed of , the object of the Act is to make it compulsory, though its provisions to that end in Part III of the statute can only be brought into operation in this wise—Her Majesty may by Order in Council declare, as respects any county or part of a county mentioned in the order, that on and after a specified day registration of title to land is to be compulsory or sale and thereupon a person shall not under on sale, and thereupon a person shall not under any conveyance of a sale executed on or after any freehold land in that county or part of a county, unless or until he is registered as a county, unless or until he is registered as proprietor of the land. But six months' notice is to be given to the county or borough council concerned of the order proposed to be made, a draft of the order is to be gazetted, and if three months after notice the council resolve that compulsory registration would not be desirable in their county or county borough, the order is not to be made.

in favour of compulsory registration being applied to it, no further order is to be made. and in any case no further order 13 to be made until the expiration of three years from the making of the first order. Furthermore the Order in Council itself when made is to be laid before Parliament, and is to be subject to the veto of either House Provision is made for an indemnity in case of a mistake having occurred in the Land Registry and loss having been occasioned, a certain proportion of the fees being set aside so as to constitute an insurance fund, and if this should be at any time insufficient to pay the indemnity, the deficiency is to be met out of the Consolidated deficiency is to be met out of the Consolidated Fund. Lastly comes the question of fees; and though these would appear to be in certain circumstances subject to alteration, they are set out in a schedule to the Act as follows, and will save, it is said, as much as four-fifths of the charges now subsisting. "The following fees shall be paid in distincts where registration of tables conventions and shall rectude all. of title is compulsory, and shall include all necessary surveying, mapping, and scrivenery, and the preparation, issue, endorsement, or deposit, as the case may be, of a land certificate, office copy, registered lease, or certificate of charge, discharges of incumbrances, the registration of any necessary cautions, inhibitions or restrictions, the filing of auxiliary documents (if any), and all other necessary costs of and incidental to the completion of each registration or transaction, whether under one or under several titles. For possessory registration, and for transfers, charges, and transfers of charges for valuable consideration—Not exceeding \$1000, 15 6d. for every \$25 or part of \$L\$_{300}\$, \$3 for the first \$L\$_{1000}\$, and not exceeding \$L\$_{3000}\$, \$3 for the first \$L\$_{1000}\$, and 15 for every \$L\$_{5}\$ or part of \$L\$_{5}\$. part of £25 over £1000, and is to every £35 on and not exceeding £3000 and not exceeding £3000 and set for every £50 or part of £50 over £3000, and 15 for every £100 or part of £50 over £3000, and 15 for every £100 or part of £100, up to a maximum of £25 for £32,000. For transmissions and transfers not for value, notices of leases, and set feet feet to a the territor of the set from the feet feet of the feet from the feet feet of the feet feet feet of the feet of the feet feet feet of the feet feet feet of the feet feet feet of and rectification of the register, and land one quarter of the above fees, according to the capital value of the interest dealt with, with capital value of the interest death with, with a minimum of rs and a maximum of £5. No fees to be charged for inspection of the register." Part IV contains miscellaneous provisions. It may be added that a section of the Act imposes a penalty upon any unqualified person who either directly or indirectly, for or in expectation of gain, draws or prepares any instrument in relation to the transfer or regis-tration of land. Part II. of the Act will come into operation in the County of London early in '99, and cannot be extended beyond London for three years.

Lang, Andrew, M.A., LL.D., was b. at Selkirk, 1844, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, kirk, 1844, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College, where he giaduated first class in classics Elected a Fellow of Merton, '68. He has for some time been on the literary staff of the Daily News, and is a well-known contributor to periodical literature. The monthly article "At the Sign of the Ship," in Longman's Magasine, is his work. His "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," and "Ballades in Blue China," '81, brought him into prominent notice. His subbrought him into prominent notice. His sub-

translator, with Prof. Butcher, of the "Odyssey," and with Mr. Myers and Mr. Leaf of the "Iliad." In '88 he was appointed Gifford Lecturer on Natural Religion at St. Andrews University, and delivered his inaugural address Jan. 17th, '80.
Recent works of his include "The Gold of Fairnilee," "Lost Leaders" (leading articles Recent works of his include "The Gold of Fairnilee," "Lost Leaders" (leading articles which had appeared in the Daily News), "Prince Prigio," "The Life of Lord Iddesleigh," "The World's Desire" (in collaboration with Mr. Rider Haggard), "Essays in Little," "Angling Sketches," "Homer and the Epic," "Ban and Arriere Ban," "A Monk of Fife' (a novel), "Life of John Gibson Lockhart," "Pickle the "Life of John Gibson Lockhart," "Pickle the Spy," a history of the obscure years of Prince Charles, "Modern Mythology, "The Book of Dreims and Ghosts," and "The Making of Religion." Mr. Lang has also edited a charming series of "Farry Tales" in five books, a "Blue Poetry Book," and two books of "True Stories," all for children. Address 1, Mailoes Road, W.

Lansdowne, Marquis of. See under

Lasker, Emanuel, chess champion of the world, was boin in Berlinchen, Prussia, Dec. 24th, 1868 He inherited his great abilities at the game to some extent, and at the beginning of the decade took a high place at a chess tournament at Beilin, where he defeated some of the leading masters. In '92 he visited England, and again distinguished himself at a tournament, and defeated Mr. Blackburne, the well-known English expert, by 6 games to love, 4 games being drawn. In the great New York Journament of 93 he won his games with all the thirteen leading players, including Mr. Steinitz, the then champion of the world A set match with Mr. Steinitz took place at Moscow in Dec.

'96 and Jan. '97, and this Mr Lasker won by 10 games to 2, 5 being drawn Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, G C M.G., the first French-Canadian Premier of the Dominion, was b. at St Lin, 1841, and educated for the bar Called in '04, he at once began to show his great ability, and lose rapidly in his profession. cmbarked on his political career in '71, when he was elected as a Liberal to the Quebec l'rovincial Assembly; and here, too, his eloquence and ability at once brought him to the front In 74 he was elected to the Federal Assembly, and his high personal character, his undoubted loyalty and attachment to the connection of the toyarty and attachment to the connection of the colony with Great Britain, together with his great oratorical powers, which have earned for him the title "Silver-tongued Laurier," soon gave him high rank in the Liberal party. From the first he advocated a policy of free trade, so far as the revenue requirements of the country would allow, and, although a Catholic, his spirited resistance to the attempted dictation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in regard to the Manitoba Schools question, showed that he was independent of question, snowed that he was independent of such influence in political affairs. On the retirement of Mr. Blake in '91 he was chosen as leader of the Liberal party, and at the General Election of '96 he led his followers to a notable victory. His tariff legislation during '97, giving Great Britain the benefit of preferential trade with Canada, aroused much enthusiasm both in the colony and at home, and he was warmly welcomed when he came works, especially "Helen of Troy," to London to attend the Jubilee festivities. "Rhymes a la mode," and "Custom, Ritual, and Myth," increased his reputation. He is joint Council and made a G.C M.G.

LAW. '98.

The most important matter to be noted in the history of Law for the year is the passing of the Act to allow prisoners on their trial to give evidence on their own behalf. The Act (see SESSION) also enables the wife or husband of the prisoner to give evidence. Many Acts had enabled the prisoner and his wife or her husband to give evidence in particular offences, but this Act enables them in every case to do so curious point alose on its coming into force, the Act providing that it should commence from the expiration of two months after its passing, and some magistrates held that this brought it into force on Oct 19th and some on Oct 20th, while the Chairman of the London Sessions adjourned all the defended cases before him to the 20th, to give the prisoners an opportunity of giving evidence for themselves, if they wished During dence for themselves, it they wished the year the Workmen's Compensation Act (a.r.) came into force, but while it gave a great deal of work to the insurance companies, it has a sever much benefited the lawyers. There not as yet much benefited the lawyers There are, no doubt, many points that will have to be decided. Another important Act that has partly come into operation is the Land Transfer Act, 97 (q v), and so far as it is at present in force it has achieved the great change of vesting real property in the executor or administrator, and practically for all purposes of the administration of the estate of a deceased person putting real and personal property on a similar basis the following columns the cases noted are those that seem to most affect the ordinary conduct of business, or are of interest as touching on the ordinary relations of life or matters of general interest A case not dealt with their, but that aroused some popular interest, was the Stokes will case Mr Stokes was the trader who was hanged in the Congo State by the Congo authorities in '95. He made a will in the form that is provided by Belgian law, which would therefore have been a good will for proof in England if Belgian law prevailed in the Congo State There seemed to be some doubt whether there was any law in the Congo State at all, but ultimately Sir Francis Jeune held that there was sufficient evidence of the prevalence of Belgian law in the Congo to enable him to uphold the will. Criminal cases are not dealt with, but the results of a few noteworthy oralt with, but the results of a lew noteworth ritals should be noticed here. The murder of William Terriss, a man named Prince, who stabbed Mr Terriss just outside the Adelphi Pheatre in Dec '97, was in Jan '98 sent to Broadmoor as a criminal lunatic. An East-end murder that revealed curious domestic relations among Russian Jews living in East London resulted in a man named Karaczsowski being sentenced at the Old Bailey in March to ten years' penale servitude. A Mrs Camilla Nicholls was in May sentenced at the same Court to seven years' penal servitude for great acts of cruelty years' penal servitude for great acts of cruelty to a maid-servant in her employ, and for depriving her of food—acts which resulted in or were followed by the girl's death. The trial of the directors of T. E. Binismead & Co., Ltd., for issuing a fraudulent prospectus (the real intent of the prospectus being to sell at a huge pitce a newly established and almost valueless business as an old established and well-known business that was not in the market) resulted in Bringmend being sentenced to 6 months' In Brinsmead being sentenced to 6 months' original lessee the benefit of the covenants to hard labour, Ballantine to 3 months, Kaye to pay rent and indemnify contained in the second 15 months, Jordan to 18 months, and Ainsworth assignment. It was held that the right of

and Bernard to 5 years' penal servitude each. Two cases of a disagreeable character, resulting in sentences of seven years, and death, that excited considerable public interest, were those of Dr. Maunsell Collins in May and Dr. Whitmarsh in October Both were cases of illegal operations on women, and the different results were due to the different directions of the judge who tried them to the jury Dr Whitmaish's sentence was commuted, but there is no doubt the law is that if an illegal operation results in death the operator is guilty of murder

Adulteration - In Heywood v. Whitehead a sergeant of police, acting under the orders of Heywood, who was an inspector under the Act, purchased milk from Whitehead, who, when he was asked for new unik, sold skimmed, and charged a penny a pint, the usual price for skimmed The justices who heard the case differed, one being of the opinion that, only a penny a pint being asked, the man who bought the milk must have been aware it was skimmed milk he was buying, and had therefore suffered no damage, but the Queen's Bench held that his knowledge made no difference. He asked for new milk, and skimmed milk was given him, and the magistrates must convict Petchey v Taylor the Divisional Court held that the question whether or not an alteration in the quality, substance, or nature of a food or drug has been sufficiently disclosed is a question of fact. Milk from which 97 per cent, of the fat had been abstracted was sold as skimmed milk. The magistrate held, on the evidence, that this was not a sufficient disclosure under the Act, and the Queen's Bench held that there was no appeal from his decision.—Kindred cases are the following Under sects 21 and 22 of the Weights and Measures Act, 89, the weight of coal sold in bulk is to be indicated on a ficket forwarded to the purchaser. The weighing must be at the premises of the seller previous to the load being sent out, and not on delivery at the premises of the purchaser (Knowles & Son v. Sinelair).—Messis Salmon & Gluckstein, 80n n. Sinclary.—Messis Salmon & Gluckstein, Ltd., were charged with selling eigarettes to which a false trade description—namely, "guaranteed hand-made"—was applied. The eigarettes were, in fact, machine-made, but were of equally good quality with hand-made eigarettes. The defendants said they were using up a stock of old labels. The Queen's Bench held that the fact that the eigarettes sold hand with was a production of a good on litty as bond. as hand made were of as good quality as hand-made cigarettes afforded no defence; that the description was false in a material respect, and that the respondents, having knowingly applied the false description, had not acted minocently, and were guilty of an offence against the Act (Kirshenboim v. Salmon & Gluckstein).

Bankruptey. -The original lessee under a burdensome lease assigned, and the assignee in turn assigned to Perkins. Each assignment contained usual covenants by the assignee. with the assignor to pay the rents and perform the covenants and indemnify the assignor. Perkins having died, his executors assigned the leasehold premises to a man of straw. The lessor applied to the original lessee to pay the rent, which he was compelled to do. The intermediate assignee having become bankrupt, his trustee in bankruptcy by deed assigned to the indemnity was a chose in action assignable by the trustee in bankruptcy, and that the original leasee could recover the whole amount for which the bankrupt's estate was liable, and was not limited to the amount which that estate had actually paid or could pay (In re Perkins-Poyser v. Beyfus).—An order of adjudication in bankruptcy, coupled with an order that the debtor's estate be administered under sect. 121 of the Bankruptcy Act, '83, whereby the official receiver becomes the trustee in the bankruptcy amounts to a "conveyance" to the official receiver within the meaning of the Middlesex Registry Act, and unless a memorial is registered under that Act the title of the official receiver to land in Middlesex belonging to the bankrupt will be postponed to that of a subsequent mortgagee without notice whose mortgagee is duly registered (In re Calcott & Etvin's Contract).

Bills of Exchange.—One of the most notorious cases of the year was that of Lewis v Olay, in which a young man, Clay, had been induced by Lord William Nevill to sign a promissory note by a fraudulent representation that he was witnessing a deed, and at the time he signed it he believed he was witnessing a deed, and had no knowledge of the existence of the promissory note. The jury held that Clay had not been negligent. The Lord Chief Justice held the misrepresentation and mistake Justice held the inisrepresentation and missage relieved Clay from hability on the bill. Lord Nevill was subsequently fined and convicted at the Old Bailey of forgery, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Other cases of interest before the Courts this year were the following —Jonkins v Goomber, where it was held that the endorses of a bill of exchange was held that the endorses of a bill of exchange who is a guarantoi is not liable to the drawer and payee if he endoises it before the payee has endoised it —In Woolf v Hamilton a cheque was given by the defendant in payment of bets upon horse-races lost by him, and endorsed by the payee to the plaintiff for value with notice of the consideration for which it was given, and the holder was held not entitled to recover -While in another case it was held that the giving and accepting of a bill of exchange in payment of the debt is a discharge of the debt, and the creditor cannot sue on the debt unless he also has the bill, and if at the time at which the writ was issued, the bill, although it had been dishonoured, was outstanding in the hands of a third party, the action cannot succeed, and the fact that the cieditor has subsequently obtained possession of it is not a sufficiently remedy of the original defect in his cause of action (Davis v. Reilly)

Bills of Sale.—The Judges have almost exhausted the Bills of ale Act, but one case of interest was Ex-parte Ells. If the lender on a bill of sale seizes the goods to realise his debt the borrower can redeem; but where under a bill of sale he principal sum thereby secured was payable at the end of two years, and in the meantime a certain sum was payable monthly as interest, and the lender on one of the monthly payments of interest being in arrear took possession of the goods for the purpose of holding the same until payment of the interest due, but not for the purpose of realising the security by sale of the goods, it was held that an order could not be made under sale in the debenture speculation. On a summons to make the directors pay over this £20,000 as a secret profit it was held that it was not a secret profit, and that in the purchase of the debentures of the company.—A point of great importance to grantees of fully paid shares was decided in In re Haynard Ltd. Sect. 25 of the Companies Act, 67, requires a contract for their issue to be filed payment of the principal, interest up to date.

and costs, the grantee of the bill of sale should give up his security.

Company Law.-The year '98 will be Company Laws.—Inc year or will be remembered by company promoters and company lawvers as the year of the Hooley crash. Mr. Hooley was a man of some means who promoted a number of companies, including Boynl and many cycle companies, flourished for companies as a millionaire and finally for some few years as a millionaire, and finally became bankrupt. In the course of his examination in bankruptcy, he attributed his misfor-tunes to the large demands made on him by newspapers to speak favourably of his schemes, and by noblemen and other distinguished persons to serve as directors of his companies. He further alleged that some of them had attempted to hibe him to riter his evidence, and Earl de la Warr had to pay the costs of an application to commit him for contempt of court, while Mr. Rucker was fined £200 and costs -Amongst other cases of interest, the following came before the courts:—A promoter of a company who, in '88, acted temporarily as secretary of a company formed for the purchase of an hotel and gardens, the vendor of which had offered £2000 to him and other persons if they would form such a company, and who received £250 of this amount to the knowledge of the other persons, who became the directors, and the date and parties to the agreement under which he took this profit were stated in the which he took this proint were stated in the prospectus issued to the public inviting share subscriptions, was held not hable to repay the mone; in liquidation as a secret profit (In 8 Bals Hotel and Botanical Gardens)—Another case of an alleged secret profit, resulting in favour of the director, arose in the liquidation of "Olympia" In Jan '93, a syndicate of thirty-three members, of which the director and three others were the founders and trustees as well as members, was formed to purchase the property known as "Olympia," then belonging to a company in liquidation, with a view to the re-sale thereof either to a company to be registered under the Companies Act or to some other purchaset. The trustees were to buy "Olympia" and also had power to pur-chase as an interim investment any first mortgage bonds of the company in liquidation, and fage bolds or the company in indication, and the syndicate accordingly purchased certain debentures for Ω10,000, and a second mortgage for Ω10,000, on the property, at very low prices In Feb '93, "Olympia" was sold by auction by the chief clerk in the debenture-holders' action against the company in liquidation, to one of the trustees of the syndicate, acting for the others, for the sum of £14,000. which was sufficient, after paying the expenses of the liquidation, to pay in respect of the debentures and mortgage a sum giving a profit of over £20,000. The syndicate then sold to a new company for £180,000, stating in the prospectus that the vendors were the directors and the difference between their buying and selling prices, but nothing as to the £22,000 made in the debenture speculation. On a summons to make the directors pay over this £20,000 as a secret profit it was held that it was not a secret profit, and that in the purchase of the debentures

company for a sum payable partly in cash and partly in shares to be credited as fully paid up, which describes the subject-matter of the contract merely by reference to a schedule in a prior unregistered agreement, does not sufficiently comply with that section. The vendor will therefore be entitled to have the register of shareholders of the company rectified by striking off his name. A confirmatory contract which embodies a prior binding contract, if it is registered under sect. 25, and imother respects complies with the requirements of that section, is sufficient to protect the holder of shares issued as fully paid up.—In the liquidation of the International Society of Auctioneers and Valuers, Ltd., it appeared that a Mr Baillie had signed an application for membership in a com-pany in a mistaken belief—induced by the fraudulent representations of an officer of the company that the membership for which application had been made was in another old-established company bearing a similar name, The Institute of Auctioneers, and it was held that no contract in law was constituted, and the applicant was entitled to rectification of the register and to have his name removed from the list of contilbutories, notwithstanding that his name was on the list of contributories at the commencement of the winding up of the company, and that it was not until after winding up that he had taken proceedings to rectify the register (In te International Society of Auctioneers and Valuers, Bailie's Case) —A company incorpo rated under the Companies Act, 62, cannot by its articles of association impose any limitation upon the right given by sect 82 of the Act to a contributory to present a petition to wind up the company (In re Peveril Gold Mines, Ltd.) I wo points as to the right to inspect and take copies of the register of members were decided this year. The right of inspecting the register ceases upon the commencement of the winding up of the company, and is replaced by the provisions of sect. 150 of the Act, which provides for the inspection of the books and papers of a company which is being wound up under an order of the Court by its creditors and contributories (In re Kent Coalfields Syndicate, and in Boord v. African Consolidated Land and Trading Co.) -A company, in response to an application by a member for a list of shareholders, supplied him with a list containing the names in the register of members of the persons who then held shares of the company, but omitting the names of those whose shares had been forfeited, which remained on the register but had a red line drawn through them, and refused to supply him with a complete list of all the persons whose names appeared in the register. It was held that the right of inspection given by the common law or by statute, in the absence of express prohibition to the contrary, carries with it the right to take notes and copies of the whole or any part of the document which there is power to inspect, that the right given by sect. 32 of the Companies Act, '62, of obtaining a cop, of the register of members on paying for it is an additional privilege, and does not take away the right to make copies of a document which is implied by the right to inspect it, and that the applicants had, notwithstanding the provisions of that section, a right to make copies of the register of members it accomplished in a reasonable time.—A point of importance to debenture holders was decided in In re Eayfair Property Co., where action involving a question of constitutional law

it was held that where a company has passed a resolution under sect. 5 of the Companies Act, 79, that a portion of its uncalled capital shall not be capable of being called up except for the purpose of the company being wound up, such portion of its capital cannot be mortgaged by the company, and such a resolution is, in the case both of an unlimited and a limited company, herevocable—And a yet more important point, and one which shows the importance, and almost necessity, of having a trust deed in support of the debentures with trustees was decided in In 12 Castell Brown, Ltd., where the bankers of the company who, in the usual course of business, had, without notice or inquity, advanced moneys to the company on a deposit of title-deeds, coupled with a memotandam of equitable charge, were held entitled to priority over debenture - holders of the company, notwithstanding that the property comprised in the title deeds was included in the debenture security, and by the express terms of the debenture itself prohibited from being charged by the company in priority to the debentures

Criminal Law. - By far the most important event in the domain of criminal law was the coming into force of the Act altering the law of evidence in criminal cases by enabling the person accused to give evidence in his own behalf. There have been no authoritative decisions arising out of the Act to date, but it has been put in force, notably in the case of Di. Whitmarsh —The following are a few cases in--, volving points of more than passing interest Englishmen have a custom of 1 cmoving fences and other obstructions to the exercise of public rights by main force, but in doing so they must not commit more than necessary damage, and upon an indictment for malicious damage to property exceeding £5 under sect. 57 of the Mancrous Damage Act, '61, where the defence is an assertion of right, the july must be directed—first, Did the defendants do what they did in the assertion of a supposed right? Secondly, It so, did they do more than was necessary for the assertion of that right—that is to say, if upon the evidence the jury were reasonably convinced that the defendants used greater violence than it could properly be supposed was necessary for the assertion of the posed was necessary to the assertion of the inght of its protection, the jury ought to find the defendants guilty of maintains damage (Reg. or Clemens)—" I respasses will be prosecuted" is no doubt a wooden lie, but the trespasser must keep to the road and must not damage the field, for a trespasser upon a pasture held who did damage to the grass growing thereon to the extent of 6d, in spite of notices warning him that there was "no road," and kept on his way across it after being told by the owner that he was a trespasser, stating that he should continue to cross it as often as he liked, was held by the Queen's Bench division rightfully convicted of maincious damage (Gayford v Chouse) —A person who orders and consumes a meal at a restaurant without being possessed of the means to pay for it does not obtain goods by la'se pretences under section 88 of the Larceny Act, 1861, but does incur a debt or liability by fraudulently obtaining credit so as to constitute an offence within the meaning of section 13 of the Debtois

Act, 1869 (Reg. v. Jones).
Constitutional Law.—A rather curious

was Raleigh v. Goschen. The rule of law and of the constitution is that no branch of the executive power is as such liable to an action, but the particular Minister who is responsible for the act is, and in this case the plaintiffs commenced an action against the Lords of the Admiralty as such with the object of establishing as against them that they were not entitled to enter upon, or acquire by way of compulsory purchase, certain land, the property of the plaintiffs, for the purpose of electing thereon a training college for naval cadets, and claiming damages for alleged trespass and an injunction to restrain further trespass, and it was held, that though the plaintiffs could sue any of the defendants individually for trespasses committed. threatened by them, they could not sue them as an official body, and that as the action was a claim against the defendants in their official capacity, it was misconceived and would not lie, the law being that while the authority of an executive department is no justification for a trespass, only those who commit or in fact authorise the trespass are hable, and the head of a Government Department is not hable for wrongful acts of officials in the Department, unless it can be shown that the act complained of was substantially the act of the head of the Department himself. The House of Londy had in the London Tramways Company v the London County Council to consider the extent of its own jurisdiction, and decided that it could not upset a previous decision on a point of law of the House

Beath Duties — Three estate duty cases should be recorded. In the A G. v Brown a father, who had carried on business as a cottonspinner, entered into partnership with his son for the term of five years. The son brought no capital into the business, but, by the deed of partnership, it was agreed that the father was to be taken to have brought in two-thirds of the estimated capital of the business and the son the remaining one-third, and the profits were to be divided accordingly. Among other terms of the partnership it was agreed that, if the partnership continued for the five years or was determined by any cause other than the death of a partner, the son's share of the capital was to be one-half, and if the father died during the term, the son was to have the whole business, and was to pay £10,000 to the father's executors, but if the son died during the term, the father was to have back the business and was to pay £15,000 to his son's executions. The father died during the term, and in a claim for succession duty it was held that, taking the partnership deed as a whole, the arrangement therein contained was in the main one made for the benefit of the son rather than a sale to him of the partnership business on his father's death, and that succession duty was payable by the son.-Where an appointment under a power gave to the beneficiary so much of the stocks, funds, shares, and securities subject to the settlement as should be sufficient to raise the net sum of \$2,000, it was held that successon duty on the sun appointed must be paid out of the funds remaining unappointed (In re Saunders: Saunders v. Gore.). Where a company registered the death of an American shareholder and transferred the shares into the names of his American executors without probate in England, it was held that the company, ty so dealing with the assets of the testator in England, constituted themselves executors de

son tort, and were liable, upon an information filed by the Attorney-General, to pay to the Crown probate duty upon the assets so administered by them (Attorney-General v. New York Breweines Co.).

Dogs.—A sheep dog is not entitled to one bite, even though the sheep are trespassers; and the owner was held hable under a section of the Dogs Act, 1865, where the sheep were trespassing on the defendant's held, which adiomed the plantiff's land, in a case where while the sheep were being driven by their owner back to his own field, the defendant's dog, which was in the field where the sheep were so trespassing, worried and killed one of the sheep, and this although the defendant had several times warned the plantiff to prevent his sheep from trespassing on his land (drange v Bilocok)

Ecclesiastical Law.—The disputes in the Chuich as to ritual and kindied matters afforded much matter for speeches and newspaper articles, but very few cases came into court. the bishops vetoing action in the Ecclesiastical Courts Interesting cases of ecclesiastical law were, however, decided. It was held In re Perry Almshouses that a person who has been baptised, has been confirmed, or is ready and desirous so to be, and is an actual communicant, holds the status of a member of the Chuich of ringland -- In a case arising out of the action of the Vicar of St. Mark's, Marylebone Road, the vical was ordered to lemove pictures tepresenting the "Stations of the Cross" proved to have been used superstituously, and four crucinies, cuitains placed over the Ten Command ments, the Loid's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed engraved on the east chancel wall, and permanent blinds fixed over the east window and a side chancel window, all of which he had done against a vote of the vestry and contrary to the wish of the parish, and the Court threatened to empower the parishioners warden to carry out the order. It approved the election in the chancel of a Communion Table with a rejedos in substitution for the Communion Table formerly there, though made by the incumbent in opposition to a vote of the vestry, on the ground of its being an artistic improvement to the church, subject to the platform on which the Communion Table stood being extended round the north end of the table so as to enable the minister to officiate during the Communion Service standing at the north end, and also sanctioned by confirmatory faculty the election in the church of a side chapel with a Communion Fable in it, though objected to by the parishioners, subject to the chapel being separated from the church on a plan to be approved of by the Court .- Churchwardens who administered some charity estates held on old parochial trusts, the origin of which was unknown, and which were in '85 vested in trustees by a deed of appointment of new trustees upon trust to permit and suffer the churchwardens to receive and take the rents for such charitable uses, intents, and purposes as the same had been usually employed by the parishioners of the said parish, there being a temporary diminution of income, obtained in '85-8 from the bank where they kept an account, without the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, advances amounting to £3,000, which were carried to the credit of the churchwardens in the account. In '91 a scheme by the Charity Commissioners came into effect, by which the estates were vested in the Official Trustee of

Charity Lands, and the administration of the rents in the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. The churchwardens had to pay the Charities. The churchwardens had to pay the loan themselves (Fell v. Official Trustees of Charity Lands)—The seats in the new parish church of St. Saviour, Westgate-on-Sea, were in '85 allotted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as follows—Two pews for the vicar of the parish and his family, 315 sittings to be let to pew-renters, 222 sittings as free seats, and 72 sittings as seats for children, in the expectation that the population of the parish would in the main be composed of working men. This expectation was not realised, and in '98 the vical and churchwardens of the parish applied to the Ordinary to authorise by faculty the substitution of pews for adults in the place of the 72 sittings allotted as children's seats, and the letting of the substituted pews at pew-rents to be expended in church improvements and expenses. It was decided by the Commissary Court of Canterbury that it could allow the ceats to be used for adults, but no pew-rents could be charged, and that the churchwardens might favour subscribers to a fund for church improvements (Vicar of St Saviour, Westgate-on-Sea, 2. Parishioners of Same, Houseman intervening) .- One of the cases that has excited the greatest interest during this year is the case of Mrs. Diuce, who claims to be the widow of a Duke of Portland, and who has made great efforts to get the grave of her husband opened, she to get the grave of her husband opened, she alleging that no one was builed there, but that her husband, whom she knew as Mr Druce, was in fact the Duke of Portland, who did many years later. The case led to an application to the Divisional Court to prohibit the Chancellor of the Diocese of London allowing. the grave to be opened, and it was held that the jurisdiction of the Ordinary over all bodies buried in consecrated ground is not affected by the section of the Burial Act, '57, which is quites the licence of a Secretary of State for the removal of any body from any place of burial unless it be removed from one consecrated place of burial to another by faculty granted by the Ordinary, and that the Ordinary may grant a faculty for the exhumation, for the purpose of identification, of a body which has been buried in consecrated ground, and the licence of the Secretary of State is not a condition precedent to the grant, although the faculty may be inoperative until the licence has been obtained (Reg. v. Dr. Tristram),—In Lee v. Hawtrey the Consistory Court of London held that an Order in Council purporting to be made under the 23rd sect of the Burials Act, which enables an order to be made on the churchwardens to do such acts as may be necessary to prevent places of burnal being injurious to health when directing the removal and reinterment elsewhere of human ichiains underneath the church, is either ultra vires or is to be construed as merely directing an application for a faculty to carry out its terms, and that, on the petition of the jector of the pairsh church and the churchwardens, a faculty may issue authorising for sanitary leasons the removal of the remains and their leinterment in consecrated ground

Education Acis.—The London School Board established and managed a superannuation fund for the payment of allowances to their officers and teachers upon their retirement. This fund was provided by annual deductions from the salaries of the officers and teachers.

made in pursuance of contracts between them and the Board, and the Court of Appeah held in two cases that the officers and teachers could not recover back the amount of the deductions from their salaries, for (r) even if it was ultra vires for the Board to pay the expenses of managing the fund out of the school rates, at was no part of the contract between the Board and the officers and teachers that this should be done, and the making of the contract was therefore not ultra vives, (2) assuming that the Board could not undertake the management of the fund, in the absence of power under the Elementary Education Acts to do so, the money having been applied to the purposes for which it was subscribers having had the right to participate in the benefits of the fund, there had been no failure of consideration (Phillips v London School Board). Provision is now made for superannuation Act, '98

Election Law — The joint occupation of a

dwelling-house is not a qualification for household franchise, but where the entry of qualifica-tion in division 1 of the occupiers' list of voters for a county was stated to be "dwelling-house and it appearing that the value was more than twice fro, it was held that it might be treated as a claim for occupation franchise (Bagloy v Butcher) During the I ondon County Council election one of the candidates for Holboan died, and it was held by the Divisional Court that where, at a contested election for a county council, a candidate dies between the nomination and the poil, it is the duty of the returning officer for the division in which he was a candidate to countermand notice of the poll (Reg v Stewart) A nomination paper of a candidate for election as a rural district connection is not invalid by reason of its having been signed by the proposer and seconder before the name of the candidate was filled in (Cox v Davies) - At the election for the London School Board in Chelsea there were eight candidates for five seats. The five highest on the poll, of whom the respondent was fifth, were declared by the returning officer to be clected. A petition was presented by the candidate who was sixth on the poll against the election of the respondent on the ground that certain votes given for the petitioner had been wrongly counted for the respondent or for some other candidate, and the petitioner claimed the seat. A recount having been had of the votes given for the respondent and the petitioner, it appeared that the petitioner had a majority over the respondent. The votes of the other candidates were not recounted, and it was held that the petitioner was entitled to the seat, for that it was enough for him to establish that he had more votes than to establish that he had more votes than the respondent, and that it was unnecessary to recount the votes given for the first four candidates (Lord Monkswell v Thompson).—A return of expenses must be made although none have been incurred, but in Ex-parte Pennington, when Mr Pennington had been cturned unopposed at a municipal election, and believing that, as he had incurred no expenses of any kind, no return and declaration was required, omitted to return his expenses as "nil" until after the statutory period for making such return and declaration had ex-pired, the Divisional Court held that there was sufficient evidence before the Court that

the omission had been under such circumstances as to amount to an authorised excuse under the Act, and Mr. Pennington was relieved from liability And in Mackinson v. Clarke it was decided that it is sufficient that the return should be posted within the prescribed number of days, and that a mistake in the return does not nullify the return so as to render a candidate liable for penalties who sits

and votes after making such a return.

Friendly Society.—In a case in the Queen's Bench of Smith v. Galloway the facts were as follows -A person became a member of a friendly society at a time when the rules of the society contained a general provision that the rules might be altered. After he had become entitled under the rules to a benefit from the funds of the society in the nature of a superannuation allowance, and whilst he was in actual receipt of it, the rules of the society were so altered as to have the effect of depriving him of that benefit in case of a breach by him of the altered rules. To such alteration of the rules he did not assent, except in so fai as the fact of joining the society which had a general power of alteration constituted an assent, and he was held bound by the alteration In a case of Bennett v Slater it was held that a nomination under sect. 15, subsect 2, of the Friendly Societies' Act, 75, intended to operate after death, and to dispose of the member's interest, could be revoked by a subsequent will of the

nominator.

Gaming, either in the form of betting or stockdealing, did not bulk so largely in the cases of the year as in the last two or three years The appeal to the House of Lords in the Kempton Park case is still undecided. The following are two or three cases of interest — In a case arising out of the death and bankruptcy of Oronmire (otherwise George Gregory) one customer who had dealt on the cover system having been successful in some of his dealings directed the debtor to use the profit for a bona fide purchase of certain stock, and the debtor thereupon sent a contract note to the respondent to the effect that he had sold the stock to him and debited him with the price of the stock, stamp, and fees The debtor died before the stamp, and fees stock was delivered, and the respondent claimed to prove against his estate for damages for the non-delivery of the stock, and it was held that the transaction was not equivalent to a payment by the debtor to the respondent of the pince of the stock, and that the respondent was precluded by the Gaming Act, 45, sect 18, from so proving (Oronmire, In re. Waud, ca parke).—In the same case it was held that a speculator who had deposited with the debtor money as cover to secure him against loss upon gaming transactions, the money having never been required or appropriated for that purpose, and the events in respect of which it was deposited having resulted in favour of the speculation, it was entitled to prove for it against the estate of the debtor. In another case it was held that a bill accepted for a gaming debt could not be sued on by the drawer; but where the drawer endorsed it to a bank and the bank sued the acceptor and recovered the money, it was held that the acceptor could not recover the money so paid by him from the drawer to whom he had given the bill for a gaming debt (Orawley v. White). Another of the gieat "place" cases was Reg. v. Humphrey. The prisoner was in the habit

thoroughfare leading from a public street into a yard containing dwelling-houses, stables, and workshops, for the purpose of betting with persons resorting to him there. This was held to be a "place" within the meaning of the Betting Act, '53, and the Court for Crown Cases Reserved held that the prisoner was rightly convicted under that Act.

Husband and Wife — There was no

divorce case exciting great popular interest, but several legal points were decided -In wynne v. Wynne the husband, a member of a firm of solicitors that was about to become bankiupt for £300,000, left England and could not be traced, in consequence of which a wariant was issued for his arrest. At a final wariant was issued for his arrest. At a final interview with his wife he had told her he was ruined, and could not bear the disgrace and scandal, and must go away for a few months till the matter had blown over, and thereafter never gave her any clue to his whereabouts, of which the time of the country of which she was entirely ignorant; and it was held that the husband's conduct amounted to descrition -In Townson v. Townson the Court held that the costs of a wife who is respondent will not be allowed as against the husband where facts have come to the knowledge of her solicitors of their London agent which ought to convince them of her guilt Such costs may, however, he ordered to be taxed against the co-respondent by the husband, and if I we open and to the wife's solicitors.—
I wo points on the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 95, were decided on appeal —Fresh evidence, will not, as a general rule, be received by a Divisional Court hearing appeals from the orders of justices made under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, '95 The note taken by the justices' clerk will be accepted as a prima-facine complete statement of what took place, if such note is incomplete it may be supplemented by an affidavit as to what took place in the Court below, but not as to other facts (Snape v Snape) -It is the duty of the clerk to the justices to make a note of the evidence and of the reasons of the decision, and to supply it in the event of an appeal to the Probate Division (Robinson

or an appear to the Probate Division (assumance). The allotting alimony after a divorce, the Court, where the income is large, does not follow the one-third rule, but considers what would have been an adequate jointure for the wife, and where a wife obtained division from her humand on the ground of a divorce from her husband on the ground of a divorce from her husband on the ground of his adultery and cruelty, and it appeared that the income of the husband had been £19,000 a year, and the wife, who had herself brought nothing into settlement, had £1400a year under her mairriage settlement, the Court, on the petition of the wife for permanent maintenance, considering that £3000 a year would have been an adequate jointure for the widow of a men in the husband's position granted. of a man in the husband's position, granted her £1600 a year in addition to her income under the mai riage settlement, the additional £1600 a year to be payable dum sola et casta vizerit (Kettlewell v. Kettlewell).—The domicile as affecting property rights was the question for decision in *In re* De Nichols. A Frenchman and Frenchwoman married in France without any express marriage contract, so that according to French law their rights inter se as to property would be governed by the rule of communate de biens. They came to England with a small amount of money, and became permanently domiciled here. The husband amassed a large of going to an archway which was a private fortune, and died in England, leaving his wife

surviving, and having made an English will by which he disposed of all his property; and on which he disposed of all his property; and on these facts the Court of Appeal held, reversing Mr. Justice Kekewich, that the change of domicile altered the rights of the husband and wife as to unsettled movable property, and that as at the time of the husband's death the parties were domiciled in England, their rights were governed by English and not by French law, so that the whole of the husband's personal estate was effectually disposed of by his will—The following two cases also involved the rights of following two cases also involved the rights of property of the husband and wife —By sect 3 of the Married Women's Property Act, '82, "Any money or other estate of the wife lent or entrusted by her to her husband for the purpose of any trade or business carried on by him, or otherwise, shall be treated as assets of her husband's estate in case of his banki uptcy, subject to reservation of the wife's claim to dividend as a creditor for the amount or value of such money of other estate after, but not before, all claims of the other creditors of the husband for valuable consideration in money or money's worth have been satisfied." In a case in the Court of Appeal of *In re Clarke* it was held that the section does not apply to a loan by a wife to her husband for purposes unconnected with his trade or business—In a case of In re Haden it appeared that the marriage settlement contained a covenant by the husband alone that all the real and personal estate above a certain value which should at any time during the coverture by any means be acquired by the wife or the husband in her right should forthwith be settled upon the trusts of the settlement. The wife was a party to and executed the deed During the coverture she became entitled under the will of her father to certain ical estate, and it was held in the Chancery Division that the property in question was bound by the covenant

Insurance.-In a case in which the policy covered theft by burglary or housebreaking only, jewellery was stolen which was in a shop, the front door of which was shut but not locked or bolted, and access could be gained by turning the handle of the door It appeared that in the absence of the porter, before the shop was opened for business in the morning, somebody opened the front door, entered the shop, and stole the jewellery, and this was held to be an actual forcible and violent entry, within the meaning of the policy, and the assured was entitled to recover (In re George and Goldsmiths and General Burglary Insurance Association—"Collision" in a policy of marine insurance means collision between two navigable things, and a half-submerged barge which had just previously been run down by another vessel, and which was very slightly damaged, and was raised shortly afterwards and proceeded in safety to her home port, was held a navigable thing (Chandler v. Blogg)—The abandonment, as a total loss, of a ship insumed against war risks, which has been captured, is not defeated by the restoration of the ship at a date subsequent to the commencement of an action for total loss on the policy by the shipowners against the underwriters (Rays v Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation).—In Home Marine Insurance Co. v. Smith, a case that will alter the practice at Lloyd's, it was held the document, variously called a slip, covering note, or open-cover slip, issued at Lloyd's for the re-insurance of excess of insurance on goods over certain

amounts by different lines of steamships, cannot be stamped or sued upon as a policy of insurance. Such a document is not a policy of sea insurance within sect 93, subsect. 3, of the Stamp Act, '01, or within the earlier statutes relating to sea insurance; nor is it a contract to issue a

policy. Justices' Law.—Where a person before a court of summary jurisdiction is charged with an offence in respect of which he is entitled to elect to go for trial, the Court ought to inform him of his right to be tried by a jury before he pleads to the charge If he be not informed of that right and, after the charge has been gone into, pleads guilty, the conviction is bad; and it is immaterial whether or not he knew of his right to be tried by a jury, and immaterial whether or not the Court knew, before the proceedings commenced, that he meant to plead guilty in the course of the case (Reg. v. Cockshott) —To obtain an order against a putative father the mother of an illegitimate child must proceed on an application for a summons made within twelve months of the birth, and a hearing upon which no order is made, upon the ground that the evidence adduced by the complainant is insufficient, is a hearing and determination of statement by the magistrates that they do not dismiss the summons upon the merits, and that the complainant may apply again if she can bring further evidence in support of her can bring luttlet evidence in support of ner claim, and three applications against the same man on the same day to three different magistrates, no summons being issued upon any one of them at the time owing to the impossibility for the time being of effecting service, must be deemed to be one application, except for the single purpose of ensuring the issue of a summons as soon as an opportunity for effecting service occurs, and where a summons is issued upon one of such applicasummons it such summons is heard no further summons can be issued on the other two applications (Reg v Robinson).—In a case known as Reg. v. Douglas, where a person appealed from a conviction because the clerk to the justices was as mayor of a town in the county sitting as a justice, it was held that the position of clerk to justices is incompatible with that of justice of the peace, and therefore where a person who held the office of clerk to justices is elected to a mayoralty which under the Parish Councils Act carries with it the position of justice of the peace, his acceptance of the mayoralty vacates his office as clerk to the justices.
Where justices are equally divided upon the hearing of an information the proper course for the justices to take is to adjourn the case in order that a re-hearing may be had before a reconstituted bench If, however, the justices dismiss the information, a subsequent informa-tion for continuing the offence in the case of a continuous offence will not be against the same party if the circumstances remain the same. As long as the dismissal of the first information stands, it exists as a decision between the same parties upon the same subject-matter given by a competent tribunal, and the second bench of justices has no power to reopen the hearing (Kinnis v. Graves).

Land Transfer.—The law of the transfer of land, or, in legal phrase, conveyancing, was threatened with revision amounting to revolu

tion by the Land Transfer Act, '97. The coming into force of the most far-reaching portion of this Act is still postponed, and the only portion that has yet come into force is Part I., which establishes a real i epresentative, and empowers the Probate Division to grant letters of administration to the heir-at-law instead of the next of-Justice Gorell Barnes held in one case arising under this provision of the Act that where the title of the person applying for administration as heir-at-law is clear, and there is no personality, a grant may be made to the applicant without notice to the next-of-kin; but where the title of the applicant is doubtful, or the amount of the personality large as compared with the reality, notice should be given to the next-of-kin (In the Goods of Barnett) — And in another case where a wife died intestate and her husband survived her, and she left a son by a former marriage, a minor, who was her her at-law, on t appearing that the husband was a dissipated man, who was mismanaging a public-house which was part of the estate, and of which he is fused to give up possession, the Court granted administration of the estate to the guardian ad litem of the infant hen-atlaw (In the Goods of Ardern) -The following are aw (19 the cooks of actorn)—The blooking are a few cases of interest, arising out of sales of land, deciding points of common practice not affected by the Act—The words, "subject to a contract to be approved by my solicitor," do not make a contract by letter less binding if all the terms are agreed, and where it appeared that by "heads of agreement" between a vendor and purchase it was agreed that the purchase should purchase "30 acres of land," the bound aries of which were thereby accurately defined aries of which were thereby accurately defined on three sides but not on the fourth, for $2,6\infty$, "subject to approval of conditions and form of agreement by purchaser's solution," and the vendor afterwards discovered that the land which he supposed formed the subject-matter of the contract measured out at 42 acres, and acres at L420 being L100 per acre, while the purchaser insisted that the contract should stand for the sale of 36 acres only, and brought an action for specific performance on that foot-ing, it was held that the purchaser was entitled to specific performance, for the fourth boundary could be it adily fixed so as to include 36 acres, and "subject to approval, etc." not make the heads of agreement any the less a binding contract (North v Percival) It was also held in this case that the repudiation by the vendor of the contract was not such a default as would disentitle the vendor to interest for the delay in completion, under the ordinary condition of sale empowering the vendor by notice to rescind the sale if any objection should be insisted on which the vendor should be unable negotiation," and that on rescission the purchaser should be entitled to receive back his deposit without interest or costs, the condition being silent as to intermediate hitigation. In Issaes v Towell the purchaser insisted on an objection that the particulars misiepresented that the property was freehold, and that the title shown was only to a term under an underlease; and on this ground he commenced an action on Nov. 30th, for rescission of the con-tract, return of his deposit, and payment of the expenses of investigating the title Before further proceedings were taken, the vendor,

on Dec. 4th, gave the purchaser notice of the rescission of the contract, and offered to repay the deposit. On the evidence it was held that the misrepresentation was not made out, and it was further held that the notice was in time, and that the purchaser was only entitled to a return of his deposit without interest, and to the costs of the action up to the time of the receipt of the notice to rescind, and that he must pay the defendant's costs as from that date -The presumption that half the soil of the road is intended to pass to a purchaser under a conveyance of land described as bounded by a public thoroughfare is equally applicable to streets in a town as to highways in the country; and this presumption is not rebutted by the fact that the vendor is owner of the soil beyond the medium filum vice, in such a case the presumption is that the conveyance passes the soil of the highway so far as it is vested in the

vendor (In 16 White's Charities)

Landlord and Tenant -An agreement to let premises for a term of three years commencing from a certain date, at a clear yearly mencing from a certain date, at a citim rental of £80 and £8 yearly for the use of water, with payable on the usual quarter days, "with the option of renewal," was construed by the Court to entitle the tenant to a second agreement on the expuation of the first ion the same period, on the same terms, except as to renewal, as those contained in the original agreement (Lewis v. Stephenson) — Premises were let, under a written agreement, "for the term of one year certain from the date thei eof and so on from year to year, unless or until the tenancy thereby created should be determined by either party giving to the other twenty-eight day, notice in writing, such notice to expire at any period of the year without any inference to the time of entry, the date of the agreement, or the commencement of the tenancy", and it was held by the Court of Appeal that the tenancy could not be determined by notice during the first year (Cannon Brewery (Nash) - In a lease a lessee's covenant should extend to the acts not only of his assigns, but of his or their sub-tenants who are not assigns. By the lease of a public-house the lessee covenanted for himself and assigns not to wilfully do or suffer any act or thing which might be a breach of the rules and regulations established by law for the conducting of licensed public-houses, or be a reasonable ground for withdrawing or withholding the licence thereof The lessee assigned the lease to the defendant, who sublet the premises to a tenant, who became the holder of the licence, for a term expiring before the original lease. The sub-tenant while in possession was con-victed of permitting drunkenness on the pre-Auses, and at the general annual licensing meeting the renewal of the licence was refused The Court of Appeal held that the sub-tenant who had committed the offence was not an assign, and the lessor was not entitled to damages for the loss of his licence (Bryant v. Hanook). To receive as lodgers the gover-nesses and pupils of a neighbouring school is a breach of a covenant to use a house for no other purpose than a "private residence" (Hobson v. Tulloch)—The reasonable and careful exercise of their statutory powers by a railway company which injures the lessee of property of which the railway company has acquired the freehold is not a breach of the covenant for quiet enjoyment, the only remedy

of the tenant for such breaches being under the compensation clauses of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, '45, and the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, '45. Structural injury to a house by the lessor is a breach of the covenant for quiet enjoyment, but no temporary inconvenience caused by the lessor, but not affecting the title or possession of the tenant, is a breach of the covenant (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company v Anderson) — Points of importance to dwellers in flats and occupiers of lock-up shops were decided in the following cases —In Blake v. Woolf the defendant was the owner of premises to which water was laid on, and he had a cistern on the fourth floor. The plaintiff became tenant of the ground floor, and took his supply of water from the defendant. A leakage from the cistern having been noticed by the plaintiff, he informed the defendant, who instructed a competent plumber to remedy it Inconsequence of the negligence to remedy it Inconsequence of the negligence of the plumber an overflow occurred, which damaged the plaintiff's goods, but the defendant was held not hable, since the plaintiff had assented to the water being on the premises, and therefore the defendant, by the leakage, had discharged his duty to the plaintiff.—While in Carlaile Café Co v Muse it was held that a lease of the rooms on a floor it was neid that a lease of the rooms on a floor is a lease of a separate dwelling, and includes the outer wall so far as it is solely appropriate to the rooms let—In Cowen v Truefit rooms on the second floor of Nos 13 and 14, Old Bond Street, were demised "together with fice ingress and egress for the lessee through the staircase and passages of No 13" to and from the demised premises. There was no staircase in No 13, but there was a staircase in No 14. in No 13, but there was a staircase in No 14, and it was held, on the construction of the lease, that a right of access over the stancase in No. 14 must be held to have passed to the lessee, and that the words "No 13" must be

Lettern.—At the end of '97 the case of Labouchere' Reas created much excitement and interest. Mr. Hess, the proprietor of the Critic, published on Oct. and, '97, a violent attack upon Mr. Labouchere's conduct in certain Stock Exchange transactions some years ago, founded upon letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a third party. The same supplement contained a threat to publish on Jan 1st, '98, proofs which the defendant had in his possession that the planniff had carried on similar transactions in later years. Mr. Labouchere, on Oct. 7th, '97, published in Truth an article dealing with and denying the defendant had in his possession while the writer, 'you may publish and republish invietters as often as you pease,' adding that he could restrain their publication by injunction if he chose, but that he had in intention of doing so. Mr. Labouchere to a third person, as proof that Mr. Labouchere to a third person, as proof that Mr. Labouchere to a third person, as proof that Mr. Labouchere to a third person, as proof that Mr. Labouchere to a third person, as proof that Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a third person, as proof that Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters written by Mr. Labouchere to a first publication was threatened were letters writ

necessary for the purpose of clearing the defendant's character; that there was nothing in the plaintiff's conduct to disentitle him to this relief, and the defendant had not shown that his purpose in publishing the letters was to clear his own character. The injunction was granted against publication of the letters from Mr Labouchere to Mr Sala, but not against informing any one of the contents thereof. nnorming any one of the contents thereof.

Mis Sala was not proved to have given the letters to Mr Hess for the purpose of publication, or to have colluded with him, and the action was dismissed against her with costs.

Liverising.—In a case from the South London Licensing Justices, it appeared that the cost of the c the justices wishing to help a free tenant whose house had been bought over his head by a firm of brewers, granted a licence for an adjoining house on the terms of the tenant outendering the existing licence, and the Ouen's Bench held that the provisions of sect so of the Licensing Act, '72, with regard to the notice to be given to the owner of licensed premises apply to any order of justices which in effect, even though not in form, is a removal order, and the justices had no jurisdiction to make any order which had the effect of a removal order unless such notice has been given and the consent of the owner obtained (Reg v. Thornton).—In Reg v. Bowman the licensing magistrates tried to make a law for themselves, and granted a heence upon the applicant paying to them a sum of money, which money they intended to apply in ie which money they michaed to apply in teduction of the rates of the borough, or for some other similar public purpose. This was held to be illegal. A notice of application for a wine hierarc given by the secretary of a limited company to the reserved by the secretary of a limited. company is not necessarily bad, because in the company is not incessarily bad, because in the notice it is not expressly stated that such secretary is giving the notice on behalf of the company (Rog v. Lyon)—For the purposes of "closing time." a theatie is within the Licensing Act, '74, and a theatic must close when the public-houses have to close (Gallagher v. Rudd)—The bot ough fund of a municipal corporation cannot lawfully be applied with under the processing of the Munimunicipal corporation cannot favourly be applied, either under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 82, or of the Borough Funds Act, 72, to indemnifying the chief constable of the borough against costs incurred by him in appearing by counsel as a litigant party upon an appeal to quarter sessions by the holder opon an appear to quarter sessions by the modern of a licence for the sale of introvicating liquors from the refusal of heen sing lustices to grant a renewal of the heen. (Attorney-General v Tynemouth Corporation).—Quarter sessions have no power to order the licensing justices to pay no power to order the heerising justices to pay costs to the appellant in the event of an appeal against a refusal to renew a he nee being allowed although the Justices appeared (Reg v. Staffordshire Justices)—In Reg v Bird it was held that a rule of Quarter Sessons requiring an objector to give notice to the applicant of confirmation of a new heence, and to the e'erk of the peace of his intention to object within seven days after the provisional grant, was invalid. A mortgage of an hotel to a brewer contained a covenant by the mortgagors that during the continuance of the security they

for an injunction to restrain the breach of this covenant; the mortgagors also claimed to be entitled to redeem before the expiration of the five years; it was held that the provisces for the continuance of the loan were valid, and that the mortgagors were not entitled at present to redeem, that the covenant for the purchase and supply of beer during the continuance of the security was a reasonable covenant, which did not in any way clog the redemption of give the mortgagee any undue advantage, and that it ought to be enforced by injunction (Biggs v Hoddinott)—A case involving the old law of innkerpers when innkeepers kept houses for public entertainment and refreshment was Orchard v Bush & Co Mr Orchard, being on his way from his place of business in Liverpool to his home outside the town, went into the dining-room of an hotel in Liverpool, kept by the defendants, to get a meal, and put his overcoat in a place where coats were ordinarily kept in that room The coat was missing when he had finished his meal. Sleeping accommodation for gnests at the hotel was provided if required, but a great number of people used it every day for the purpose of during there only, the Queen's Bench held that there was sufficient evidence to establish the relation of innkeeper and guest between the defendants and the plaintiff so as to make them hable for the loss of the coat without proof of negligence on their part

Local Government - The Kent County

Council, under the Local Government Act '88, sect 16, made a bye-law as follows - "No person shall sound or play upon any mustcal or noisy instrument, or sing in any public place or highway, within fifty yards of any dwellinghouse, after being required by any constable or by an inmate of such house personally of by his or her servant to desist", and the Queen's Bench Div held that the bye-law was not invalid point on "betterment" was deeded in a cust in which the London County Council was conof a "tied" public-house for betterment assessment, in valuing the land apart from the buildings thereon, the valuer may not take into consideration either the takings and payments of the public-house, or the fact that it was "tied". In valuing the land and buildings as a whole, evidence of the takings and payments should not be admitted even for the purpose of testing the evidence of witnesses, and on this head the fact that the house was "tied" was immaterial, but in valuing the interests of the owner and lessees, the "tving" covenant must be taken into consideration (London County Council v. City of London Brewery Co) -- A question that has long been in doubt with regard to the effect of the vesting of streets in public authorities in England arose in a case from Sydney in the Pilvy Council, and it was held that the vesting of a street in a municipal authority vests no property in such authority beyond the surface of the street and such poition as may be absolutely necessary to its repairs and management, but does not vest the soil or land in them as owners Where, theresoil or land in them as owners Where, there-fore, part of a street is converted into a tramway there is no taking of property, and no com-pensation is payable to the municipal authority. (Sydney Eunioipal Council v Young).—Notice to the owner of a house with defective sanitary

a particular kind of closet, is not within sect, 36 of the Public Health Act, 75, and is therefore bad (Wood v. Widnes Corporation.—And this whether made in pursuance of a general resolution or not (Robinson v. Sunderland Corporation.—One curious effect of the Parish Councils Act was shown in a case in the Court of Appeal where, relying on Reg. v. Inhabitants of Tipton, an old decision of the Queen's Bench, 42, which established the rule that the settlement in a parish gained by birth therein is a settlement in the parish as an entity, and not in any particular township of it, and if after a birth settlement has been gained in it the parish is divided by Act of Parliament into two or more separate parishes, so that it ceases to exist as one entire parish, the birth settlement gained in the old parish ceases to exist also, it was held that wherever, as in very many cases, by virtue of this Act an old civil parish had been made two distinct parishes all the birth settlements in that parish were destroyed, and paupers having only a birth settlement in such a parish must be supported by the Union which they become changeable (St. Saviour's Union v. Dorking Union)

committee of the estate of a lunatic was authorised in the common form to pay to the committee of the person £2500 per annum for the lunatic's maintenance, the order provided for the keeping up of a considerable establishment, and that the committee of the person should be at liberty to reside in the lunatic's own house and have the use of the horses, carriages, and other effects of the lunatic As a matter of convenience to the committee of the person, the allowance was paid quarterly in advance. A quarterly payment of £625 was made on Oct. 29th, '96, and thirteen days of trwards the lunatic died. The executors of the lunatic damed to be repaid a proportion of the quarter's allowance for the person details was held they were entitled to receive back such proportion as had not been properly

expended.

Musier and Serrant.—It is not a custom known to the law, though relied on by most people, that in the absence of special contract, there is a right on the part of either the master or the servant, in the case of domestic service, to determine the service, at the end of the first calendar month, by notice given at or before the expiration of the first fortinght, but if such a custom is relied on, and its existence proved by evidence in any particular case, it would not be held unressionable, and the Court would give effect to it (Moult v. Hallday) And see Workmen's Compensation.

Morfgage—In Leeds and Hanley Theatre of Varieties v. Broadbent a mortgage deed contained an agreement that the payment of the principal money thereby secured should not be required by the mortgagees until the expiration of time exers from the date of the deed "if in the meantime every half-yearly payment of interest shall be punctually paid", and the Court of Appeal said that payment "punctually" meant "payment on the day fixed for payment," and that payment nine days after such fixed day was not good payment.

pensation is payable to the municipal authority.

(Bydney Municipal Council v Young).—Notice to the owner of a house with defective saintary accommodation, calling upon him to provide owner's liability as follows:—When a person

employs a contractor to do work in a place where the public are in the habit of passing, which work will, unless precautions are taken, cause danger to the public, an obligation is thrown upon the person who orders the work to be done to see that the necessary precautions are taken, and if the necessary precautions are not taken he cannot escape hability by seeking to throw the blame on the contractor; and no sound distugction in this respect can be drawn between the case of a public highway and road which may be, and to the knowledge of the wrongdoer probably will in fact be, used by persons lawfully entitled so to do.

Trade Cases -One man must not adopt another's name in order to secure his trade, and where a person had taken a name as his own name for the purpose of using the name in trade to pass off his boots and shoes as the manufacture of another whose real name it was, he was restrained absolutely from using the name in connection with the sale or manufacture of boots or shoes (F. Pinet & Cie v. Maison Louis Pinet, Ltd) .- And although he may have formeily used the name, if he has dropped it so long that the name has become associated with the other person (Daniel & Arter v. Whitehouse)—Goodwill is an "asset" of a partnership business, and a sale of goodwill not suppor ed by covenants gives the purchaser the right to restrain the vendor by injunction from canvassing the customers of the old business, Jennings v Jennings was a case where one partner had brought an action for rescission of the partnership on the ground rescission of the partnership on the ground of missepresentation, and the action was compromised on the terms that judgment should be entered for the plaintiff for £1200, the partner ship to be dissolved, the other partner retaining the "assets". The goodwill be the terms of was not specifically mentioned in the terms of the compromise, and in a subsequent action it was held that the relationship of vendor and purchaser existed between the parties, that the outgoing partner was subject to the ordinary obligations of a vendor, and consequently an injunction was granted restraining him from canvassing the customers of the old firm—In a case before the House of Lords it was held that a foreign manufacturer, who manufactures abroad, and sends by post at their request to a firm in England articles which infringe an English patent, does not himself infringe the patent, and is not hable to an injunction restraining infingement in an action by the owner of the English patent, for the Court has no jurisdiction to restrain a foreigner abload as legards transactions carried on by him in his own country—In a case in the commercial list goods were sold case in the commercial list goods were sold and shipped to the buyer, to whom the seller forwarded the bill of lading, togethen with a bill of exchange for acceptance. The buyer did not accept the bill of exchange, but sold the goods, and indorsed the bill of lading, to the plaintiff. The seller stopped the goods, and it was held that, as by the Sale of Goods Act, '93, sect. 19, subsect 3, the buyer, not having accepted the bill of exchange, was bound to return the bill of lading the property in the goods did the bill of lading, the property in the goods did not pass to him, and he could transfer to title to the plaintif (Gahn & Mayer v. Pooketts Bristol Channel Steam Psoket Co.)—In a case known as In re South Heton Coal Co. v Haswell Shotton and Easington Coal and Coke Co.

some coal mine-owners offered to receive from two parties seeled tenders for the purchase of the mine, and undertook to accept the highest. One party offered such a sum as should be 200 more than the sum offered by the other. This was held not to be a good tender, and the owner was not compelled to sell.

was held not to be a good tender, and the owner was not compelled to sell.

Trustees and Excentrors — Trustees must not use their powers for their own benefit. This is illustrated by Molyneux v. Fletcher, where a testator bequeathed his estate to trustees on trust to pay the income to his children in equal shares, and gave power to his children in equal shares, and gave power to the trustees at their discretion to apply "in or towards the advancement in life of each child a sum not exceeding £500 of his or her presumptive share." After the share of a presumptive share After the share of married daughter had become vested, the trustees at her request advanced Lego to her under this power, with knowledge that the sum so advanced would be used to pay a debt due from her husband to one of the trustees; and it was held that this was not a bonn fide exercise of the power, and was therefore a breach of trust —Executors of trustes have power to appropriate specific assets to answer settled shares of residue, though the interests of infants are concerned (In 10 Nickels-Nickels v. Nickels) .- In In 11 Stevens, part of the testator's estate consisted of moneys payable under a policy of insurance on the life of the testator, which he had equitably mortgaged to his bankers as security for a larger amount. The insurance society would not pay over the moneys without production of the probate, and for nearly seven years the execu ors delayed taking out probate, paid the bankers or their transferee out of the estate interest at 5 per cent on their debt, and after production of the probate the insurance company paid over the policy moneys to the bankers' transferee, together with interest at 1 per cent per annum from the time when such moneys became payable, and the difference between the interest thus received and paid was £157 148 8d. The executors never had sufficient assets in their hands to pay all the testator's debts; and it was held that the executor could not be or dered to account on the footing of wilful default of breach of duty by reason of this loss of interest to the estate, for no action would be for neglect to take out probate, and the beneficiary's negree to take out product, and the beneficiarys only remedy would be by citing the executor in the Probate Division – The in at three cases affect solicitor trustees. It was held in In re White Rennell v Franklin, by Mr Justice Kekewich, that where a solicitor is appointed executor and trustee of a will, and is empowered by his testator to make professional charges as solicitor to the estate, the right to charge profit-costs is a legacy, and is liable to legacy duty, but it has never been the custom in the legacy duty department to ask for legacy duty on such costs — In another case, in which the question of a solicitor trustee's costs came before the Court of Appeal, it was held that the solicitor trustee could not take his costs of administration in priority to the creditors of the estate. -To make a retning trustee hable for a breach of trust committed by his successor, of trust which was in fact committed was not merely the outcome of or rendered easy by the retirement and new appointment, but was contemplated by the former trustee when the retirement and appointment took place;

and where one of two trustees by whom a breach of trust is committed is a solicitor, he cannot, merely because he is a solicitor, be required to indemnify his co-trustee where that co trustee had himself been an active participator in the breach of trust, and has not participated in it merely in consequence of the divice and control of the solicitor (Real v. Gould)—The law of judicial trustees is being slowly developed—It was held in In re Ratoliff that the law being that the appointment of a judicial trustee under the Judicial Trustees Act, '06, 15 a matter entirely within the discretion of the Court, and a beneficiary is not entitled as of right to have one appointed, the reversioner under a will where the testator's widow was sole executive and also tenant for life (there being no trustee appointed by the will) was not entitled against the widow executrix's wish and the testator's manifest intention, which was that she should have the sole control of his estate, and there being no ground of complaint against her, to have a judicial trustee let was further held that the Court can, in a proper case, remove the executor and appoint a judicial trustee in his place—It was held in a Scotch case in the House of Lords (Hutton v Annan) that the accountant of court, Scotland, annual that the accountant of coint, Scotland, who, as to this matter, fills a similar position to that of a Mas et in Chancery under the Judicial Trustee Rules, '97, has no power to approve of an improper investment, and that an investment of trust money on a bond of the Greenock Harbour Trustees, a corporation consisting of the magistrates, the council, and elected trustees, secured on the rates and duties and other revenues of the harboni, with no right of obtaining possession of the works in default of payment, was not a real of heritable security, (2) that it was not a debenture created by a municipal corporation, (3) that, looking to the previous statement of accounts of the harbour trust, it was not a security a prudent trustee ought to have invested his ward's money in, (4) that the annual audit of the accountant of court did not exonerate the curator bonis from liability.

Volunteers. - In a case in the Court of Appeal the plaintiff, who was a member of a volunteer corps, which was trained and exercised with a portion of the regular forces at Shorncliffe Camp under an order of the War Office, forming a volunteer brigade for the purpose of such training and exercise during the period Aug. 1st to 8th, had on Aug. 8th, while preparations were going on for the departure of the volunteers from the camp, been charged with larceny from a comrade. The adjutant of the corps gave orders that he should be taken under arrest with the baggage guard to Shorncliffe station, and thence to Boxmoor station in the special military train which was on that day to convey the corps home, and that on arrival at the latter station he should be taken to Hemel Hempstead, where he lived, and handed over to the police authority there The plaintiff was accordingly taken under arrest to Shoincliffe station, and three of his comiades were there told off to form his escort in the train and to take him from Boxmoor station to Hemel Hempstead and there hand him over to the police, which they did. The volunteer was acquitted and brought action against them for assault and false imprisonment; and it was held that the members of the corps were subject to military law from the time when they fell in on apportionment (In re Lyeaght) - In ic Averill

Aug. 1st for the purpose of proceeding to the camp to be trained and exercised with the regulars until on their return home on Aug. 8th they were dismissed; and that the plaintiff and defendants were therefore subject to military law at the time when the defendants did the acts complained of, and the plaintiff therefore had no light of action.

Wills - Under Lord Kingsdown's Act a will made abroad which is a valid will in the country in which it is made is a valid will in England. The Wills Act makes a will in England executed in English form with two witnesses a valid execution of a power to appoint by will, whatever the requirements of the power may have been, but in Hummel v. Hummel Mr Justice Kekewich held that a foreign executed will was not a valid exercise of a power of appointment if it did not comply with the English form -A testator cannot make a will for his widow, and if he intends her to do what she will with his property during her life she can deal with it by her will. In In ic Jones Mi Jones gave all his property, subject to payment of his debts and juneral and testamentary expenses, to his wife in these words "for her absolute use and benefit, so that during her lifetime for the purpose of her maintenance and support she shall have the fullest power to sell and dispose of my said estate absolutely. After her death, as to such parts of my ... estate as she shall not have sold or disposed of as aforesaid, subject to payment of my wife's funeral expenses, I give the same" in trust for sale for the benefit of other The wife was also appointed sole
It was held that the widow took an persons executiix absolute interest, and that the part undisposed of passed by her will -In 11 Jones (Richards v. Jones) the intention of a Hotchpot clause is to equalise benefits, and where a father having one son and one daughter covenanted with the trustees of his son's marriage settlement that his executors would pay them £10,000 to be held on trust for the son for life, with remainder for son's wife for life, with remainder as to the capital for the issue of the marriage as to the capital for the issue of their abridge in the event (which happened) of there being no child the capital to be held in trust for the lather absolutely, and by his will gave the residue of his estate in trust for his son and daughter in equal shares, with a proviso that all sums which the testator had covenanted to give to or with any child on his or her mai riage should, in default of any directions to the contiary, be brought into hotchpot. On the death of the testator his executors paid £10,000 to the trustees of the marriage settlement and paid the son half the estate less £10,000, the son died leaving a widow and no children, and it was held the son's executors were entitled to the whole sum of Lincon subject to the wife's interest, and the daughter's claim to half as part of the residuary estate was rejected (Wheeler v. Humphreys) -A bequest of shares in a limited company, coupled with a declaration that the shares so bequeathed shall carry the dividend accruing thereon at the testator's death, operates as an exclusion of the Apportionment Act, and where a testator bequeathed certain shares in a company, and declared that every share be-queathed by his will should carry the dividend accruing thereon at his death it was held that the beneficiary took the whole of the dividend for the year in which the testator died without

a testator by his will devised certain real property to the use of trustees in fee simple upon trust for one, for life, and after her death, for her children who being sons should attain twenty-one, or being daughters should attain that age or marry, as tenants in common. On the death of the tenant for life, there were six children, all infants and unmarried The eldest child attained twenty-one in March '97, and it was held in Chancery that the eldest child was entitled on attaining twenty-one to the entirety of the rents until the next child attained a vested interest, and so on. In a case in which a testator who died possessed of a leasehold house held by him on a repairing lease bequeathed it directly (without the intervention of trustees) to his niece for life and after her death to other persons absolutely, and appointed executors, it was held that the niece, the tenant for life, was not bound to perform any of the covenants in the lease (In re Tomlinson).

Workmen's Compensation.—In a case where Stephenson, Clarke, & Co, the coal contractors, were the defendants, and had contracted to supply coal to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, it appeared that the defendants had to unload the coal, and engaged agents to employ a gang to carry out the work One of their agents, Weeks, had a gang un loading the Bluebell, amongst whom was (arter, the plaintiff. Owing to the hold of the Bluebell not being properly ventilated there was an accumulation of gas, and when the hatch was removed a violent explosion took place, and the plaintiff was injuied, and it was held that the injury was caused by the defective "plant" of the defendants Stephenson, Clarke, & (Oarter v Clarke)—The catelessness and wilful disobedience to the foreman's orders of a factory hand, who has been maned by an unioneed machine, afford no answer to summary proworkshop Act, 78, against the occupier of the factory for having neglected to fence the machine (Blenkinsopp v. Ogden).—A young person in the employment of the occupiers of a spinning mill was working and employed during prolinhted hours, when, during the time allowed for a meal, he oiled part of the machinery of the mill contrary to orders and for his own amusement, and under the Factory and Workshop Act, '78, the occupiers of the mill were hable to a fine (Prior v. Slaithwaite Spinning Co.) —An action will lie in respect of personal injury occasioned to a workman employed in a factory through a breach by his employer, the occupier of the factory, of the duty to maintain fencing for dangerous machinery imposed upon him by the Factor y and Workshop Act, '78, and the defence of common employment is not applicable in a case where injury has been caused to a servant by the breach of an absolute duty imposed by statute upon his master for his protection (Groves v Lord Wimborne) —In a Scotch case in the House of Lords the facts were as follows -Waggons belonging to the Caledonian Railway Co. were filled with coal from pits on that railway company's system, and delivered to the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co at Dumfries Station, who had an agreement with the Gas Commissioners of Dumfiles to haul the coal from the station to the gasworks.

Western supplied the men and horses to haul the waggons, and once the waggons left the Caledonian Co's system they were not under their control. In conducting the waggons into the gaswoiks, two waggons at a time were taken along the tramway, but owing to a descent and ascent, one of the waggons was as usual un-coupled at the top of the descent, and the other taken on at a sharp trot to rush the ascent. While this was being done an obstruction got in the way, and the first waggon had to be pulled up, but the brake of the second waggon refused to act, and the husband of the respondent, who was in the employ of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co., was caught between the two waggons and killed The House of Lords held that the Caledonian Railway were not liable (Caledonian Railway Co. v. Mulholland). — The Factory and Workshop Act, '78, provides a special compensation for the family of a workman injured through neglect to fence machinery, and in Blenkinsop v Ogden it was held that where a person has been injured by the occupici's neglect to fence, the fact that the injury was proximately caused by such contributory negligence on the part of the injured person as would have debarred him from maintaining a civil action is no answer to a prosecution under the Act with the object of recovering the fine for the benefit of the injured man's family

LAWN TENNIS, '98.

It must be owned by the most ardent player that lawn tenns, as a popular game, has decidedly gone down in public favour, bicycling and golf, and to a mild extent croquet, liaving taken its place. The season opened in April with the Covered Courts Championships, when W. V. Faves for the second time won the Gentlemen's Singles, beating H. L. Dohetty. The Gentlemen's Doubles were won by R. F. aud H. L. Dohetty, who beat G. Greville and H. A. Nisbet, the holders. Miss Austen, by beating Miss Legh, is, again the champion for the Ladies' Singles. For the All-comers Singles Championship at Dublin A. S. Mahony beat W. V. Eaves, the holder, R. F. and H. L. Dohetty won the All-comers Doubles, Miss Cooper the Ladies' Championship, and Miss Martin and Miss Dyas the Ladies' Championship boubles. The Middlesex Singles Champion is H. S. Mahony; the Lady Champion of Middlesex is again Miss C. Cooper. The Kent All-comers Championship was won by W. V. Eaves, the holder, and the Ladies' All-comers. Championship was won by W. V. Eaves, the holder, and the Ladies' All-comers. It must be owned by the most ardent player Faves, the holder, and the Ladies' All-comers Championship by Miss C Cooper. The Northern Championship at Aighurth was won by H L. Doherty, who easily defeated the American champion, C. Hobart. Miss Martin 1s the Ladies' Northern Champion. The Doubles were won by R F and H. L. Doherty, and the Ladies' Doubles by Miss Cooper and Miss Dyas. The All-England Championship at Wimbledon was won by R. F. Doherty, the holder, who beat H L Doherty Ihe Ladies' Championship was won by Miss Cooper, who beat Miss Martin R. F. Doherty and H L. Doherty beat Nisbet and Hobart for the Doubles Championship, and the All-England Plate was won by G. W. Hillyard The Championship of North London was won by A. W. Gore, the Ladies by Miss Austen. Gloucester beat Middlesex the Gas Commissioners' tramway line running ship for the Lawn Tennis Association Cup, along a public street. The Glasgow and South-

won by Mrs. Kirby. In the Universities Matches the Singles were won by Cambridge by 5 games to Oxford's 4. The Doubles were also won by Cambridge by 5 to 4, almost entirely owing to H. I. Doherty's play. S. H. Smith, the holder, is again the Champion of Wales, Miss Parr is again the Champion of Wales, Miss Pario peating Miss Ridding, the holder, for the Ladies' Championship. The Championship of London was retained by H L. Doherty, the holder, Miss C. Cooper, the holder, being the Lady Champion The Warwickshire Champion by S. Goodman, the Lady Champion Miss Dyas, whilst the Warnickshire Challenge Cup was won by E. R. Allen The Midland Counties was won by E. R. Allen The Midland Counties Championship was won by S. H. Smith, the holder, the Ladies' Champion being Mrs. Hillward. H. Roper Barrett again won the Essex Championship, and Miss Tulloch the Ladies' For the Scottish Championship H. L. Dohert was the winner, and Mrs O'Neill is the Ladies' Champion of Scotland, in the Doubles the brothers Doherty won. At Buxton the All-England Ladies' Doubles Championship was England Ladies' Doubles Championship wat-played as usual, and resulted in a victory for Miss Stedman and Miss Dyas, who beat Mis Hillyard and Miss Pickering, the holders. S H. Stroud is the Champion of Derbyshire, and Miss Dyas the Lady Champion. The Eastern Countries Championship with the New York Counties Championship was won by "Algy Dear," the Ladies' by Miss E. L. Austin The Sussex Challenge Lup at Brighton was won by D. G. Chaytor, and Miss Austen was the Lady Champion. At Chichester Tournament D. G. Chaytor won the Final, and he also won at the Bournemouth Cournament He is also the Champion of Yorkshire, Miss K. M. Grey being the Lady Champion S. H. Smith won the South of England Champion-hip at East-bourne, H. S. Mahoney wonthe Welsh Covered Court Championship, and Miss Robb is the Lady Champion.

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, M.P. See under COMMONS.

Lawyers Deceased (Dec. 1st, '97-Nov. '98) See OBITUALY.

LAYMEN, HOUSES OF.

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886 It is composed of ten representatives from the diocesan conferences of London, SIX work the discessar conferences of Johnson, and the characteristics of the province. To the remaining discesses of the province. To the representative body so formed the Primate may add ten laymen by nomination. At the first sitting on Rab and the research were the proceeding were the state of proceeding were the state of the proceeding were the state of on Feb. 17th, '86, rules of procedure were adopted, the most important being that the procedure of the House of Commons should be as far as practicable followed. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

elected with every iresh Parliament.
In '92 the first House of Laymen for the
Province of York was elected It contained
to members, and held its first meeting on
April 20th, '92. The rules of procedure adopted
provided that the election of members should
be by the laymen of Diocesan Conferences, and the meetings should be held at York, at least once a year, at Eastertide, and as often at other times as should seem good to the Archbishop. -e CONVOCATION.

I. PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Chairman: Lord Ashcombe.
Vice-Chairman: G. A. Spottiswoode.
Secretary: Sydney W. Flamank, Church
House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.
Menbers. — Ganterbury — Earl Stanhope,
Lord Medway, Lord Teynham, A. S. G. Boscawen, M.P. London.—Sir Theodore Hope,
L. T. Dibdin, F. C. Hohday, Athelstan Riley,
P. V. Smith, L. D., G. A. Spottiswoode, J. A.
Shaw Stewart, Eugene Stock, J. G. Talbot,
M.P., W. D. Thurnam Windester — Lord
Ashcombe, Admiral Field, C.B., M.P., M. G.
Knight, Melville Portal, W. W. Portal, Lieut.
Col. Frank Willan. Bangor—Lord Penrhan,
Col the Hon W. E. Sackville-West, J. Lloyd
Griffith, T. Prichard Bath and Wells—Sir R.
H. Paget, Bart., John F. Fortescue Horner, Chairman: Lord Ashcombe. Col. Frank Willam. Bangor-Lord Penrham, Col the Hon W E Sackville-West, J. Lloyd Griffith, I Prichard Bath and Wells—Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., John F. Fortescue Horner, B. E Somers, A. J. Goodford. Ontohester—W H. Campion, G F. Chambeis, R. Ball Dodson, J. Heywood-Johnstone, M.P. Ely-Prof Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart, F. A. Blaydes, A M. Ellis, A. Sperling. Exeter—Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., M.P., A. H. A. Hamilton, Col. Sir R. T. White-Thomson, K. C. B., John Shelly, Gloucester—Sir John E. Dorington, Bart., M.P., B. St. John Ackers, John Harvey, G. E. Lloyd-Baker Hereford—Sir O. Wakeman, Bart, Sir J. R. Balley, Bart. R. Jasper More, M.P., T. M. Southwell. Lichfield—Earl of Harrowby, Charles Bill, M.P., C. J. Blagg, Lieut. col. Seton. Churchill, Stanley Leighton, M.P., Thomas Salt. Lincoln—Earl of Yarborough, A. S. Leslie Melville Llandam—Lord Llangattock, O. H. Jones, J. E. Ollivant, J. Watson Norweb.—R. T. Gurdon, S. Hoare, M.P., Capt E. G. Pretyman, M.P., Major C. L. A. Skinner. Oxford—Lord Addington, Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., M.P., W. G. Mount, M.P., H. C. Risley. Peterborough—Duke of Rulland, K.G., W. U. Heygate, E. P. Monckton M.P., S. G. Stopford Sackville Rochester—Viscount Cranborne, M.P., Derman Christopherson, Sydney Gedge, M.P., Henry Morris, E. H. Leycester Penrhyn, Morton W. Smith. St. Albans—Lord Addenham, David Howard, A. W. Ruggles-Brise, Hon C. H. Strutt, M.P. St. Assaph—Earl of Powis, J. Eldon Bankes, P. P. Pennant, R. W. Williams Wynn. St. Davids—Earl of Cawdor, Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Bart, M.P., Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bart, W. S. de Winton Salisbury—Earl Nelson, J. K. D. Wingfield Digby, M.P., W. H. Laverton, Colonel Williams, M.P. Bouthwell—Sir H. H. Bemrose, M.P., Sir A. P. Heywood, H. E. Thornton, F. Wright. Truro—Farl of Mount Edgeumbe, Edmund Carlyon, Major Ross, Michael Williams, M.P. H. W. Fairfax-Lucy, Col. Victor Milward, M.P., F. A. Newdigate, M.P., Albert Webb, Nominated members—Earl of Selborne, Earl of Cranbrook, Lord Stammore, Sir Richard Temple, Bart, A. F. Buxton

'II. PROVINCE OF YORK.

Chairman: Viscount Cross.

Vise-Chairman: Viscount Halifax.

Hon Secretary. J. W. Eastwood, M.D.,
Dinsdale Park, near Darlington

Hon. Treasurer: W. F. H. Thomson, York
and East Riding Bank, York.

Members.—York—Capt. G. R. Bethell,
R.N., Lord Deramore, *Arthur Duncombe,
*Earl of Feversham, Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam,
*Viscount Halifax, Hon. G. E. Lascelles, J. Chairman. Viscount Cross.

Grant Lawson, M.P., Lord Middleton, Sir F. G. Milner, Bart., M.P., W. H. St. Quintin, Earl of Scarbrough, *W.H. F. Thomson, Lord Wenlock, Right Hon. J. L. Wharton, M.P. Durham. **S. P. Austin, Lord Barnard, T. M. Barron, C. D. Hill Drury, M.D., *]. W. Eastwood, M.D., R. K. A. Ellis, *C. Hodgson Fowler, Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., G. B. Morgan, Sir Thomas Richardson, M.P., W. J. Watson, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bart. Garliale.—W. D. Crewdson, *James Cropper, *Viscount Cross, *Ghancellor Ferguson, J. E. Hasell, Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C. B., Miles Mac Innes, E. Wadham. Chester.—Bulkeley Allen, **Col. C. H. France-Hayhurst, **Duncan Graham, J. H. Grafton, T. C. Horsfall, R. H. Joynson, Christopher Kay, Wm Laird, Sir Horatio Lloyd, Arthur H. Sykes, Duke of Westminster, K.G., P. Egerton-Warburton Liverpool.—Lord Balcarres, M.P., J. C. Barrett, **E. W. Bird, John Brancker, Stewart H. Brown, **J. R. Buckton, J. J. Cockshott, J. W. Fair, Sir W. B. Forwood, W. Gamble, H. B. Gilmour, H. Douglas Horsfall, Sir Ihomas Hughes, Col Morrison, John W. Wakkins, M.D. Manchester.—Major Ballantine, Arthur Birley, G. W. W. Blathwayt, H. Hargreaves Bolton, G. W. W. Blathwayt, H. Hargreaves Bolton, G. W. H. Douglas Horsfall, Sir Íhomas Hughes, Col Morrison, John W Watkins, M D Manohester — Major Ballantine, Arthur Birley, G. W W. Blathwayt, H Hargreaves Bolton, jun., *E. P Charlewood, *Larl Egerton of Tatton, Thomas Fair, Ralph Fletcher, R K Freeman, Stewart Garnett, F J. Grant, Sir W H. Houldsworth, Bart, M P, Sir J W Maclure, Bart, M.P., J. G C. Parsons, Col. C. M. Royds, M P. Newcastle—Sir B C Browne, Henry Cooke, W D. Cruddas, M P, *W S Daglish, Earl Percy, W R Plunmur, *C Harrison Stanton, W A Watson-Armstrong Ripon—Lord Bolton, Hon. H E. Butler, Francis Darwin, Capt. C S Greenwood, J S Hurst, R B. Iowitt, *J. E. Maude, Sir Theo Peel, Bart., E. P. Peterson, *Sir F. S. Powell, Bart., M.P., Lieut.-Col G Robinson, Walter Rowley Wakefield — *William Brooke, E. Hidled Carlle, Arthur T Clay, R J Critchley, T. H Holdsworth, *Col E. Neville, M E Sanderson, Col W. Spencer Stanhope, C.B., J A Erskin, Stuart, E West Symes, M.D., J H Swallow, F. Workman. Sodor and Man—Sir James Gell, A. W Moore, Robert S Stephen Those marked thus (*) are members of the Standing Committee

Standing Committee

Lead Poisoning. See Session, sect 20, and Factory and Workshop Legislation

Learned Societies. The rapid progress of art and science during the present century has led to the establishment of innumerable societies and institutions for the furtherance of the study of special subjects. A list of these associations would occupy so much space that we are only able to indicate the chief of them. Separate accounts of some of them are given under their alphabetical headings The names in brackets indicate the Secretaries.

Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, 8, St. George's Place, S.W. (Capt. Baden-Powell,

Hon. Sec.). Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and

antaropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 3, Hanover Sq., W. Assist.-Sec., T.V. Holmes, F.G.S.
British Archeological Association, 22, Sackville St. W. (George Patrick and Rev. H. J. D. Astley).
British Association for the Advancement of

British Association for the Advancement of Science, Burlington House, W. (G. Griffith,

M.A.).

British Medical Association, 429, Strand (F.

Fowke).

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. (Prof. W. R. Dunstan, F.R.S., and W. P. Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.); Assist.-Sec. and Librarian, Robert Steele.

Librarian, Robert Steele.

Olmical Society, 2c, Hanover Sq. (J. Kingston Fowler, M.D., and Charters J. Symonds, M.S.).

Entomological Society, 11, Chandos St., W.C. (W. F. H. Blandford, M.A., and F. Merrifield, Hon. Secs.).

Geological Society, Burlington House, W. (R. S. Herries, Eng. M.A., and Prof. W. W. Watts, M.A.), Assist-Sec., L. L. Belinfante, For M. S.

Eng. M.Sc.

Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George St.,

Institution of Givil Engineers, Great George St., S.W. (J. H. T. Tudsbery, D.Sc.).

Institution of Electrical Engineers, 28, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. (F. H. Webb-after Feb. 12th, 98, W. G. McMillan, F.I.C., F.C.S.).

Institution of Naval Architects, 5, Adelphi Feilace, W.C. (G. Holmes)

Irish Literary Society, 8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C. (A. P. Graves, M.A. Hon. Sec.).

Iron and Steel Institute, 28, Victoria St., S.W. (Bennett H. Prouve).

(Bennett H Brough)

(Bennett H Brough).
Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, W (B. D Jackson, Bot. Soc., and Prof G. B. Howes, F Z S., Resident Sec., J. E. Harting, F L S, F.Z S)
Numinatio Society, 22, Albemaile St., W. (H. A. Grueber, F.S.A, and E. J. Rapson, M A., M R A S)
Pall Tart Society of Albemaile St. W. (Beck.)

Pali Text Society, 22, Albemarle St., W. (Prof. T W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D.).

Pathological Society, 20, Hanover Sq., W. (H. D. Rolleston, M.D., and D'Arcy Power, F R.C.S.).

Royal Academy of Music, 4, Tenterden St., Hanover Sq., W. (F. W. Renant). Royal Archmological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 20, Hanover Sq., W.; Hon. Sec., Arthur H. Lyell, F.S.A.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., W. Prof f. W. Rhys-Davids, LL.D., Ph.D.). (Prof f. W. Rhys-Davids, LL.D., Ph.D.),
Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House
(Prof. H. H. Tuner, M.A., B.Sc, and H. F.
Newall, M.A., W. H. Wesley, Assist -Sec.).
Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East,
S.W. (W. Fleming).
Royal College of Surgeons, 40, Lincoln's Inn
Fields (E. Trimmer, M.A.).
Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row,
W. (Sec and Editor of Transactions, Dr. J. Scott
Keltien).

Keltie).

Royal Historical Society, 115, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. (Hubert Hall, F.S.A.).
Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle St., W. (Sir F. Bramwell, Bart., D.C.L., LL D. F.R.S.)

Royal Meteorological Society, 66, Victoria St., W. (W. Marriott).

S.W. (W. Marriott).

Royal Society, Burhington House (Prof. M. Foster and Prof. A. W. Rücker, D.Sc.)

Royal Society of Literature, 20, Hanover Sq., W. (Percy W. Ames, F.S.A.).

Royal Statistical Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C (Major P. G. Craigie; Noel A. Humphreys; and J. A. Baines, C.S.I., Hon. Secs.; Benedict W. Guisbury, M.A., LL.D., Assist.-Sec.)

Society of Antquaries, Burlington House (Assist.-Sec., W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.).

Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George St., Westminster, S.W. (Julian C. Rogers).

Victoria Institute, 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (Capt. Petric, F.G.S., Hon. Sec.)

Zoological Society of London, 3, Hanover Sq., W. (P. L. Sclater, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.).

Leaseholds. See LandLord and Tenant. Leathersellers' Tanning School, The, founded in 1895, has been equipped and maintained by the Leathersellers Company of London. It includes a special research laboratory, and a dyeing department for leather and skins. During the session, from September to May, elementary and advanced instruction in leather manufacture is given by means of evening lectures and practical work, at small fees for the session Apprentices and others under 19 years of age are admitted at half fees. A day

years of age are admitted at half fees. A day course of lectures and practical work is also given. The school is conducted by Mr. J. Gordon Parker, Ph.D., and is carried on in connection with the Borough Polytechnic Institute at Drummond Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Lecky, W.E. H., M.P. See under Commons. Leeward Islands. The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadalupe, Martinique, St Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France, St. Eustatus, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain were grouped together in one federal colony in 71, grouped together in one federal colony in '71, and consist of the five presidencies of Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, and the Virgin Islands (all of which see under their separate alphabetical headings) The Lecward Islands confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Council, though each piesidency possesses its own constitution. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John, Antigua. The chief products are sugar and molasses. See British Lapping (table), Diplomatic, and West Indies Sugar COMMISSION.

Le Gallienne, Richard, comes of a Guernsey family, but was b. in Liverpool, Jan. 20th, 1866, and ed at Liverpool College. After some time spent in an accountant's office he became literary secretary to Mr Wilson Barrett in '80, and in '91, while on a visit to London, secured the position of literary critic on the Star He also wrote for the Daily Chronicle, the Speaker, and the magazines, and followed up his early volumes of poetry by some chaiming pieces of prose. Mr Le Gallienne's works include "My Ladies' Sonnets," "Volumes in Folio," "George Meredith: some Characteristics," "The Book Bills of Narcissus," republished in '95, "English Poems," "The Religion of a Literary Man," "Prose Fancies," ist and 2nd series, "Robert Louis Stevenson and other Poems" (96), "Retiospective Reviews," "The Quest of the Golden Girl," "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyám'a Paraphrase," "If I weie God a Conversathe position of literary critic on the Star He Golden Girl," "Rubaiyat of Omar Knayyam a Paraphrase," "If I were God a Conversa-tion," '97, and "The Romance of Zion Chapel," '98. Also he has very successfully appeared as a lecturer on questions of the day. In the spring of '98 he visited America on a lecturing tour. Address: Waggoners' Wells, Hindhead, Haslemere

Legal Tender. The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts . Gold coins . . up to any amount Of the

Silver coins . ,, £2.

Royal Mint. (1d. and 1d. coins 3 1s. 1d. and 1d. coins 3 1s. 1d. and 1d. coins (farthings) 3 6d. Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of

England itself), but a creditor cannot be com-pelled to give change. The actual notes or coins must be produced by the debtor, and offered in payment, otherwise legal tender has not been made.

Legion of Honour, The. Instituted by Napoleon when First Consul of France (May 1802), and intended as a reward for military and civil services. There were originally and civil services. There were originally four grades—Grands Officiers, Commandants, Officiers, and Légionnaires (see ed. '87). On the coronation of Napoleon I., the Grand Officers were divided into two classes. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III in '52, and now it includes the following grades in order Grands Croix, Grands Officiers, Commandeurs, Officiers, and Chevaliers. The President of the Republic is the Grand Master of the Order Membership of the Order is for life The number of Chevaliers was, in 760, 36,652, of Officiers, 566;; of Commandeurs, 1036, of Grands Officiers, 210; of Grands Croix, 40 Military members only are allotted an nually—Chevaliers, 250 fr; Officiers, 500 fr.; Commandeurs, 1000 fr., Grands Officiers,

nually—Chevaliers, 250 fr; Officiers, 500 fr.; Commandeurs, 1000 fr., Grands Officiers, 2000 fr; Grands Croix, 3000 fr.

Legitimist Jacobite League of Great Britain and Ireland Ihis Society was founded in '91 with the object of forming a nucleus for the reassertion in the United Kingdom of royal authority as against the popular trend in favour of democracy. Its organisers believe that the beginning of the twentieth century will see the abolition of the present constitutional forms and a vital struggle between the forces of anarchy and the principle of hereditary and lawfully constituted authority. lo recognise a parliamentary sanction for the tenure of the crown is against the principles of the Lague, which, however, disclaims any disloyalty to the present reigning sovereign, while taking leave to point out the danger which would accrue from the withdrawal of the parliamentary sanction accorded in 1701. the parliamentary sanction accorded in 1701. It believes that a democratic revolution is pending, that the democratic rule will only persist for a time, and that it can only be replaced by the restoration of the legitimate dynasty as represented in the descendants of the elder branch of the Royal Family. The League is founded to point out the claims of the elder line, so that when the time comes the people may know where to look for the prince around whom to rally; for it regards it as impossible that the reaction should be in favour of a line whose only title is parliamentary, and therefore revocable. A fair summary of the views of the League will be found in an article entitled "Legitimism in England," by the Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval and Crantical Control of the Cont Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval and Cranstoun Mctcalfe, in the Nineteenth Century for Sept. '97 The Honorary Secretaries are R. Stewart Meade, Esq., 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; and Theodore Napier, Esq., Balmanno, 7, West Castle Road, Edinburgh. Leo XIII. See Pope, The.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, was b. at Brussels, 1835, and is the son of King Leopold I., whom he succeeded. His Majesty has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Expyt. He was practically the founder, and is

Egypt. He was practically the founder, and is now the ruling sovereign, of the Congo Free State (q.v.). He was the friend of Gordon, whom he had taken into his employ, but was deprived of his services when the latter was summoned from Brussels to go to the SoudanKing Leopold married, in '53, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had three daughters.

Leschetizky, Theodor, musician, b. at Langert, Austrian Poland, 1831. Was a pupil of his father, then of C Czerny and Sechter. Began to teach when he was fifteen. For many years was a professor at the St. Petersburg Conservatoire First came to England as a Conservatoire First came to England as a pianist in '64, when he played at the Musical Union Concerts. Afterwards settled in Vienna, where his reputation as a teacher became very great Madame Essipoff (whom he married), Paderewski, and Mark Hambourg were among his distinguished pupils. Revisited England in the autumn of '97, and was most cordially greeted. His compositions include an opera." Die Erste Falte," played in Prague in '07, and a number of planofolte pieces.

Leys School, The, Cambridge, was founded a '75 especially to afford an opportunity or high-class public school education under re-ligious influences, but tree from the ecclesiastical bias of the older public schools. It was incorporated July 16th, '78 The founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. Under the influence of the late Rev Di W F Moulton, M.A., who was appointed head master, a broad and varied programme of study was laid down, special scientific, mercantile, and other courses being provided, in addition to the ordinary Classical and Modern sides. There are admirable laboratories, and a dozen acres of well-appointed playing-fields. The school has taken a high position both in examinations at Cambridge and elsewhere, and in the athletic world. Boys are received from ten years of age upwards. Several entrance scholarships, varying in value from £20 to £50 per annum, are offered for competition in April A mission is supported by the old students in London I he school motto is "In fide fiducia" Head-Master, Rev. W T A Barber, B.D. Bursar, J C 1-ard, M.A.

Libel Law Amendment Act, introduced by Sir A. Borthwick, and as the 51 & 52 Vict. c 64 received royal assent Dec. 24th, '88 See '95

and previous eds.

Liberal Publication Department, The, has offices at 42, Failament Street, SW Mr. Augustine Birrell, QC, MP, is the Chairman of the Department, and its organ is the Liberal Magazine, issued monthly. Pamphlets and leaslets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals.

Liberal-Unionist Association. Formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886 The Association has up wards of two hundred and fifty branches in England and Wales, besides those in Scotland and Ireland. For the purposes of consultation a representative body known as the Liberal-Unionist Council has been called into being, and consists of 120 members, the majority of whom are elected by the branch associations in all parts of the United Kingdom. Chairman of the Association, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. Offices, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, John Boraston.

Liberation Society. See DISESTABLISH-

pop. 1,500,000, including about 18,000 civilised Americo-Liberians, the rest being natives. Capital, Monrovia, pop. 5000. Liberia was Americo-Liberians, the rest being amounted from the settlement of freedmen. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and The constitution is the settlement in '48. The constitution is by the United States in 62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for two years, the House of Representatives (13 members) for two years, and the Senate (8 members) for four years. A convention agreed upon with France at the end of '92 defined the boundaries of the Republic and of the adjacent French colonies. The fronties was fixed at Rio Cavally, and the control of the whole coast-line between San Pedro and Rio Cavally was thus confirmed to France. The Niger basin inland was also left to France, Liberia retaining the coast valleys. The climate is about the hottest in the world. The chief products are palm oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory Revenue, or £33,350, expenditure, £33,750 Imports, \$\(\frac{1}{2}\), \$\(\f

since 74 It has now grown to over £200,000.

Liberty and Property Defence League,
The (motto "Self-help versus State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. Federated with the League are over 210 Defence and Protection Societies, representing the chief industries in the kingdom. Chairman, Earl of Wemyss Central offices, 7, Victoria Street, S.W. Libraries The special feature of our English

hbrary system has been the work done under the Public Libraries Acts (q,v). These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters to Scotiand and Ireland and amending maters of detail. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries, to be maintained by a rate not exceeding id. in the £. Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the British Museum (q v.), which is is that of the British Museum (q v.), which is only exceeded in extent by the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It possesses over 1,900,000 volumes and 100,000 M55, and charters. It is entitled under the Copyright Acts to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian library. Oxford for any other and the Acts. Library, Oxford (570,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.), and the Cambridge University Library (500,000 vols. and 300 MSS.), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (350,000 vols. and 300 MSS), and the library of Frinity College, Dublin (238,000 vols. and 2000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most colleges of whore are a number of important professional libraries in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and a tew endowed libraries, such as the Chetham at Manchester (1653), and Mitchell at Glasgow (1874). The concentration of literary and intellectual interests in London has naturally given birth to a large number of special libraries, many of which are open to the student upon proper introduction.

The more important of them are included in the following alphabetical list of the principal London MENT.

Liberia. A negro republic on the Grain Coast of West Africa. Area about 14,500 sq. m.; Green, E. (34,000), open 10 to 5 and 6 to 10;

Chemical Society(13,000); Church House (15,000);	1
Chemical Society (13,000); Church House (15,000); College of Preceptors (7000); Colonial Office (13,000); Corporation, Guildhall (170,000), open free; Dr. Williams' (40,000); Foreign Office (75,000); Geological Society (19,000); Gray's Inn (14,000); House of Commons (42,000); House of Loids (32,000); Incorporated Law Society (35,000); India Office (60,000); Inner Temple (38,000); Institute of Civil Engineers (30,000); London Latitution (75,000, subs.); London Library (156,000, subs.); Middle Temple (40,000); Museum of Practical Geology (20,000); Patent Office (86,000); People S Palace, Mile End Road, E. (12,500); Royal Society (50,030); Royal Asiatic Society (13,000); Royal Asiatic Society (13,000); Royal College of Physicians (17,000); Royal College of Surgeons (60,000), Royal Colonial Institute (30,000); Royal Geographical Society (150,000), Royal Golgest on Society (10,000), Royal Geographical Society (150,000), Royal Golgest on Society (150,000), R	N
(13,000); Corporation, Guildhall (110,000), open	
(gr coo): Geological Society (10 coo): Gray's Inn	n
(14,000); House of Commons (42,000); House	Î
of Loids (32,000); Incorporated Law Society	
(35,000); India Office (60,000); Inner Temple	1
(38,000); Institute of Civil Engineers (30,000);	E
coln's Inn (70,000); London Institution (75,000,	Î
subs.); London Library (156,000, subs.); Middle	
Temple (40,000); Museum of Practical Geology	
Mile End Road, E. (12.500); reopie's raisce,	
(50,030); Royal Asiatic Society (13,000); Royal	
Astronomical Society (10,000); Royal College of	١,
(62 cos) Royal Colonial Institute (20 cos):	1
Royal Geographical Society (50,000), Royal	1
(60,000), Royal Colonial Institute (30,000); Royal Geographical Society (50,000), Royal Institution (60,000, subs.); Royal Medical and Chrurgical Society (42,000), Royal Society of Literature (8000); Royal United Scruce Institution (25,000); Russell Institution (18,500, subs.); St. Paul's Cathedial (10,730); Sion College (65,000), Society of Antiquaries (42,000),	1
Chirurgical Society (42,000), Royal Society	
Institution (25,000): Russell Institution (18,500.	1
subs.); St. Paul's Cathedial (10,730); Sion	
College (62,000), Society of Antiquaries (42,000),	1
subs.); St. Paul's Cathedial (10,730); Sion College (62,000), Society of Antiquaries (42,000), Society of Of Telegraph Engineers (4000); South Kensington, Educational (50,000), National Art	13
(60,000), Dyce and Foster (35,000); Royal	t
(60,000), Dyce and Foster (35,000); Royal Statistical Society (30,000); University College	1 8
(105,000): University of London (11,000): War	19
Office (26,000); Westminster Chapter (12,000). —The Library Association, founded '77, in-	l t
corporated by Royal Charter 28, now numbers	1
upwards of 500 members, including chairmen	1
librarians of the country President the larl	t
and members of committees and the chief libiarians of the country. President, the Larl of Crawford, K. I., F.R.S., etc. Hon. Secretary, Frank Pacy, 20, Hanover Square, London, W A list of 1000 of the largest libraries in the	1
Frank Pacy, 20, Hanover Square, London, W	1
A list of 1000 of the largest libraries in the Umited Kingdom is published in the "Year	
Book of the Library Association (Library	1
Bureau, 10, Bloomsbury St.), price 18. For Libraries Offences Act, 98, see Sussion, sect. 62	1
	1
Licenses, General. L s d	
Armorial bearings (annual) 1 1 0	1
if used on carriage 2 2 0	
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Auctioneer's (annual)	100
Auctioneer's (annual)	100

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Marriage—special	₹5	0	0
,, not special (see MARRIAGE			
REGULATIONS)		10	0
Medicines (patent), dealers in (annual)	0	5	0
Pawnbroker's (annual)	7	10	0
,, trading in plate, irre-			
spective of weight, an			
additional	5	15	0
Pedlar's	0	5	۰
Plate, dealers in gold and silver (an-			
nual). Over 2 dwt. and under			
2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and			
under 30 oz. silver in one			
article	2	6	٥
,, 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz silver and			
upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold and silver (annual) .	5	15	0
Sweets, dealers in (annual)	5	5	0
" retailers of "	1		0
I obacco and snuff, dealers in (annual)	0	5	3
,, ,, manufacturers of,		_	-
from	5	5	٥
Wine retailers or grocers (annual) .	2	10	٥
Licensing Acts, '72, '74. See previ	ou	s e	ds.
For cases under the Licensing Acts in	1 '0	6. s	ee
Law, '96; and for Licensing and Liqu	ıor	В	lls
brought forward in '96, see Session, se	ect.	64	
Licensing Laws. A Royal Commis	SIO	nν	as

Idensing Laws. A Royal Commission was appointed April 25th, '96, "to inquire into the operation and administration of the laws relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquois, and to examine and report upon the proposals that may be made for amending the aforesaid laws in the public interest, due regard being had to the rights of individuals." Viscount Peel, chaii man, Loid Windsoi; Viscount de Vesci; Rt Hon Bishop of London (now Archbishop of Canterbury), Rt. Iloi. Sir Algerino Edward West, K C B., Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P.; Sir Charles Cameron, Bart., M.P.; Very Rev. Heicules Henry Dickinson, D.D., William Sproston Caine, Esq., M.P., William Sproston Caine, Esq., Andrew Johnston, Esq., Samuel Hysiop, Esq., Andrew Johnston, Esq., Simuel Hysiop, Esq., Andrew Johnston, Esq.; John Lloyd Wharton, Esq., M.P., Henry Riley Smith, Esq., Chailes Walker, Esq.; John Lloyd Wharton, Esq., M.P., Homas Palmer Whittaker, Esq., M.P., Alfred Money-Wigram, Esq., M.P., Samuel Young, Esq., M.P.; George Younger, Esq., Edward North Buxton, Esq., Hon Sidney Peel, secretary. The Commission held 123 stitings and examined 260 persons, The taking of evidence was completed (July 30th, '98), and the report is to be presented caily in '99.

Lichfield, Bishop of See under PEERAGE. Lichboats (for their origin and development see ed 87). The Royal National Lifeboats Institution, which is supported by voluntary contributions, was founded 1824. It has 292 lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Fotal number of lives saved since Institution founded, 40,831. Pecuniary rewards paid for gallant services since 24, £184,772; besides gifts of 97 gold and 1165 silver medals or silver clasps, 1 gold second-service clasp, 281 binocular glasses, 15 telescopes, 18 aneroid barometers, 90 framed certificates of service, and 1596 votes of thanks inscribed on veillum. The payments for last year amounted to £78,697; of which £26,988

^{. 2 0 0 *} The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to . 0 15 0 about £30.

was expended on lifeboats, lifeboat carriages, and boat-houses, £15,299 on stores, etc., and the balance on rewards, special grants, etc. During the past forty-four years the self-righting boats have been launched more than 9600 times on service, and have saved upwards of 16,000 lives. The boats have been capsized altogether 55 times while out on service, but only on 28 of those occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting, 42 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats on Dec. 9th, '86, and the Kingstown lifeboat on Dec. 9th, '96, amounts to 118, including 14 shipwrecked persons. The 104 lifeboat-men lost represent about 1 in 1030 of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsettings were at the rate of 1 in each of the 150 service launches. The sum required to provide and endow a boat is £3000. Secretary, Mr. Charles Dibdin, 14, John Street, Adelph, W C. Life Saring Society. The objects of this

society, which was founded in or, are to promote technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned; and to stimulate public opinion by lectures, demonstrations and competitions, in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, etc. The subscription for individual members is 28 6d per annum, and the affiliation fee is, for clubs, associations, etc , 105 6d per annum, and for classes, schools, etc., 55 per annum A Handbook of Instruction has been issued (price 15.), giving full details as to the course of instruction, which embiaces the rescue of drowning persons, the modes of release in the event of the rescuer being (lutched, and the methods of resuscitation of persons apparently drowned. Diplomas, certificates and medallions are awarded to those who pass certain tests proving their ability to perform a rescue and restore suspended animation. Nearly twenty thousand have been taught this useful knowthousand nave been taught this us till know-ledge since the Society was founded. Fhe Society has branches in all parts of the United Kingdom, Canada, India. South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia Hon President, Hon Sydney Holland Hon. Secretary, Mr William Henry. Offices, 8, Bayley St, Bedford Square, WC.

W.C.

Li Hung Chang, one of the most intelligent and enlightened Chinese of the present age, was b 1823, in the province of Anhui, and took the Hanlin degree in '40 When the Taiping rebels invaded Anhui (50) he joined Tseng Kuo Fan's army as secretary. Was appointed Provincial Judge (Nieh Tai) of Chekiang, and in '61 Governor (Futai) of Kiangsu. In conjunction with General Gordon he recovered Suchow (63), and drove the rebels entirely out of Kiangsu. For his services he received the Yellow Jacket and Peacock's Feather, and was created an hereditary noble of the third class Two years later he was appointed Governor-General of the Liang Kiang Provinces, and subsequently commanded against the Nienfei and Mohammedan rebels In '72 he was appointed Governor-General of Pechili, the metropolitan province. He is also Senior Grand Secretary (Chung Tang)—the highest distinction to which a Chinese official can aspire. He is a friend to foreigners, particularly to Russians. As member of the Board of Admiralty, he originated the Chinese navy. and he was the chief overesters.

of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. The Emperor entrusted to him the supreme charge of the forces, both naval and military, sent to Korea during the war with Japan in '94, and though he was superseded, and for a time discredited, he was again restored to favour, and negotiated the treaty of peace with Japan in '95. He was sent as the special envoy to the Czar's coronation in May '96, and afterwards visited Germany, the Netherlands, France, England, the United States, and Canada. On his return to China he was made Foreign Secretary of the Empile, but he was disgraced and excluded from the Tsung-li-Yamen in '98.

Limitations, Statutes of These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse

of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for Redress from a trustee for such a breach of trust as to constitute a fraud may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. Part payment of a debt is sufficient to prevent the Statute from running, as is also a written document or letter admitting the debt or promising to pay it either of these will enable a creditor to sue even after the 6 years has passed since the date of debt being contracted. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying; but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to z year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may some-times be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is

sequently commanded against the Nienfei and Mohammedan rebeis 1n '72 he was appointed Governor-General of Pechili, the metropolitan province He is also Senior Grand Secretary (Chung Tang)—the highest distinction to which a Chinese official can aspire. He is a friend to foreigners, particularly to Russians. As member of the Board of Admiralty, he originated the Chinese navy, and he was the chief promoter of College, London, and was be. at Middle College, London, called to the bar, Middle

Temple, '50, took "silk" '72, knighted and appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas '75, and a Lord Justice of Appeal '81. In the latter year also he was made a Privy Councillor He has written an "Introduction to the Study of Jurispi udence" and a "Treatise on the Law of Partnership and Companies." He was chairman of the Council of Legal Education '100 legal engineer of the Middle Temple tion '91-5, and treasurer of the Middle Temple '02. Address 10. Craven Hill Gardens, W: 'oz. Address 19, Craven Hill Gardens, W; The Lodge, East Carleton, Norwich, Athenæum

Linen. See TRADE, '08 Lister, Lord. See PEERS Literary Men Deceased (Dec '97-Nov. '98)

LITERATURE, '98.

It is obviously impossible even to enumerate here the publications of the year, still less to give any detailed critical opinion or description of them The most that can be done, and that is all that has been attempted, is to give an idea of the leading books that have been published in the last twelve months in the various departments named, and in some cases to add a slight indication of the character of the contents. The name of the author and of the publisher is given, and may be of service. Apart from the books of the year, very many new magazines, as usual, made their appearance, and two of them, the Hammworth Magazine and the Royal Magazine, published at very low prices, speedily attained to enormous circula-tions. The capacity of the reading public for illustrated magazines seems to be unlimited

BIOGRAPHY.

The biography of the year was undoubtedly Dr Moint Busch's intensely interesting book Dr Montz Busen's intensety interesting noose on Bismarck (Macmillan), giving in three vol"some secret pages of his history, being a diary kept by Dr Montz Busel during twentyhive years' official and private interconise."
The hankness with which the great states man's methods were laid bare, the glimpses into the secret history of European politics during the time of his ascendency, probably contributed as much as anything to the attractiveness of the book. No authoritative or really worthy life of book. No authoritative or really worthy life of Mr Gladstone has yet appeared, but of smaller biographies there was no lack. Mr Justin McCarthy produced, early in the year, before Mr. Gladstone's decease, The Story of Gladstone's Life (A. & C. Black), a pleasant account written largely from personal knowledge, and well illustrated. Mr. Lionel Tollemathe achieved a different purpose in the Talks with Mr. Gladstone's decease. illustated. Mr. Lionel I Offernache achieved a different purpose in his Talks with Mr. Gladstene (Edward Arnold), Mr. David Williamson's two popular Laves of Gladstene were recommended by their attractive style; Sir E. W. Hamilton's monograph Mr. Gladstone (Murray), was interesting as the work of a private secretary and most intimate friend of the great statesman, and among a crowd of other publications the Life of William Ewart Gladstone (Cassell), edited by Sir Wemyss Reid, issued in monthly parts, may be noted. Late in the year Mr. Barry O Brien wrote from the Nationalist Standpoint a deeply interesting Life of Charles Stewart Parnell, 1848—1891 (Smith, Elder).

The Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of

Co.), prepared by Professor J. K. Laughton, M.A., gave an exhaustive account of the career of the great journalist, of his connection with the Times, the Edinburgh Review, and the Greville Memoirs, and his intercourse with all the leading men. of his time A really good the leading men of his time. A really good Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe (Sampson Low) was edited, largely from Mis Stowe's own letters, by her irriend Mrs. Annie Field; Mr Mackengie Bell, in his critical and biographical study of Christina Rossetti (Hurst & Blackett), also had the advantage of an intimate accumulation. acquaintance with the poeters, and Mr. H. Buxton Forman's The Books of William Morris described (Holings), was more than a bibliography, inasmuch as it included "some account of his doings in literature and in the allied crafts" The pleasant series "Annals of a Publishing House," included a inemore, written by his daughter, Mrs. Gerald Porter, of John Blackwood (Blackwood)

Among numerous volumes of reminiscences, M1 George Russell's Collections and Recollecof the first book of its kind that have been considered the first place, for the rauness of his stories, the wealth of his information and the range he covered, made this the best book of its kind that have been published in secent years. Sir C. Gavan Duff, memorrs entitled Life in Two Hemispheres (Fisher Unwin) and Sin Moinstuart Giant Duff's Notes from a Diary, 1873-81 (Minray), were each sufficiently recommended by the names of the authors, and as much may be said for Dean Pigou's Recollections (Ainold), Miss Betham Edwards' Reminiscences (Redway), Miss Betham Edwards' Reminiscences (Redway), and Professor Max-Muller's Auld Lang Syne (Longmans), while the late Mis Pitt Byrne's Sonal Hours with Gelebrities (Ward & Downey), edited by her sister, Miss R. H. Bush, was assured of a welcome from all who had read her "Gossip of the Century." Sin Herbert Maxwell's able pen produced a pleasant memon of The Hon. Sir Charles Murray, K.C.B. (Blackwood)

A group of biographies that may be classed together includes Mr. Wilfrid Ward's too volummous but authoritative and valuable Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman (Longmans); two out of the promised four volumes of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon's Autohography (Passnore & Aldohaste), compiled from his Diary, Letters and Records by his wife and his private secretary, a deeply interesting record, covering the period from 1834 to 1850, a carefully and pleasantly written Life of Bishop Walsham How (Abisto), by his son the Rev F. D How; memorial sketches by Dr Robertson Nicoll and Ian Maclaien of Professor Henry Drummond, contained in The Ideal Life and other Addresses (Hodder & Stoughton), and the graphic and ad-inirable Life and Letters of Dean Butler of Lincoln intrable Lafe and Letters of Dean Butler of Lincoln (Macmillan). Dr Percy Frankland's excellent sketch of the life work of Pasteur (Cassell) deserves to be noticed, with the biographies of William Harvey (Fisher Unwin), by Mr. D'Arcy Power, of Sir James Simpson (Fisher Unwin), by Dr. H. Laing Gordon, and of Sir Benjamin Brodie (Fisher Unwin), by Mr. T. Holmes. A group of records of the lives of Englishmen who have reade that represent the control of the lives. who have made their names famous in India includes The Life of Sir Henry Lawrence (Clarendon Press), by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, V.C; The Life of John Nicholson (Murray), by Captain Trotter; the story of the career of General Sir Richard Meade (Longmans), by Dr. Henry Reeve, C.B., D.C.L. (Longmans, Green & T. H. Thornton, and a memoir of Sir Henry

Rawlinson (Longmans), compiled by his brother Canon Rawlinson

Amongst other publications in this section, which cannot well be classified, may be mentioned Mr. Augustine Birrell's sympathetic and brilliantly written biographical sketch of the life of Sir Frank Lookwood (Smith, Elder & Co), Herr Schweitzel's Emin Pasha: his Life and Work (Constable), translated into English with an introduction by Dr. Felkin, a grinking autobiography, Joseph Arch: the Story of his Life blography, Joseph Aron: the Story of his Line (Hulchimson), edited by the Counters of Walwack, Mr Glaham Wallas's interesting Life of Francis Place, 1771—1851 (Longmans), a well-informed record of the hic and work of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Gnant Rubands), a study of Leo Tolstoy (Fisher Unwin), by Mi G. H. Perris, the Riv. J. I. Fowler's Life and Letters of John Bacohus Dykes (Murray), the composer of so many famous hymn tunes, and Mr Freeman Wills' life of the painter and dramatist W. G. Wills (Longman) I lie story of an interesting political life was pleasantly with the story of the s told by Mr. Henry St. John. arks in The Life and Letters of Henry Ceoil Raikes (Macmillan). The Dictionary of Natuonal Biography (Smith, Elder & (a)), reached its fifty-sixth volume, and kept up its high standard and its all-com peiling interest

CRITICISM AND ESSAYS

A monumental book was made by Dr. George Brandes in his two volumes entitled William Shakespeare: a Critical Study (Hememann) His professed aim was to trace the poet's indiriduality from his writings, and he adduced solid arguments for all his conclusions, besides compiling a perfect cuvilopa dia of Shake-spearian material. Mr. George Wendhums edition of Shakespeare's Poems (Methuen) contained much firsh and forcible criticism, informed by sound knowledge Mr W Hale White made an interesting study of the Evaluation of Wordsworth's opinions in An Examination of the Charge of Apostasy against Wordsworth (Longmans) Mr. George Gissing produced a welcome and valuable critical study of Charles Dickens (Blacku) for the Victorian Era Series, and took the view that his work will last, notwithstanding its obvious defects Several of Dickens' scattered stories, sketches and essays were also collected and published in a volume entitl d To be Read at Dusk (Redway) Mr Leslie Stephen reprinted a volume of his attractive and Icarned cosays in Studies of a Biographer (Duckworth), and Professor Saintsbut y achieved a gigantic task in his survey of English Literature (Macmillan) from Beowulf to the present time A modest effort, dealing with small portions of the same visit field, was the Rev Duncan C Towey's Reviews and Essays in English Literature (Bell & Sons) A bold and able work on The Principles of Criticism an able Work on the Study of Literature (George Allen) was written by Mi Basil Worsfold, M A. Mr. E. G. Gardner, M A., showed himself admirably qualified for the study which he undertook of the "Paradiso," in Dante's Ten Heavens (Constable); and Miss M E. Lowides, in heistly the Market Marke book on Montaigne (Cambridge University Press), gave a careful and critical account of the great essavist's life and work. The late Principal Caird's valuable and suggestive University Addresses (MacLehose) consisted of addresses on subjects of academic study delivered to the far the best, the interesting **Poems** (Lane), by

University of Glasgow. Mr Andtew Lang translated, with his peculiar grace and skill, from the Abbe I. I Bourasse's edition of the Fierbois Chapel Chronicles, Les Miracles de Madame Sainte Katherine (Niut); and an excellent translation of M Brunctière's Manual of the History of French Literature (Tinum) was published in November Mr. Edward Clodd, ex-President of the Folk-lone Society, traced the English variants of the story of Rumpelstilshim in Tom Tit Tot (Duckworth), Mr. W Ashton Filis translated Wagner's Frose Works (Argan Paul), and Mr. Vernon Blackburn in third Sonic excellent musical criticism University of Glasgow. Mr Andrew Lang burn included some excellent musical criticism in The Fringe of an Art Appreciations in Music (Unicorn Press) The veteran Di A R. Wallace reviewed the successes and lathnes, scientific and social, of The Wonderful Contury (Sean Sourceston) Everything that Sir Richard Burton published had a unique fascing the second seco nation, and his studies of **The Jew, The Gypsy**, and **El Islam** (Hutchinson) were original and powerfully written Mr. Havelock Ellis produced a clever book in his Affirmations (Walter Scott), being essays on, amongst others, Zola, Casanova, and St. Francis. Mr. Herbert Spencer collected several of his contributions to literary and philosophical controversies in Various Fragments (Williams & Vorgale) Canon Gore edited a volume of Essays on Church Reform (Moray), expounding dearly what it is that Chinch reformers want, and the lines on which they propose to work. I wo publications that may be noted here me the handsomely illustrated The Homes and Haunts of Sir Walter Scott (MacLebos., Glasgow), and the correspondence first published in full between Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop (Hodder & Stoughton)

POETRY.

Mr. William Watson's new work, it is not too much to say, is awaited more eagerly than that of any other of our present-day poets, and he added to his reputation by the little volume which he published in Dec '97, entitled The Hope of the World and other Poems(lane) The title-poem was secretly philosophical and pessimistic, but one of the other poems, the "Ode in May," revealed a depth of passion of which Mi. Watson had hardly been suspected before Mr John Davidson's stage-play Godfrida (Lane) contained much stately and impassioned Nerse, and Mr Stephen Phillips reprinted in his **Poems** (Lane) his powerful "Christ in Hades," and several other new and, some of them, fine poems—notably the lovel; "Marpessa" Mi. Henley's "Bool of Verses," "London Voluntaries" and some other poems, were collected and republished as Poems (Natt) Di Conan Doyle put out a volume of dashing and spirited verse, entitled Songs of Action (Smith, Edder), which speedly became popular, and Mr Bret Units Even of the table that the first speedly became popular, and Mr Bret and Mr Bret Bret Bret State Section (Smith, Edder), which speedly became popular, and Mr Bret Bret Bret State Section (Smith, Edder). If irte showed that he had not lost his old gifts in his characteristic Some Later Verses (Chatto

Windus)
There emerged from the crowd of minor poets some volumes of verse which attained and descrived prominence, such as Mr Laurence Housman's Spikenard (Grant Ruhards), "a book of devotional Love Poems", The Revelaton of St. Love the Divine (Lanc), by Mr. Money Coutts, containing many melodious passages; Miss E. Nesbit's Songs of Love and Empire (Constable), of which the love lyrics were by

Mi. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, in great pait religious, and always musical and sincere, the selection, made by Mr. Henley and Mr. George Windam, of The Poetry of Wilfrid Blunt (Heinemann), distinguished by its strength and sincerity of feeling; Mr. Laurence Benyon's new volume Porphyrion and other Poems (Grant new volume Forphyrion and other Poems (Gram Ruchards), of which the blank-verse poem "Pophyrion," with its many beautiful lines, was the most notable number, the scholarly and graceful By Severn Seas and other Poems (Murray), by Mi T. H Warren, and Kathanine Tynan's (Mrs. Hinkson's) book of country verse The Wind in the Trees (Grant Richards) A tuny volume, but one that third many are adetiny volume, but one that stirred many a reader was Mr. Henry Newbolt's Admirals All and with the seemed in spired with the right spirit and set to the right rhythm. Mr Rennell Rodd's Ballads of the Fleet and other Poems (Arnold), too, were full of vigour and animation There may also be mentioned Miss Laurence Alma Fadema's Realms of Unknown Kings (Grant Ruhards, Mi. S.) Stone's Lays of Iona (Longmans, Green), Mr. F. W. Bourdillon's Wissemble (Longmans, Archiv.) (Longmans, Green), M. P. W. Bourdmon's Minuscula (Lowrence & Bullen), M. Arthur L. Salmon's Lafe of Lafe (Blackwood), M. R. C. Trevelyan's Mallow and Asphodel (Macmillan) A new revised and chlarged edition, with illustrations, letters, and journals, of The Works of Lord Byron (Murray), was edited as to the poems by Mr Ernest Hartley Coloridge, and as to the letters by Mr. Rowland E. Prothero Canon Amger judiciously edited in two volumes the Poems of Thomas Hood (Maemillan), and Mr W M. Rossetti prepared and wrote an introduction for a chaining edition of his brother's The Blessed Damozel (Duckworth) An exceedingly good and scholarly translation of The Odyssey of Homer (Milhum) was made by Mi Codery, C S I, who chose blank verse as his medium, and accomplished something more than translations of more than a translation. Three translations of the immoital Rubáiyat of Omar Khayyam were made by Mr Richard Le Gallienne (Grant Ruhards), N. F. Heron-Allen (Nuhok), and Mr John Payne (privately printed for the Villon Society)

FICTION.

Quite a number of new editions of old favourites appeared during the year, and it is best that they should be mentioned first. A Biographical Edition of Thackeray's Works (Smith, Eldir) was piepared by the most capable person for such a task, Mis Ritchie, and in each of the volumes published much previously unpublished and extremely interesting material in the shape of letters, sketches, and comments by Thackeray himself upon his work was included. The Edinburgh Edition of Stevenson & Works (Chatto & Windis) was completed, an extra volume being given, containing many Stevenson fragments not included in the previous volumes. Later in the year a new edition of The Works of Henry Fielding (Constable) was commenced, and there were also the Thornton edition of The Novels of the Sixters Broaté (Downey) and a ten-volume edition of The Novels of Jane Austen (Deni)

of Jane Auston (Drit)
Mr. Anthony Hope tried his skilled hand at historical novel in Simon Dale (Methuen), in which Charles II., Louis le Grand, Nell Gwynn, and others were introduced. The result was a brilliant and fascinating tale. Mr. Hope's other appeared.

book, Rupert of Hentzau (Arrowsmith), was a daring but successful venture, and formed a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." It is not seque to The Prisoner of Zenda. It is not necessary, after that, to describe it more closely. Mr Rudyard Kipling collected several of his characteristic short stories, published by him various magazines, in his new book The Days Work (Macmullan). Mrs. Humphry Ward produced a powerful and tragic novel, Helbeck of Bannisdale (Smith, Elder), wherein she opposed the austere devotion of a Catholic recluse to the wayward sweetness of a girl brought up with the fullest measure of intellectual and religious freedom, and out of the love of these two wrought a terrible conflict of passions. The book was one of the best Mis Ward has yet written. Mr. F. Marion of passions. The book was one of the best Mis Ward has yet written. Mi. F. Marion Claufiold's spritted tale of Sicily, Ordeone (Macmillan), was concerned with Don Orsino, one of the Saracinesca family, and his love for Violetta, and abounded in thrilling incident. M: Hemy James again manifested his wonderful command of his art in The Two Magics the Turn of the Screw, Covering End (Heinemann, two widely contrasted stories, and in the romantic In the Cage (Duchworth). A very interesting event was the appearance of Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's long-expected and chaiming novel, Aylwin (Hurst & Blackett). Mr. J M Barric contributed a pleasant preface to A Widow's Tale and other Stories (Blackwood), from the pen of the late Mis Oliphant Mr. R D Blackmore late in '97 published Dariel, a Romance of Surrey (Blackwood) Mi Stanley Weyman came back to England for his mise-enseem in Shrewsbury (Longmans), a historical tale of the time of William III. The late Mr. Harold Frederic achieved a fine character-study in Gloria Mundi (Hememann) Mi Heni y Seton Meriman never wrote a better tale than In Kedar's Tents (Smith, Ilder), with its vivid pictures of the Spain of forty or more years ago. His Rodens Corner (Smith, Ilder) was not quite so successful Mr. Conan Doyle not quite so successful Mr. Conan Doyle made use of his Egyptian experiences in dramatic and spirited story. The Tragedy of the Korosko (Smith, Elder) Mr. S. R. Crockett enhanced his reputation by The Standard Bearer (Michieri), dealing once more with the Galloway Covenanters, and The Red Axe (Smith, Elder), a tale of the Baltic lands Mi Gilbert Parker wrote a stilling and picture que romance of Jersey in The Battle of the Strong (Methuen) John Oliver Hobbes introduced Lord Beaconsfield and other celebrated men into her able and somewhat fantastic story The School for Saints (I isher Unwin) Mr Richard Le Gallienne's Romance of Zion Chapel (Lane) was very clever, Admance of Zion Chaper (Lane) was very clever, and in parts exhibited true pathos and feeling Mr. Grant Allen's The Incidental Bishop (C. A. Pearson) was beerey and almost flippant. On the other hand, Mr. George Moore's new novel Evelyn Innes (Fisher Unwin), a study of the musical temperament, was claborately carried. musical temporament, was elaborately carried out, with many passages of real power and insight, in spite of its many defects. Mr. W D. Howeld's sympathetic treatment and subtle art were dispiayed in The Story of a Play (Harper), and Biet Harte's usual vigour and humour appeared in his Tales of Trail and Town (Chatto & Windus). M. Zola's pessimistic but powerful novel Paris (Chatto & Windus) was tanslated by Mr. E. A. Vizetelly. Early in the year the last of William Morris's romances, The Sundaring Flood (Longmans), appeared.

Coming to the work of practised hands, Sir Walter Besant's new story, The Changeling (Chapman & Hall), must be characterised as ordinary. Mr. William Black limned another delightful heroine, Wild Eelin (Sampson Low), against a Highland background. Mr W. E. Norris put his views on the Home Rule question into a not too successful story, The Fight for the Orown (Seelev), and wrote the very much more attractive. The Widower (Heinemann) Mr Zangwill's studies, Dreamers of the Ghetinemann), were of great interest. Mr. W. Clark Russell's new Romano of a Midshipman (Fisher Unacin) showed that he has not lost his love of the sea, not his skill in picturing it Mr. Barry Pain's stories of women, Wilmay (Harper), were very readable. Mr. Frankfort Moore's humour and some of his sature found vent in The Millionaires (Hutchinson). Mr. Douglas Slade in produced an admirable romanice of Nelson, The Admiral (Hutchinson), and an amusing collection of sketches, Trincolox and other Stories (Prason) Mr. David Christic Mulay's A. Race for Millions (Chatto & Windies) was a good detective story. The Mutineer (Fisher Unicon) was the old story of the Bounty, told by Mr. Louis Becke in collaboration with Mr. Walter Jeffrey Mr. Becke also wrote another volume of vivid sketches, Rodman the Boatsteerer (Fisher Unicon) Mr. Silas Hocking's diamatic power and knowledge of Conwall were illustrated in In Spite of Fate (H'arm).

Good work was produced by lady novelists, notably by Miss Mary E. Wilkins in her volume of artistic stories, Bi'ence (Harper), and Mis M E Francis in her delightful The Duenna of a Genus (Harper) "Hota's" witt chalogue and clever characterisation were displayed in Poor Max (Hutchinson) Miss M F Coleridge's historical romance The King with Two Faces (Edward Arnold) was brilliantly and vividly done. Miss Ment Murel Dowie's The Grook of a Bough (Methiain) was original and effective Miss M F Bladdon produced two stories, Rough Justice (Simpkin) and In High Places, Rough Justice (Hins's & Blackit) was sad, but showed much insight, her other novels were, A Valuable Life (Winter) and Irelen Findlater showed much power and firehness in A Daughter of Strife (Methian) Miss Jane Helen Findlater showed much power and firehness in A Daughter of Strife (Methian) Miss Hugh Fiaser's whinsical A Chapter of Accidents (Mannillan) was excellently written, and so was The Looms of Time (Ishister), also by her. A Creel of Irish Stories (Methian), also by her. A Creel of Irish Stories (Methian), also by her. A Creel of Irish Stories (Methian) and fish Fortunated One figure of rare stable) was a story of the Remaissance Miss Woods' Weeping Ferry (Longmans) Contained one figure of rare strength and pathos Maxwell Gray, the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," wrote The House of Hidden Treasure (Hetnemann), and there may also be noted Mis Hugh Bell's sad Miss Tod and the Prophets (Bentley); Miss Atherton's American Wives and English Husbands (Service & Paton), and His Fortunate Grace (Bliss, Sands), a very successful and promising story—Concerning Isabel Carnaby (Hodder & Sloughton).

Star (Hutchinson), by Miss Mary E. Mann; Diok Rivers (White), by Miss. Pender-Cudlip; the realistic A Low-born Lass (Hursic & Blackett), by Miss. H. Martin, The Soul of Honour (Isbister), by Hesba Stretton, Meresia (Hursic & Blackett), by Miss Wimifred Graham; A Storment Sky (Hursic & Blackett), by Miss Betham-Edwards; The Strength of Two (White), by Miss Esime Stuart, A Sensational Oase (Ward, Lach), by Miss Florence Warden, via Luois (Heinemann), by Kassandra Vivaria, Sowing the Sand (Haipu), by Miss. Henniker; A Forgotten Sin (Blackeood), by Madame de Longarde, Admenne (Hutchinson), by "Rita", Dead Selves (Bowdin, by Miss Julia Magrudei, and Within Bounds (Constable), by Miss Ethel Coxon

Some of the newer writers wrote admirable stories for example Mr. Neil Mumo, author of "The Last Pibroch," whose imque knowledge of the Gacht temperament, and ability to depict character and nature, were seen to great advantage in John Splendid (Blickwood). The "Red Badge of Courage" was reprinted with other effective campaigning stories by Mr. Stephen Crane in Pictures of War (Heinemann), and another volume of icalistic short stories by him, entitled The Onen Boat (Heinemann), appeared Mr. John Buchan's John Burnet of Barns (John Lain) was a spirited story of adventure in Scotland and the Netherlands, and of a similar character were Mr. W. McLennan's Spanish John (Huper), Mr. Charleton's True Heart (Grant Richards), Mr. B. Bloundell-Purton's Aoross the Salt Seas (Melhuen), and Mr. L. Ope Cornford's Sons of Adversity (Melhuen). Mr. Basil Thomson's misleading title The Induscretions of Lady Asenath (Innes) was given to a fresh and vivid story of Finan life and enstoms, the author of "Dodo," Mr. E. T. Benson, ande a string nairative of the Greek War of Independence in The Vintage (Melhuen). Mr. Il G. Wells excelled himself with his magenously territing scientific fantasy The War of the Worlds (Heinemann), Mr. Robert Hichens himself dubbed lins farcical The Londoners (Heinemann) "an absurdity"; Mr. High Chiford's Studies in Brown Humanity (Grant Ruchards), were pictures of life in the Malay Pennisula, Mr. Mas. Pemberton's Kronstadt (Cassell), was an imaginative but powerful story centring round the great Russian fortiess, Mr. Bonjamin Switt's new story The Destroyer (Univari) was clevel, but far from agreeable, and Mr. Guy Boothby's The Lust of Hate (Ward, Loul), and Mr. E. W. Hornung's Young Blood (Cassell), were good examples of their lespective styles

Western Folk (Horace Mashall) Miss Forbes Robertson's clever fantasy The Potentate (Constable) was a story of the Renaissance Miss Walford told the p. city story of Leddy Marget (Longmans) Mrs. Woods' Weeping Ferry (Longmans) contained one figure of late (Longmans) contained one figure of late (Longmans) contained one figure of late strength and pathos Maxwell Glay, the strength and there may also be noted Mrs. Wo'Biren, Children of the Mist(Innes), by wrote The House of Hidden Treasure (Heunann), and there may also be noted Mrs. Wo'Biren, Children of the Mist(Innes), by wrote The House of Hidden Treasure (Heunann), and there may also be noted Mrs. Wo'Biren, Children of the Mist(Innes), by Wish Sellen Hubbands (Service & Paton), and English Hubbands (Service & Paton), and English Hubbands (Service & Paton), and His Fortunate Grace (Bliss, Sands), a very successful and promising story-Concorning Isabel Garnaby (Hodder & Stonghton), by Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, The Oedar

is Willing (Blis. Sands), by Mi. Percival Pickering, Meg of the Scarlet Foot (Harper), by Mr. W. Tirebuck, A Man from the North (Lane), by Mr. E. A. Bennett, Red-Ocat Romances (Warne), by Miss E. Livingston Prescott, Broken Arcs (Harper), a West country tale by Mr. Christopher Hare, A Woman Tempted Him (Chatio & Windus), by Mr. Westall, Peace with Honour (Bluckwond), by Mi. Sydney C. Grier, author of "His Excellency's English Governess", A Fair Deceiver (Harper), by Mi. George Paston, The Forest Lovers (Macmillan), a mediaval romance, by Mr. Maunice Hewlett. a mediaval romance, by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, The Caprice of Julia (Hurst & Blackett), by Mr. Lewis Sergeant

SCIENCE.

Books of a scientific character included the first instalment of The Beientific Memors of Thomas Henry Huxley (Macmillan), edited by Professors Michael Foster and E. R.y. Lankester, the last book of the late Mr. G. J. Romans on evolution. Post-Darwinsan Questions: Isolation and Physiological Selection (Longmans, Green), arranged by Professor Lloyd Morgan, The Sun's Place in Nature (Macmillan), by Sir Norman Lockver, an able statement of the meteoritic as opposed to the old nebular hypothesis, an able and lucid volume of lectures on Light, Visible and Invisible (Macmillan), by Professor Sirkanus P. Thompson, an admirably thorough Text-book of Zoology (Macmillan), compiled by Professors Parker and Haswell, Professor Milne's discussions of the phenomena and causes of earthcussions of the phenomena and causes of earthquakes, contained in Seismology (Kegan Paul), Sir W. H. Flower's popular and pleasant Essays on Museums and other subjects connected with Natural History (Manniflan), Mi Afalo's Sketch of the Natural History (Vertebrates) of the British Islands (Hackwood), a chairing and even fascinating "miroduction to ethnology," by Di A C Haddon, entried The Study of Man (Sands & Co.), being the first volume of "the Progressive Science Series", and The Purmeation of Seway and Water (Sanday Publishing Co.), by Mi. W. J. Dibdin, containing much valuable information on the bacteriological system of sewage disposal. Mi. Hudson wrote. and a translation by the astonishingly nunctious species of Birds in London (longmans), and a translation by Di. Porter, of Penns vikimia University, appeared of A Text-book of Botany (Macmillan), compiled by several learned Doctors of the University of Bonn

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

Two very able works which come under this heading were Mr and Mrs Webb's Industrial Democracy (Long mans, Green), in two volumes, being really a sequel to then "History of Trade Unionism," a no containing an invaluable Irade Unionism, it no containing an invaluant mass of information on the subject of Irade Unions, and Mi. W. II. Mallock's brilliant "study of the rights, the origin and the social functions of the wealthier classes," entitled Aristocracy and Evolution (1 & C Black). By "aristocracy" Mr. Mallock explained in his preface that he meant "the exceptionally gifted and efficient minority, no matter what the position in which its members may have been born, or what sphere of social progress in which their exceptional efficiency shows uself "

minority that the real progress of the race was due Mr and Mrs. Webb also dealt with a due Mr and Mrs. Webb also dealt with a variety of social questions in their Problems of Modern Industry (Longmans, Green) Professor Nicholson's second volume on the Principles of Political Economy (A & C. Black) appeared, and a posthumous work of Mr. Henry George may also be noted, The Science of Political Economy (Kejan Paul) Mr. Hobson, in his book John Ruskin as a Social Reformer (Nisbet), lied up the great all critic as also the greatest held up the gecat art critic as also the greatest social teacher of the age, declaring that he had "humanised" political economy. The first volume of a valuable and interesting series volume of a valuable and interesting series recording the great movements and developments of the age, called the "Victorian Eraberts," was written by Mr J Holland Rose, MA, the general editor of the series, and dealt nable tashion with The Rise of Democracy (Blacky) in Figland Mi Holman, an Inspecto of Schools, wrote for the same series a useful sketch of the rise of public elementary schools in England, entitled English National Education. Lord Farrer's Studies in Currency, 1898 (Macmillan), clearly and forcibly stated his well known views an the gold standard, bine tallism, the Indian currency question, etc.
Colonial questions were dealt with in Mr.
Henry de R. Walker's Australian Democracy
(Irshir University), Mr. Michael Davitt's Life and Progress in Australasia (Melhuen), the authoritative volume on New Zealand (H. race Martative volume on New Zealand (H.race Marshal), written by the Agent-General for New Zealand, the Hon W it Reeves, a nseful account of The Yukon Territory (Downey), with in introduction by Mi F M limmer, It R G S, an interesting and practical book, The Pioneers of the Klondyke (Jampson Low), by Messis Haynes (a member of the N W. Mounted Police) and Laylor, several books on Altica, including Raid and Reform (Macinillan), by Dr Hillier, a member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, Captain Younghushand's South Africa of To-day (Macinillan). Major Mockler Ferrymu's full and imparted account of British West Africa (Imperial Fress) A translation of M Coillard's On the Threshold of Central Africa (India & Stoughton), agraphic account of the condition of the Barotse and account of the condition of the Barotse and other tribes in the Zambesi Valley, and Mi. High Fgetton's excellent Short History of British Colonial Policy (Mellinen)

Books on India, naturally enough, dealt more particularly with the Frontici War Captun i. | Shadwell wrote a clear and businesslike count of Lockhart's Advance through Tirah (Thacker), and Colonel II D Hutchinson's letters to the Irins were expanded into a valuable bustory of The Campaign in Tirah (Vacantilan) Major Younghushand published a very able work on Indian Frontier Warfare ACCIVABLE WORK ON INGUISH Frontier Warrare (Acgan Paule, and General Sur John Adye summed up the arguments against the "forward policy" in Indian Frontier Policy (Smith, Edder) Sur Richard Temple's Bird's Bye View of Protunesque India (Chalto & Windus), was a support of the surface of the s ably written and beautifully illustrated

ably written and beautifully illustrated
Mi Penjamon Harrison, ex-President of
the United States, discussed its Constitution
and Administration (Nutt), with considerable
finithers, and Mi. E. L. Godkin's Unioreseen
Tendencies of Democracy (Constable), largely
referred to American conditions Mr. J. E.
Courtenay Bodley published an elaborate
inquiry into and description of the constitution
and present condition of France (Macmillan) Mr. Mall ock's argument was that it was to this and present condition of France (Macmillan)

Mr. James Y. Simpson's book Side-Lights on Siberia (Blackwood) appeared to be a trust-worthy account of the railroad, the prisons and the exile system . Mrs. Bishop's Korea and her Meighbours (Murray), contained a mass of information, interestingly recorded; and Mi. Demetius C. Boulger published an entius account of the work done by Belgium in The Congo State (Thacker)

HISTORY.

M1. J. Hamilton Wylie, M A, published the fourth and last volume of his comprehensive and valuable History of England under Henry IV and valuable History of England under Henry IV (Longmans, Green), and DI James Gant duer a new edition of his History of the Life and Reign of Rachard III. (Clav), to which was added the story of Perkin Watbick Mi G P Gooch was the author of the first volume of the "Cambridge Historical Essays," a suggestive History of English Democratic Ideas in the Seventeenth Century (Cambridge University Press)
Sir William Anson, the Vice-Chancellor of
Oxford, judiciously edited the autobiography
of the third Duke of Grafton (Murray), Mr. W I. Haidy, F. S.A., edited a second volume of the Domestic State Papers (Queen's Printers) of the reign of William and Mary, Mr Mattin A. S. Hume's study in Elizabethan statecialt, The Great Lord Burghley (Nishet), was excellently dome and a wayth partial in him on Chester I. done, and a very beautiful volume on Charles I. (Gouph) was written by the late Sn John Skelton A clever attempt to rehabilitate Judge Jeffreys (Heinemann) was made by M1 H B Itving, Mi J S Corbett, in Drake and the Tudor Navy (Longmans, Green), minutely traced the rise of England as a maintime power, Lord Charles Beiesford and Mr. H. W. Wilson collaborated in a handsome work on Nelson and connot ared in a nandsome work on Neison and his Times (Lyre & Spotits, accord), and Mi Land Clowes and a distinguished band of writers, including Captain Mahan, made progress with an elaborate history of The Royal Many (Sampson Low). In the "Famous Scots" series Professor Murison contributed a vivid lite of Sir William Wallace (Oliphant, Anderson lite of Sir William Wallace (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier), Judge O'Connor Morris wrote a careful and useful history of Ireland from '88 to '88 (Innes), Mr. Thomas Hodgkin's monograph on charles the Great (Meemillan), Mr. H. C. Macdowall's admirable Henry of Guise (Macmillan), the clear and authoritative account of The Union of Italy, 1816 95 (Cambridge University Press), Professor Jout's concise The Empire and the Papacy, 918-1273 (Rivingtons), and the able book on Mexico by Mr. Charles F. Lummis, The Awakening of a Nation (Haiper Brothers), must all be mentioned hore must all be mentioned here

In ancient history Di J G Frazer, of Glasgow, translated with fidelity and conspicuous ability Pausanias's Description of Greece (Macmillan), m six splended volumes, containing maps, plans, and above so englavings. The Ramesseum and the Tomb of Ptah-hetep (Quantuh, by J. E. Quibell and Messis, Paget and Pinic, was published under the auspices of the Egyptian Research Account, Professor Petric expounded Museum Trustees); and D1. Peters told the story of the second expedition sent out by the Pennsylvana University to Nippur (Pulnam's Sons). A clear and interesting sketch of Egypt in the Nineteenth Contury (Smith, Elder) was written by Mr. D. H. Camejon

The Later Renaissance of the Sixteenth Century (Blackwood), by Mr David Hannay, in "Periods of European Literature," was rather sketchily done, save as to the literature of Spain; Dr. Garnett's contribution to another series, "Short Histories of the Literatures of the World," was a full and suggestive History of Atsums series ture (Hememann), and to the same series Mr Fitzmannice-Kelly contributed a History of Mr. R. W. Spanish Literature (Heinemann) Mr. R Frazer took a comprehensive survey of a vast subject, treated with great ability, in his Laterary History of India (Fisher Union).

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Mr Andrew Lang's learning and some of his speculations were to be found in his ingenious and interesting book on The Making of Religion (Longmans). He urged that savages had religious ideas which differed not so very widely from those of civilised man. Mi. Grant Allen, in The Evolution of the Idea of God (Grant Richards), reviewed with skill and force the arguments as to the origins of polytheism, inonothersm and Christianity. The Keri infonctions and christianty fine Kerrickettines at the United Pre-system College, Eduburgh, by the Rev D W Forrest, were published as The Christ of History and Experience (T & Telah), the fourth volume of the translation of Professor Hannack's History of the translation of Protessor Harmack's History of Dogma (Williams & Norgate), by Propens and Mr. Millan, dealt with the Arian controversy; Professor Sagge wrote The Early History of the Hebrews (Reningtons), and Professor Cheyne Jewish Religious Life after the Exile (Pulnam). In the "International Pheological Library" Professor Allen's impartial book on Christian Institutions (I & I Clark), found a place; Canon Overton wrote of The Anglican Revival (Blackic), in the "Victorian Era" series, and a more comprehensive work The Church in England (Cardice, Diarton), in the "National Chiriches" series. Dr. Heron, of Beliast, published ins lectures on The Ockio Church in Freland (Service & Paton), and Canon founds in Freland (Service & Paton), and Canon Church in Ireland (Service & Paton), and Canon Mason, of Cantabury, contributed to the "Leaders of Religion" series, a Life of Thomas Cranmer(Mallner). A new edition of The Coptic Version of the New Testament (Oxford University Version of the New Testament ((Asjona University Piess) was commenced, after long preparation. I wo volumes of the "International Critical Commentary" on the New Testament dealt with Ephesians and Colossians (1 & I Clark), by Professor Abbott of Frinty College, Dublin, and Philippians and Philemon by Professor Vincent of New York Canon Core wrote a suggestive and attractive Practical Exposition of the Epistle to the Ephosians (Murray) The Bishop of London's sermons during Holy Week appeared as Lessons from the Cross (Wisbel). The Broad Chuich view of theology was set Restarch Account, Professor Petrie expounded one of his most marvellous discoveries in Syria and Egypt from the Tel El Amarna Letters (Methuen), Messrs. Circhiell and Hunt edited Part I. of The Oxyrhynchus Papyr (Explicit Association Fund), of which so much has been heard, Messrs. L W. King and I. G. Pinches (A. & C. Black). Ministerial Priesthood edited various parts of Guneiform Texts from Babylonion Tablets in the British Museum (British from the ecclesiastical standpoint of the High

Church section of the Anglican Church. Archdeacon Cheetham, in The Mysteries Pagan and Christian (Macmillan), dealt with the supposed relationship between various Christian rites reigionship between various Christian rites and the Pagan mysteries Several books of The Polychrome Bible (James Clarke & Co) appeared, edited by Paul Haupt, and aiming at showing the effect of the researches of modern scholarship on the Bible A new Diotonary of the Bible (T & T Clark), to be completed in four volumes under the editor-ship of Dr James Hastings, was commenced.

The Cardinal-Archbishop and the Bishops of the Province of Westminster published early in the year A Vindoation of the Bull "Apostolica Curae" (Longmans). to which in the contract of the Bull "Apostolica Curae" (Longmans). Ourse" (Longmans), to which in turn the Archbishops of Canterbury and York replied, and the Rev R E Welsh, M A, whole a strong protest against the Romanising move ment in the Church in his The People and the Priest (James Bowden)

A notable book also was Mr W Walsh's The Secret History of the

Oxford Movement (Sonnenschein)

Oxford movement (Somenschein)
Professor Sidgwick collected various addresses given by him to ethical societies in
Practical Ethics (Swan Somenschein)
Phe Rev. J. R. Illingworth's Divine Immanence in
Nature (Macmillan) urged that all causation is spiritual, though often apparently mechanical. Mr. Sutherland accumulated much information and observation in his original and carefully reasoned Origin and Growth of the Moral Instincts (Longmans), Mi Shadworth Hodgson discussed in four volumes The Metaphysics of Experience (Longmans), alguing that there is a philosophical basis for the ordinary man's view of the universe. Protessor Carveth Read Logic Deductive and Inductive (Grant Ruhards) was a useful manual mainly following the teaching of Mill

TRAVEL.

Mr. A Hemy Savage Landon's sufferings in Tibet made a thrilling and painful story as they were recorded, with an incresting account of the count v and its people, in In the Forbidden Land (Hernemann) Di Sven Hedin told the story of his great journey Through Asia (Methuen), and of the important explori-Asia (Methieri), and of the important explora-tions and discoveries which he made in the course of his three and a half years in Central Asia, and Captain Wellby, of the 18th Hussus, gave a spirited account of his journey Through Unknown Tibet (Fisher Unwen) Sin Maitin Conway described his 39 expedition to West Spitsbeigen in With Ski and Sledge over the Aroto Glaciers (Deut & Co) Licutemant Pear's long-expected narrative of his work on the interior ice-cap of Northern Greenland in '86 and '91-7, appeared in two handsome volumes en-titled Northward over the 'Great Ice' (Methuen) Mr. A Frevor-Battye described his journey Mr. A Trevor-party e described his journey home from Kolguev across Arctic Russia in A Northern Highway of the Tsar (Constable); and Mr. Harry de Windt's account of his journey Through the Gold Fields of Alaska to Bering Straits (Chatlo & Windus), contained, with much welcome information on Alaska, an much welcome information on Alaska, an account of painful experiences amongst the Indians Mr. J W. Tyirel, a member of the Canadian Geological Survey, dealt with the region between Hudson's Bay and Athabasca in The Barren Lands of Oanada (Unwin) Coming to warmer climes, Prince Henry of Orleans' travels From Tonkin to India (Methuen),

translated by Mr. Hamley Bent, must be noticed, with Pioneering in Formosa (Hurst & Blackett), by Mi W. A. Pickering, C.M.G.; Brown Men and Women (Swan Sonnensshen), an account of travels in the South Sea Islands by Mr Edward Reeves, M. Lionel Decle's splendid Three Years in Savage Africa (Methuan), with an introduction by Mr. H. M. Stanley, describing a journey from Cape Town to Uganda and thence to the Indian Ocean; and Mr. R. A. Freeman's Travels and Life in Mr R A Freeman's Travels and Life in Ashanti and Jaman (Constable)

Ashant and Jaman (Constable)

Accounts of hunting expeditions included Mr Arthur H Neumann's story of his three years rivery hunting in East Africa, near Mount Kenia and Lake Rudolph, entitled Elephant Hunting in East Equatorial Africa (Rowland Ward), Mr Gibbon's bright and exciting Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa (Methuen), Mr E North Buxton's brilliant second series of Short Stalks (Stanford), Prince Demidoff's Hunting Trips in the Caucasus (Rowland Ward), and Mr H L Dariah's Sport in the Highlands of Kashmir (Rowland Ward), Mr Harold Spender and Mr II Llewellyn Smith collaborated in a delightful account of moun-Mi Harold Spender and Mi II Llewellyn Smith collaborated in a delightful account of mountaineering Through the High Pyrenees (Innes), and Mi W A B Coolidge fitly and ably edited and revised the late Mr John Ball's book on The Western Alps (Innex).

Ilier may also be noted Five Years in Siam '91-6 (Minrav), by Mr II Warington Smyth, formerly Director of the Department of Mines in Siam Mis Bishop's Kores and her Neighbours.

in Siam, Mr. Bishop's Korea and her Neighbours (Murray), Mr. A. M. Knapp's Feudal and Modern Japan (Duckworth), and Mr. Henry Kirk's Twenty-five Years in British Guiana (Sampson Low) The City of the Caliphs (Fisher Umunn), by Mr. E. A. Reynolds-Ball, was a history of and a guide-book to Carro and the Nile united in one volume illustrict dwith the Nile united in one volume, illustrated with remarkably good photographic reproductions.

ART BOOKS

Amongst illustrated art books must necessarrly be some already mentioned in other sections In the English school the work of the year was the sump tous one on Sir Joshua Reynolds (Graves & Co), a monumental work of Algernon Graves, published in a very limited edition at 25 guineas. Next in ment was Lord Leighton's Studies (Fine Art Society) Other English artists were well treated in Gainsborough (Bell), by Mrs Bell, Historical Portraits (Bell), by Wheatley, The Pictures of Armitage, E.A. (Chapman), The Life of Northeote (Unwin), by they may specification of Millais (Blackwood) also in two other works that dealt with the entire school, Victorian Art (Blades), by W Temple, and Master Painters of Britain (Jack, Edin) Italian at received much attention The Central Italian School (Putnams), and the Venetian Painters (Putnams), were Berenson's In the English school the work of the sections Venetian Painters (l'utnams), were Berenson's continuition toward the haivest of books The Works of Maso Finguerra (Quantich), by Protessoi Colvin, was a great work on a small and little-known man Leonardo da Vinci (Hoepli), by Professor Uzielli, on the other hand, dealt with one of the greatest of men. Claud Phillips in the Portfolio Series took up the Later Work of Than (Scaleys), and Selwyn Brinton produced an admirable guide to The Renaissance in Italy (Simpkins). Architecture was represented by Professor Fletcher's

History of Architecture (Macmillan), and Buckmaster's most useful Handbook (Clarendon Press). Classic art included Greek Landsoape and Architecture, by John Fulleylove, Greek Vases (Swan), by Miss Horner, Greek Bronzes (Swan), by Dr Muiray, and the Classical Sculpture Gallery (Greek) during the year, ian to three numbers, and then vanished. Drawings always receive attention, and Mr. Bunyon's Catalogue of Drawings in the British Museum (B. M.) deserves first mention. Mr. A Rischgitz, in a magnificent volume which he published himself, reproduced the finest Drawings of Constable, and mention must be Drawings of Constable, and mention must be made of Charles Keene (Unwin), by Pennell Pen Drawing (Unwin), by Pennell Walter Crane on Bases of Design (Bell), Ristoric Ornament (Chapman & Hall), by Waid, and Rex Regum (Bell), by Sir W Bayliss, dealing with the ventable likeness of Christ

In foreign books Sizeranne on the English School (Constable), was easily first in importance, and next perhaps the first volume by Mantz of La Peinture Français (Beaux Arts, Paris, Meissonier (Hemenam), by Giend Cruyer's supeib book on Chantilly, and the Frussian Art Year Book Rubens (Seelev) was well considered in the Portfolio Series by R H M Stevenson (Seelev), and Richmond's Lectures on Leighton, Millais and Morris (Macmillan), were published Cust's History of the Dietgraft Sought (Macmillan), was a superference of the Seelety (Macmillan), was a superference on Leighton to the Seelety (Macmillan), was a superference or Leighton to the Seelety (Macmillan), was a superference of the Dilettanti Society (Macmillan), was a delightful work. Will Rothenstein's English Portraits (Grant Richards), the Song of Solomon (Chapman & Hall), by Fell, were all too

The new issue of Ruskin's Works (Allen) progressed, and Walter Armstrong's great monograph on Gainsborough (Marmillan), was completed Mr Hartshorne's portly volume on Old English Glass (Heinemann), Mi'lar's handsome book on Plastering (Baissond), Day on Windows (Unwin), Dayenport on The Regalia (Kigan Paul), and Lord Bute's privately printed volume on Scottish Town Arms (Morrison), all deserve mention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr Bernaid Shaw's Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant (Grant Ruhards) were characteristically named, and contained seven plays of most unequal ment. Mr Lawrence living published a medieval play in one act, Godefroi and Yolande (Lane), written apparently before his "Peter the Great" Harrow School (Arnold), was a handsome volume written by several capable hands and cdited by two Hurow masters, Messis Howson and Townsend Warner The School (Duckworth) was told by the Rev W
H D Rouse Mi G R Paikin wrote a life of Edward Thring, Headmaster of Uppingham (Mac-millan) Mr Lydekkei's Deer of all Lands (Rowland Ward), dealt exhaustively with its subject, and was most handsomely illustrated and printed Mi Chailes H Gimling's History of the Great Northern Railway (Methucu), was a valuable and able contribution to railway history A new volume on Rowing (Longmans, Green), by Messrs R. P P Rowe and C M Pitman, was added to the Badminton Library

Liverpool, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE

Livery Companies of London. See LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES.

Llandaff, Bishop of See under PEERAGE.

Lloyd, Edward, the famous tenor vocalist, was b in London 1845. When seven years old he entered Westminister Abbey choir. Afterwards he became solo tenor at the Chapel Royal, St Jamess. He was engaged in '67 at Novello's Concerts, and in '71 at the Gloucester Festival, where he attracted much attention by his singing in Bach's "Passion" Music. In 88 he went on a tour in America, taking part in the Cincinnati Festival, and in '90 and '92 he repeated his visit, being enthusiastically welcomed on each occasion.

Lloyd's. This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd about the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1092 to the coiner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. There were numerous rival houses in existence then, but Lloyd's was distinguished above all others especially by his news of the movements of vessels received from various correspondents at home and abroad, in which may be found the germ of "Lloyd's List" In 1096 Lloyd's News was commenced and published three times a week. But after seventy-six numbers had appeared the proprieto was so foolish as to insert a paragraph about the proceedings in the House of Loids. For this he was summoned to the bar of the House, and then he stopped the print, substituting handwriting for printing, till 1721, when Lloyd's List appeared, and has continued even unto this day. Hessids, being a news centre I loid's began times a week But after seventy-six numbers Besides being a news centre Lloyd's began to be used as the centre of Marine insurance, and this business rapidly increased ln 1771 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, resolved to find fresh and more commodious quarters, and in 1773, chiefly through the energy of a Mr. Angerstein, rooms were taken on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established A subscription of £20 a year was required of members, and rules were laid down for the conduct of business During the forty years of war, from 1775 to 1815, Lloyd's grew and flourished amazingly, and business flowed in from all over the world, the reorganisation of the whole institution, accomplished in 1811, adding to the general confidence in its security. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71, notwithstanding considerable opposition. The objects of the Institution able opposition were described as being (1) the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society, (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in 10 spect of shipping and cargoes and freight, and (3) the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1500 agents in all information parts of the world constantly reporting to head-quarters, where clerks are employed both day and night. Then a "Captains Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of losses is kept in the "Loss Book." Lloyd's is of course open only to members and subscribers. These may take their friends in and show

them round, through the underwriting rooms, the reading room, the captains' room, used for luncheon purposes, and the committee room, full of relics. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. All members must be recommended by six members and then elected by ballot; subscribers and associates can recommend gentlemen for election to their own grades. Underwriters are required to deposit with the committee at least f_{5000} (for which they receive interest), and to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of f_{21} . But those members elected prior to Dec. 3181, f_{22} , only pay an annual subscription of f_{21} is Subscribers pay an enrange Shipping Sublished annually. See Mercantill Marine.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It is only within a comparatively recent period that the system of Local Government administration in England has been completely established, and even now there is much that requires to be done to bring all the parts into harmony with one another.

The carliest institutions which exercised powers of local administration were Municipal Boroughs created by charter from the Crown, some of which date back to the earliest Saxon times. lowards the close of last century a system was begun of creating Lighting, Paving and Improvement Commissioners for populous towns which had no municipal government, and in course of time it became necessary to deal with the many anomalies that had arisen—such, for example, as the fact that many of the largest towns in the kingdom were governed by Paving and Improvement Commissioners, whilst some places that had dwindled into more villages possessed all the important functionaries, such as Mayor, Aldermen, Jurats, Reeves, and the like, which belonged to the municipal institutions of past centuries. These matters were all dealt with by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, which swept away a large number of the smaller corporations and created machinery by which every bolough would be governed by a corporation consisting of a Mayor and Town Council, the latter being elected by the rated inhabitants on the burgess roll. The powers of these Corporations are derived from the Act of 1835 and from other statutes which were passed from time to time, and all of which were consolidated into the Municipal Corporations Act, '82. In addition to the general law, however, many local Acts have been passed by Parliament giving to various Corporations such special powers in excess of the general law as have been found to be necessary for particular towns, and in this way the foundations were laid for that development of the sanitary law which has been one of the great features of the progressive legislation during the past halfcentury. A commission was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to investigate the sanitary condition of the great towns of the country, and ultimately the Public Health Act of 48 was

passed. This was the first statute to set up Boards of Health; and the stimulus that was given to the movement for improving the general sanitary condition of the country by the terrible havo: that had been made by the epidemics of cholera resulted in the expansion of the system by the Local Government Act, '58, under which extensive powers of local government were given to existing corporations and to every populous place in the land. Under these statutes Municipal Corporations became the Public Health authorities for their boroughs, and Improvement Commissioners and Local Boards of Health were empowered to act for the areas under their control. Thus sanitary authorities were set up in every populous urban district, but the rural parts of the country remained subject to no control whatever from a sanitary point of view. After another decade a Sanitary Commission was appointed to deal with this matter, and the Public Health Act, '72, was ultimately passed, by which the Guardians of every Poor Law Union were made the Rural Sanitary Authority for the whole Union other than such part as was comprised in an urban district already constituted This Act and a large number of other saintary Acts were repealed and consolidated by the Public Health Act, 75, which is now in force The constitution of the local authoritics created under the Acts above mentioned and their relations to other authorities have undergone considerable change since 75 Many administrative powers have in the past been exercised by Courts of Quarter Sessions in counties, and a growing feeling of dissatisfaction with that system of government culminated in various proposals from both sides of the House of Commons for County Boards of some soit of other Ultimately the Local Government Act, '88, was passed, by which County Councils, to be elected by county electors, whose qualification was practically that of the borough burgess, were established. Under that Act what was termed administrative business was transferred from the Courts of Quarter Sessions to the County Councils, and the Justices were left in possession of all their judicial functions, but very few of their ad-ministrative duties remained to them—such, for instance, as the granting of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquois. The control of the police was taken from them and vested in a Joint Committee consisting of the whole of the County Justices and the County Council. The County Councils that were thus set up for counties have no jurisdiction in any borough which, prior to the passing of the Act, had a population of 50,000 or upwards, as these boloughs were folimed into counties by them oclyes and all the powers of the County Council were given to the Corporations

The scheme of local Government reform begun with the Act of '88 was completed by the Local Government Art, '94, under which the constitution 8t local governing bodies under the Public Health Acts and under local acts was rendered uniform These bodies became Urban or Rural District Councils. In rural districts Parish Councils were established in every parish with a population of three hundred, and in place of the old Vestry there was set up the Parish Meeting, which is an assembly of the parochial electors of the parish. Very lew administrative functions have as yet been given to these bodies, as it was deemed

undesirable at the outset of their career to burden them with many responsibilities. The great change that was effected by the Act of '94 was the abolition of all the old and complex systems of election and the assimilation of the system to that already in operation for County Councils and Municial Coipporations. The effect is that the local government franchise for all purposes is now practically the same, and consists of what is known as the Burgess quantication, which is based on occupation and residence, and differs from the Parliamentary franchise to the extent that for local government purposes ownership of property as such does not confer a light to vote, and women whether mained or single are eligible as electors.

In the following matter the system of I ocal Government in England and Wales, the his torical growth of which has thus been briefly traced, is explained in detail, from the Local Government Board, downwards to the Parish Meeting. The various administrative powers which may be exercised by each authority are also described, and their relations to one another are shown unerever necessary powers of raising money are also dealt with, and some particulars are given from the latest report of the Local Government Board as to the sources of local revenue and the objects of local expenditure. The constitution and some account of the operations of the Local Govern-ment Board for Scotland will be found under SCOTLAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, and in the article Systion, sect 6; the provisions of the Local Government (heland) Act, '98, by which the local government of that country was closely assimilated to that of England and Wales, are summai ised

Local Government Board.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, 71, and superseded the Poor Law Board It became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters. and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established consider able changes were made by the l'ublic Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive From that date to the present no session has passed without further additions being made to its work, so that there is not a local anthority of any kind whatever that is not now to some extent subject to its control Poor Law Guardians now stand in the same relation to it as then predecessors did to the Poor Law Roami and Poor Law Commissioners under the Poor Law Actor 34 Country Councils, Fown Councils, Urban and Rural District Councils, as web as Parish Councils, all have to obtain the Board's sanction to their proposals to borrow money, to make bye-laws, and to do many other things, and Municipal Corporations, in common with Urban District Councils, have to subject their proposals for private Eilis in Parliament to the criticism and opposition of the Board in the House of Commons committees, so that exceptional legislation, however good or useful its aim may be, is now raiely effected if the report of the Board to the House is opposed to it. The Board is represented throughout

the country by a large staff of resident General Inspectors, who attend meetings of Boards of Guardians and inspect all Poor Law institutions, by travelling Engineering Inspectors, who inquire into all proposals for sewage disposal works, water supply schemes, street improvements, and other undertakings that involve the raising of loans, by Medical Inspectors, who visit districts in which any epidemic disease breaks out, and report upon it and advise as to the steps needed to prevent its recurrence, by Poor Law Medical and Vacornation Inspectors, whose duties extend to the medical supervision of workhouses, infirmaries and Poor Law schools, and of all public vaccinators, and by County and District Auditors, who audit the accounts of all local authorities other than Municipal Corporations and Burial Boards, and have power to disallow and sur-charge against individual members all items of expenditure which in their opinion are illegal The Board is not, as might be supposed from its name, a body consisting of so many inclubers, who act collectively at periodical meetings similarly to popularly elected (ouncils, but the whole of the functions of the Board are vested in the President, who is generally a member of the House of Commons. Everything that the Board docs is done in his name, though only in a very few instances with Ins strong only in a very tew instances with instances actual actual acthority, as under an order of the Board issued in 77 the President delegates his powers to the Permanent Secretary and Assistant Secretaries; and thus, though democratic in name, "the Board" is in reality a bureanciae. To this cause may be attributed the loss of prestige which this departm in has been gradually undergoing in the mind of the public during recent years, owing to its failure to keep in touch with progressive movements This fact has been brought out very strikingly in connection with the attitude which the Board has taken up on such questions as the bringing up of pauper children, the administra-tion of relicf, and compulsory vaccination, on all of which questions the department has had to give way to opposition arrayed against it in Parhament and clsewhere

Local Administrative Bodies.

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England are as follows—County Councils for administrative counties, Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and noncounty boroughs. Utban District Councils for uibin districts other than boroughs, Rural District Councils for rural districts, Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and Parish Meetings for every jurial parish—that 15, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough. These bodies are intimately related to one another, and are practically all concerned in what may be described as the general good government of the county from the points of view of highways, sanitary, and general health conditions. Besides these there are Boards of Guardians which administer the Poor Laws, School Boards to administer the Education Acts, and Burial Boards to administer the Bourland Acts, all of which have the power of raising moneys to meet their requirements from the rates.

Powers of Local Authorities.

County Councils -- By the Local Government Act '88 the administrative powers which were transferred from the Quarter Sessions to County Councils relate to the basis or standard for raising the county rate, raising the police rate, borrowing money for county purposes, the erection and maintenance of county buildings, the provision of asylums for county lunatics and the maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools, erection and maintenance bridges, regulation of locomotives, the division of the county into polling districts for election of the county into polling districts for election purposes, the execution of the A(ts) telating to the contagious diseases of animals, destructive insects, fish conservancy, weights and measures, wild birds, and other minor matters. Powers were also transferred from the local Government Board as to the issue of provisional orders for various local matters, such as the purchase of land for allotments and the creation of new urban districts. From urban authorities and other highway authorities there was transferred the control of the whole of the main roads in the county, and the burden of their maintenance was made a county charge Under the Local Government Act, '94, other powers were conferred upon the County Council in reference to the establishment, dissolution, and control of Parish Councils, the regulation of local govern-ment election expenses, fixing or altering the number of members of Boards of Guardians and Rural and Urban District Councils, allotments, the dealing with complaints as to the default of District Councils in respect to their obligations under the Public Health Acts and other matters. County (ouncils may also make bye-laws for the good government of the county, and under these powers many useful enactments which the general law does not provide for have been brought into operation. The most important exercise of these powers has been the requirement that all vehicles shall carry lights at night-time. This regulation has carry lights at night-time. This regulation has now been adopted over about a third of the entire area of the country.

Borough Councils.— Every Municipal Borough is invested with the powers conferred by the Municipal Coiporations Acts, which are the most extensive powers of local government possessed by any local authority, and in many respects—such, for instance, as the power to promote Bills in Parliament—a Municipal Coiporation has greater power than a County Council In addition, every Municipal Coiporation is the urban sanitary authority for the borough, and exercises all the powers of the Public Health Acts and of all the many statutes incorporated therewith. Indeed, the only important matters that do not come under their control are the administration of the Poor Laws and the Education Acts. In county boroughs, of course, the whole of the powers of the County Council, so far as they are applicable to a borough, are vested in the Corporation, but non-county boroughs are, for general county purposes—such, for example, as police, lunatic asylums, and main roads—deemed to be merged in the county, and have to pay their contribution towards the county rates.

Urban District Councils.—These may be said to be the public health and highway authorities

in urban districts, and their powers are wholly derived from the Public Health Acts, supplemented by minor statutes, by certain provisions of the Local Government Act of '94, under which some few powers were transferred to them, and in some districts by local Acts specially obtained from Pailiament for each particular district, These Coun'ils have power to maintain, widen Inese Count its have power to maintain, widen and improve streets, to suppress nuisances, to promote works of sewage disposal and for the supply of water, gas, and electricity to the town. They may establish baths and washlouses, hospitals, markets, pleasure grounds, and public abattons. Their powers of regular tion extend to the licensing of common lodginghouses, slaughter-houses, of hackney carriages dealers in game, explosives, petioleum, and persons carrying on offensive trades. They make bye-laws regulating the construction of new streets and buildings, the management of common and other lodging-houses, of slaughterhouses, of hackney carriages, of bathing, as to nuisances, and many other matters, all of which are directed towards the improvement of the sanitally condition of the district

Rural District Councils.—Prior to the Local Government Act, '94, the Guardians of the Poor of every Union were the rural sanitary authority for the whole of the area comprised on the Union, except any parts which were boloughs or urban districts, and as Pool Law Unions were formed for the convenience of administration from a Poor Law point of view, they overlap county boundaries to a very great extent, and the rural sanitary discrets were consequently not limited to one county. The Local Government Act altered this, and directed that rural districts should henceforth be divisions of counties and should not extend into more than one county, so that such a district may now be defined as a group of rural parishes, all of which belong to the same county bach of these districts is governed by county Each of these districts is governed by a Rui il District Council, whose members are elected for a term of three years, and whose general powers are similar to those of an Urban District Council except that they are not so extensive The Council is the sanitary authority under the Public Health Acts, and the highway authority under the Highway Acts, but its powers of dealing with nuisances and similar matters are very limited, and before it can exercise such powers as are required for any populous parts of its district an order of the Local Government Board has to be obtained conferring upon it in respect of those places the powers of an urban authority. In this way a Rural District Council can acquire the power of making bye-laws as to new streets and buildings and many other important matters, such as the right to take over private streets, the power to light and water streets, and to regulate slaughter-houses but only such limited powers are conferred in this way as are deemed suitable—as, if all the powers of an urban authority are desired for any parish these can be obtained by constituting the place an urban district and giving it a separate council. This is done by means of an order of the County Council. As regards highways the Rural District Council has all the powers of Acts, and is the highway authority for its district as regards every carriage road, bridle-way and footway which is a highway other

than any main road under the control of the County Council. Under the Act of '94 it was made the duty of the Rural District Council to protect all public rights of way and to prevent the obstruction or stopping up of any highway and the nero-ordenient on the roadside wast.

Parish Councils.—These bodies are elected for all parishes which had, according to the census of '91, a population of 300. If a parish has less population than that the can obtain a Parish Council by petitioning the County Council to issue an order directing one to be elected. At present the general powers of a Parish Council are limited to a few matters, such as the appointment of overseers of the poor, the repair of footpaths, the purchase of three engines, the management of recreation grounds and allotments, and the control of parochial charities. But where what are termed the "Adoptive Acts' are in force the council has power to establish a burnal ground, to light the streets of the parish, to set up a free public library and public baths and washhouses. The moneys required by a Parish Council are obtained by means of precepts evived on the overseers, whose duty it is to raise the money either out of the poor rate or by means of a special rate, according to the oursors for which it is required.

Parish Meeting.—In every rural parish that is, in every parish which is not in a municipal borough of in any other urban district—there must be a parish meeting at least once a year during the month of Maich, at which those persons who are registered as parochal electors of the parish and no others may attend. If the parish is entitled to have a Parish Council the Parish Meeting is required to elect it in accordance with the rules compiled in the Parish Councillors. Election Order, '98, issued by the Local Government Board. If the parish is not entitled to have a Parish Council then the Parish Meeting must appoint oversects of the poor, trustees of charities, and otherwise exerciscall the powers of the old vestry which it supersedes and those new powers which are conferred upon it by the Local Government Act, '94. In every parish, however, whicher there is a Parish Council or not, the power of adopting the "Adoptive Acts"—namely, the Lighting and Watching Act, the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, the Builal Acts, the Public Improvement Acts, and the Public Libraries Acts—vests exclusively in the Parish Meeting

Rating Powers.

The most generally levied rate is the Poor Rate, for raising which Overseeis of the Poor are annually appointed in every parish under a statute passed in Elizabeth's reign County Councils raise their funds by levying the county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-late precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the Poor Rate. This rate was originally raised as a voluntary contribution from well-to-do persons by the clergy and churchwardens

impotent, feeble, and lame, which are the poor in very deed", but by the statute of 5 Elizabeth the voluntary aspect of this levy was put an end to, for it is enacted that after due exhortation and persuasion, first by the parson and churchwardens of the parish and next by the bishop, "if any person of his froward or wilful mind shall obstinately refuse to give weekly to the relief of the poor according to his ability, the bishop shall have authority to bind him under a penalty of ten pounds to appear at the next sessions, when the justices are again to charitably and gently persuade and move the said obstinate person to extend his charge towards the relief of the poor." And if he will not be persuaded therein by the said justices, "they may sesse, tax, and limit upon every such obstinate person so refusing, according to their discretion, what sum the said obstituate person shall pay, and commit him to prison until he pay the sum, together with the air carages thereof, if any such shall fortune to be." It was not until the statute of 43 Flizabeth that Oversecis of the Poor with clearly defined duties were directed to be appointed regularly from year to year for the purpose of raising the Poor Rate. For over two centuries that rate was practically raised for and limited to the maintenance of poor persons unable through sickness or otherwise to maintain themselves of their families, but by degrees it became convenient to grift upon it other charges, and now County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Burial Boards, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act only, School Boards, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings faise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers A different mode of raising money 15, however, prescribed in respect of moneys required by Municipal Corporations when acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act and by Urban District Councils In both these cases a special rate called the General District Rate is fevied, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties Ruial District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overscers to Lvy a special sanitary rate, and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries

Local Taxation.

In the 27th annual report of the Local Government Board, '97-8, the following particulars were given as to the local taxation returns for the financial year '95 6, the latest that are available in this analytic form. The returns include summaries of the accounts of no less than 32,264 Local Authorities, including 62 County Councils, 325 Municipal Boroughs, acting as Corporations and as Urban Sanitary Authorities or Urban District Councils, 766 Urban Sanitary Authorities or Urban District Councils, 769 Parish Councils, 797 Parish Meetings, 769 Burial Boards, 659 Boards of Guardians, and 2452 School Boards, besides a host of minor miscellaneous Authorities.

Company.

Improvements. Bridges and Ferries . Lunatic Asylums

Advances to Manchester Ship Canal

Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Commons, and Open Spaces

Public Buildings, Offices, etc. (not included under other headings)

Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings

RECEIPTS (EXCLUDING LOANS). £	Lan
Public Rates	F
Treasury Subventions and Payments 3,198,524	Cei
From Local Government Board out	Bat
of Local Taxation Account 6,041,535	E
Tolls, Dues, and Duties 3,603,720	Tra
Revenue from Real and Funded	Ele
Property 1,670,422	Pol
Sales of Property	. F
Fines, Penalties, Fees, and Licences 687,283 Waterworks 3,039,413	Pir
Gasworks	Ho Pul
Other urdertakings producing	Fui
Revenue 1,284,845	Fu
Repayments in respect of Private	Sla
Improvement Works 1,008,543	All
Receipts from other sources . 1,681,348	Pul
Total	Cat
2001	Sm
T	Oth
Expenditure (excluding Loans) £	
Relief of the Poor	l
Pauper Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums 1,910,820 Police 4,724,988	i
Education	A
Highways and Street Improvements 7,492,240	15th
(Jasworks 3,624,53)	und
Public Lighting . 1,102,797	pos
Waterworks . 1,218,484	per
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal 1,420,111	ld v.
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays 1,537,718	are
Other Public Works and Purposes . 7,049,624	Ihe
Private Improvement Works Principal and Interest of Loans (in-	Bur
cluding Payments to Sinking Funds) 13,241,941	lins
Salaries and Superannuation Allow-	Wo
ances 1,952,163	Cor
Establishment Charges 070,590	Cu
Election Expenses . 87,254	(tov
Other purposes . 548,720	Esq
Γotal	hdv
	han Llo
	B
The receipts from loans during the yeu	esta
amounted to £12,208,262, and the expenditure	of h
out of loans to £13,440,173	wet
The outstanding loans of Local Authorities	Inla
at the end of the year amounted to £243,209,862,	cert
Obtained in respect of the following works and I	tobe
purposes. A sum total of £0,109,148 remained	tion
purposes. A sum total of £6,169,143 remained in sinking funds at the end of the year, to provide for the repayment of a portion of these loans. The outstanding loans at the end of	asce
loans. The outstanding loans at the end of	cour
the year '86 7 amounted to £186,821,642	pard
£	
Water works 45,144,(57)	to
Harbours, Piers, Docks, and Quays 32,8,8,399	
Highways, Street Improvements,	to the a
	to the a
and Turnpike Roads . 20,277,678	to the a procuration to the architecture and architecture and the archit
and Tunpike Roads . 30,277,678 Sewerage and Sewage Disposal . 25,302,903	to the a procurate procura
and Turnpike Roads . 30,277,678 Sewerage and Sewage Disposal . 25,302,900 Schools	to the a procuration was procurate p
and Tunpike Roads . 30,277,678 Sewerage and Sewage Disposal . 25,302,903	to the a procurate procura

	Land Drainage and Embankment, River Conservancy, and Sea De-	£
!	fences	2,942,772
	Cemeteries and Burial Grounds .	2,734,962
	Baths, Washhouses, and Open	-,134,3
	Bathing Places	1,568,843
,	Tramways	1,604,412
	Electric Lighting and Supply	1,942,773
	Police Stations, Gaols, and Lock-up	-,94-,773
,	Houses	1,297,674
	Private Improvement Works	1,150,290
	Hospitals	1,285,653
	Public Libraries, Museums, and	1,203,035
	Schools of Science and Art .	805,995
	Fire Brigades	737,966
	Slaughter-houses	167,942
	Allotments	
		57,591
	Public Lighting	30,778
		13,544
	Small Holdings .	4,421
	Other purposes	8,504,509
	Total £:	243,200,862

Royal Commission was appointed August h, '90, " to inquire into the present system der which taxation is raised for local purses, and report whether all kinds of real and sonal property contribute equitably to such ation, and if not, what alterations in the law Atton, and if not, what alterations in the law best able in order to secure that result. Ce commissioners are Loid Balloui of rleigh, than man, the Earl of Cawdoi; Rt on I B Balloui, M P; Rt Hon Sir John Tomson Hibbeit, Rt Hon Chailes B Stuaitoriley, M.P. Sir Edward W. Hamilton, rinclus N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., hailes A ppps, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Harcourt E. Clare, Esq., win clerk of Liverpool); Thomas H Elliott, q., C.B., Aithui O'Connor, Esq., M.P., ward O Smith, Esq. (town clerk of Birmingm), James Stuait, Esq., M.P., Rt Hon James by Whaiton, M.P., Geo H. Muriay, Esq. by the Local Covernment Act, '88, there was ablished for England and Wales at the Bank England a Local Taxation Acoount, to which

England a Local Taxation Account, to which to to be paid by the Commissioners of and Revenue the proceeds of the duties on tain specified licences (beer, spirits, game, acco, etc.), henceforth described as local taxan licences; and the amount of these licences ertained to have been collected in each county and out of the Local I axation Account to the neil of such county. There was also to be by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue the same account such sum as might ascertained to be four-fifths of half of the seeds of the probate duty, and this giant is to be distributed among the countries in portion to the share which the Local Governit Board certified to have been received by h county during the financial year '87-8 out of the grants previously made in aid of local rates, which would clase to be granted after the passing of the Act, such probate duty grant to be used in relief of local taxation. And by other statutes there were assigned to Scotland and Ireland their respective shares of the re-maining fifth of the probate duty grant. The shares so paid to the several Local Taxation Accounts of the three countries are accordingly —England and Wales 80 per cent., Scotland 4,487,573 It per cent., and Ireland 9 per cent. of one-half 4,369,100 of the proceeds of the probate duty; and these 4,391,072 proportions have been observed in the case of

5,808,700

5,127,980

5,238,610 5,082,020

other grants made under subsequent statutes to the three countries. Particulars regarding the taxation transferred to the local authorities or charged upon imperial funds will be found or charged upon imperial futures of the charge under Finance, National. For Local Taxation Acount (Sootland) Act, '98, see SESSION, sect. 64
See also Scotland Local Government Board
Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98. See SESSION, Sect. 63

LOCAL OPTION.

This is the phrase which is applied to indicate such legislation as would enable the inhabitants of districts to reduce or extinguish the sale of intoxicating liquors in their midst. Local Option resolution was first moved by Sor Wiffrid Lawson on March 11th, 1879, and again on March 5th, 80, being rejected by majorities of 88 and 114. But on June 18th, 80, he again brought it on in the Parliament 86, he again brought it on in the Parliament then recently elected, and it was carried by a majority of 29. In '81 another motion was carried by a majority of 87. Sir William Haicourt, on Feb 27th, '93, brought in his Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill, establishing local control over the liquor traffic. The main project and plan of the Bill was, that the question whether eny houses should be licensed for the retail sale of intoxicating liquors on or off the premises within certain limited areas should be determined by a direct vote of the ratepayers taken at stated intervals. A full summary of the Bill will be found in the '94 and '05 eds On April 8th, '95, Sii William Harcourt brought in the Intoxicating Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill, which varied in some degree the provisions of the '93 Bill A full summary of this measure, which afterwards had to be dropped, appeared in the '96ed, under Session, sect 58. By very many, both of his supporters and of his opponents, it was alleged that his advocacy of this measure cost Sir William Harcourt his seat at Derby at the General Election; and it was also stated that the Election; and it was also stated that the Liberal party largely owed their defeat to the objection to the measure existing amongst the working classes. On the other hand, there were those who strenuously denied this In British dependencies the following process has been made on this question. In gress has been made on this question. In Nova Scotia the Act of '86 requires that any application for a license must be signed by two-thirds of the local ratepayers. In Prince Edward's Island applications are decided In Prince by the majority vote of householders. In British Columbia the applicant must secure a petition of two-thirds of the local residents In Manitoba (except in Winnipeg) applica-tions must be supported by four-fifths In Cape Colony the Act of '83 gives a majority of voters power to prevent any additional license. In South Australia the Act of '80 enables twothirds of the voting inhabitants to prevent the grant of any new licenses. In Victoria an Act of '76 gives a bare majority of voters power to prohibit additional licenses in their respective districts. In New South Wales an Act confers a like power in each section of its metropolis. In Queensland the Act of '85 gives a similar power to the majority of voters in each locality. In New Zealand the same thing was secured by the Act of '81. In Queensland the Act of '85. Alamp proposes that a majority of the voters may decide that the existing licensed houses shall be reduced by not more than one-third. The

Canadian "Temperance Act, '78," enacts that a majority of the electors of any city or county can by vote prevent the issue or renewal of licenses The Legislature of Newfoundland, and also that of the Bahamas, have each passed an Act conferring a like power upon a majority of voters of each polling area; and the Queens-land Act of '85 gives the same right to two-

thirds of the electors in any polling district.

A correspondent of the Times contributed to that journal (April 13th, '98) a careful account of the working of the system of local option in Norway. By an Act passed in '94 it was enacted that in all towns where a Samiag (or company entrusted under the Gothenburg system with the monopoly of the sale of spirits) existed, a vote should be taken to determine whether the Samlag should continue to exist, or should be suppressed, its suppression, of course, involving the abolition of all retail sale of spirits. All men and women over 25 years of age were qualified to vote, and it was provided that a certain number of towns should be polled each year The first year's polling, for the year '96, resulted in the surpression of the Samlags in 16 towns out of 22 polled. In '07 there were 15 towns polled, and in only 5 were the Samlags suppressed. Up to the date of the article 11 towns had been polled in '98, and in 4 the Samlags were suppressed. Inquiries made of the police authorities in the towns where the Samlags had been abolished, moreover, revealed the fact that a notable and general increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness had followed the abolition. It was suggested that greater watchfulness on the part of the police partly accounted for this; but it appeared also that when the sale of spirits was stopped, a great impetus was given to the sale of wine and beer. Moreover, illicit distillation of spirits was at once reported, after having been unknown for fifty years. See CANADA for details of the popular vote on the question of prohibition taken in '98

Local Parliaments, The National Association of, has its offices at 298, Regent Street, W. The Hon. Secretary is Mi F. Bindon.

Locomotives on Highways Act, '96. Before this Act came into operation all selfpropelled vehicles were subject to the various laws regulating the traffic of locomotives on roads. The result was that all sorts of carriages propelled by mechanical power whether by steam, electricity, or any other force-suffered from such restrictions that their use on highways was practically prohibited. In '94 a Bill to remedy this state of things was introduced into Parliament, but was withdrawn The Actof '96 permitted the use on roads of light locomotives Vehicles weighing, when unladen, less than 3 tons, and which are not used for drawing more than one vehicle (the two must not weigh more than 4 tons when unladen) come within the term "light locomotive" in the Act, and are exempted from the old loco-motive laws In calculating this weight, the weight of any water, fuel or accumulators on the vehicle, used for propulsion, is not to be included. The following conditions are im-posed by the Act on horseless carriages:—The

tion of a light locomotive are prescribed by regulations of the Local Government Board, which apply generally in England and Wales. These are chiefly as follows—I'he light locomotive must be able to back (where its weight is over 5 cwt.); its width must not exceed 61 ft.; its tyres must be smooth (except where a pneumatic tyre is used) and of certain specified widths, it must have two independent brakes; the weight of the locomotive and the name and address of the owner must be painted distinctly on the off side of the vehicle, where it weighs it tons, or is used for the carriage of goods, or for drawing another vehicle; the lamp carried must be on the off side, and show a white light in front and a red light behind. These conditions, except as to brakes, apply generally to the vehicle drawn by a light locomotive. The maximum speed of a light locomotive is not to exceed 12 miles The light locomotive is required to an hour. observe the ordinary rules of the road, and must be stopped at the request of a police constable or of a person in charge of a restive horse. Besides the above, there are general regulations relating to the causing of obstruction, danger, or damage by the use of the light locomotive. With slight modifications these requirements apply to bicycles or tri-cycles where propelled by mechanical power A breach of these regulations is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10. The storage and use of petroleum and other inflammable liquids on a light locomotive are subject to special regulations made by the Home Office. These require, miler alia, that the petroleum, etc, shall be kept in vessels containing not more than 20 gallons each, and not more than two of such vessels must be on a light locomotive at the same time County councils and councils of county boroughs may make bye-laws restricting the use of light locomotives on bridges which are considered dangerous. The statutory ere considered gangerous the statutory enactments relating to hight locomotives are very numerous, as a "light locomotive" is brought within the term "cairinge" as used in any Act of Parliament of any byelaw of regulation made under any such Act, and, if used as a carriage of a particular class, is deemed a carriage of that class. For instance, if a horseless carriage is used as a "hackney" carriage," the law as to hackney carriages will apply to it Light locomotives are thus subject to provisions in the general Highway Acts, the Town Police Clauses Act, the London Acts as to stage carriages, besides provisions Acts as to stage carriages, besides provisions in various Acts as to conveyance of voters, infectious disease, etc. A light locomotive is liable, as a "carriage" or a "hackney carriage," to the ordinary carriage duty, which varies from £2 2s. to 15s, in addition to which it is subject to a special duty as a light locomotive, if it exceeds r ton in weight unladen. This additional duty is £2 28, where the weight does not exceed 2 tons unladen, and £3 35, where the weight is over 2 tons. A light locomotive, as such, is not liable to licence fee. The alteration of the law as to horseless carriages applies to Scotland and Ireland as well as England. For Locomotives Act, '98, see SESSION, sect. 65.

London and North-Western Railway. See under Railways.

London, Bishop of. See under Peerage. London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. See under Railways.

London Chamber of Arbitration. The City Corporation and the London Chamber of Commerce, acting in concert, decided in '92 to establish a body to be called the Tribunal of Commerce or the London Chamber of Arbitration, for the settlement of trade and commercial difficulties. The Chamber was inaugurated by a luncheon at the Mercers' Hall (Nov. 23rd, '92), with the President of the Board of Trade as the chief speaker. The Chamber of Commerce and the Corporate a nominate each year a number of experts, amounting in all to about 1400, who amply represent the various trades likely to avail themselves of the Chamber's intervention. The procedure is as follows —An agreement of reference is signed, on payment of a fee of one gunea at the Guildhall, by those wishing to settle any commercial dispute. Option is then given to the parties to refer the case to a single arbitrator, to three arbitrators with a majority vote, or to two arbitrators and an umpire. The arbitrator, or arbitrators, or umpire, has power to examine witnesses on oath, and to call for any documents necessary Any party to an arbitration who so desires may be represented by a barrister or solicitor The Chamber has prepared a model clause for insertion in trade contracts providing for the submission of disputes arising in con-nection with such contracts to the Chamber. A moderate scale of fees to be charged for arbitrators and umpires is arranged, yet high enough to secure the services of the best experts in the City. In ordinary cases the minimum is put at £2 2s for the first hour and Li is, per hour subsequently. In com-plicated cases two legal officers, appointed by the Corporation, are open to consultation. These are the legal assessor—a prominent Q.C. specially retained for the purpose—and the registrar. The scale of free for consulting the The scale of fees for consulting the legal assessor is £5 5s for three hours, or £10 10s per day of more than three hours

London Chamber of Commerce, The, Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act. Oct 81 First President, Mr Chas Magniac Incorpolated under the Limited Liability Act. Oct % I First President, Mr Chas Magniac (then M P), Second President, Mr. J Herbert Fritton, Ihrid President, Rt Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart, P.C., M P, Fourth President, Sir Albert K. Rollit, D.C. L., LL.D., M.P.; Fifth President, Mi Albert S Sandeman. The L. C.C takes cognisance of, and action in regard to all questions effective the road of the to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and forty-one trades have already been organ-used in this way. The Chamber has on its ised in this way premises the nucleus of a valuable commercial library, and through its Information Department inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, tariffs, new markets, trade statistics, etc., are conducted.
The Chamber issues oertificates of origin for goods exported to Italy and Russia, both to members and non-members; special certificates on Trade Customs and usages as required; also Commercial Travellers' Certificates for Switzerland and Russia, by means of which British travellers visiting that country obtain their "licences to travel" on the most advantageous terms. The scheme of Commercial Education, on

which the Chamber has been engaged for twelve years past, was further extended by schools and teaching institutions; the ninth examination for junior commercial certificates, and the fifth examination for senior commercial certificates took place during '98, when 397 candidates presented themselves, of whom 202 were successful. Partly as a consequence of the granting of these certificates, and the necessity for a medium through which employers and certificated youths may be brought in contact, the Chamber has an Employment Department in active operation. A special feature of the proceedings of the Chamber is the delivery of addresses by specialists on a variety of subjects. The addresses delivered in this way are reported in The Chamber of Commerce Journal (issued monthly, price 1s., annual subscription ios, post free), of which a new series was started in April '94. President, Mr Albert S. Sandeman Office, Botolph House, E.C. Secretary and Editor, Mr K. B. Murray.

London Congregational Union. This, the only society representing the interests of London Congregationalists, was formed in March 1873. The limits of its operations are comprised within the area known as Greater London, including the whole of Middlesex, and such portions of Surrey, Kent, Essex and Herts as are within twelve miles of Charing Cross, these being divided into ten districts. The objects of the Union areto promote the spiritual intercommunion of the Congregational churches of the Metropolis, to aid such of them as are weak, to advance their common religious and social interests, and further to promote church extension. An annual average of about £4000 is expended in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. In addition, grants are made in aid of Chapel Building, and Free Loans are granted for a term of years from a fund amounting to £11,050. About £28,500 has been raised during the last nine years for children's breakfasts, and other philanthropic work. Unward of 250,000 garments have been distributed. The membership of the Union consists of the representatives of affiliated churches and of ministerial, personal and honorary members. The Counal consists of sixty members; thrity ministerial and thirty non-ministerial elected by the Districts, and not more than twenty co-opted by the Council, together with the Chairman, ex-Chairmen, vice-Chairman, Treasurers, and Secretary Each District Committee is entitled to nominate for the Council in the proportion of one member for every seven affiliated churches in the district. The Chairman for '89 is Chas, W. Toms, Esq. Offices, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Secretary, Rev. A. Mearns

LONDON CORPORATION.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into \$7 wards, including Bridge Without There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two Cripplegate wards (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4

to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 202 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors are in each case freemen, who may have obtained their freedom by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift; but who must be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one or other of the City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M. P.'s for the City. The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the hverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall, and to be eligible he must have served as sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair A poll, to be taken by ballot, may however be demanded, if necessary. The names of the two selected aldermen are then submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second. The Lord Mayor elect is presented to the Lord Chancellor to receive the assent of the Crown to the election; he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov. 8th, and on Nov. oth he is escorted by the citizens in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice and again sworn. The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alderman has in some instances been re-elected for man has in some instances been re-elected for a second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the Lio, coo annually voted by the Corporation does not anything like cover his expenses while in office. He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public or benevolent objects, and to take part in many important ceremonies to open schools, dis-tribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress; and by night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence, or to preside at Charity Festivals. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council, he presides at the justice room of the Mansion House, and is the justice room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover. [The Lord Mayor's private secretary is W. J. Soulsby, Esq., C.B., Mansion House] The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councilmen. At a bye-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each

alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Mayor is Alderman Sir John Voce Moore, and the Sheriffs are Aldermen Frederick Prat Alliston and Colonel Clifford Probyn The aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, as it did last in '95, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sat in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present. The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police (see Police, City of London), lets its lands, hasfull power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '98, the Commission being discorporation in '95, the Commission being dissolved. To cope with this new work a Public Health Department was formed by the Corporation The Recorder (511 Charles Hall, K.C. M.G., Q.C., M.P., salary £4000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) presents the Loid Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor and to the Lord Chief Justice, is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Cord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by Her Majesty to exercise such functions (The necessary conexercise such functions (The necessary confirmation was of course given by the Crown in the case of Sir C. Hall, who was appointed in '92') The Ohamb risin (Sir William James Richmond Cotton, who was Lord Mayor in '76, salary (2000) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election He incerives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash bays all salaries charges and or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the free dom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish to freemen. The has also jurisdiction to punish infractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell. The **Common Serjeant** (Sii Forrest Fulton, Q.C., salary \$\infty\$0000) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Court of Aldermen or Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corpora tion, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder. The Town Olerk or Common Clerk (Sir J. B. Monckton, F.S.A., salary £3500) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and aldermen. He has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only. The Remembraneer (Mr. G. P. Goldney, salary £2000) attends the Lord Mayor on certain days, puts the Corporation in mind of the business to

be transacted, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters. The Sword Bearer (Mr. Winzar) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official. See London Local Government.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. I THE COUNCIL UP TO DATE.

The fourth General Election took place on Thursday, March 31d, '98 Under the County Electors Act, '88, women householders and peers may vote at the County Council election, but lodgers and those on the service franchise but lodgers and those on the service hanchise list may not, and no clector can legally vote more than once in the county. There were elected 70 Progressives and 48 Moderates in '95, 84 Progressives and 34 Moderates in '95, 84 Progressives and 44 Moderates in '89. The results in the various constituencies are given below. The names of the unsuccessful candidates are number of the unsuccessful candidates are number of the services. didates are printed in italics. An asterisk denotes that the candidate was a member in the former Council The list has been corrected up to Nov '98

up to Nov '98

Battersea *W Davies (P), 5284, * John Burns, M P (P), 5125, * Earl of Denbigh (M), 3715, A P (Quicke (M), 3670

Bermondsey *Dr Cooper (P), 2977, * J Thornton, (P), 2813, M V I Iyler (M), 2028, F \ I In Morrow (M), 1993

Bethnal Green (North-East) *C Freake (P), 2713, * F A Cornwall (P), 2580, J. Nix (M), 1611, Sir E Sassoon (M), 1599

Bethnal Green (Soth-West) * Branch (P), 275, *B F C Costelloe (P), 2155, P Braby (M), 1397, H H Finch (M), 1374, - Jones (I), 54

(M), 1397, H H Then (M), 1374, — Jones (I), 54

Bow and Bromley "W W Bluce (P), 362,
"B Cooper (P), 3018, V Walsh (M), 2112,
A Ierrill (M), 1092.

Bruxton "W Haydon (M), 2944, *C. Jerome (M), 2803, Rr J W Horsley (P), 2339,
"55 B Heward (P), 2323

Camberwell (North. "R Strong (P), 3477,
"Alderman Taylor (P), 3318, G. Lushington (M), 1844, F. R Anderton (M), 1773,
Chelsoa J Jeffery (P), 4 44, E J Horninian (P), 3675, "C Chapman (M), 3673, E. L Memerishagen (M), 3315.

City of London "Sir J. C Dimsdale (M), 5803,
Duke of Leeds (M), 5785, "B L Cohen (M), 5785, "H. Clarke (M), 5785, Hon A T Brassey (P), "413, N Burlon (P), 2306.

Clapnam. "Lieut-Col Rotton (M), 4785, *T. L. Conbett (M), 1757, D Martinean (P), 3929; J.

Costing (P), 3844. Webb. (P)

Colbett (M), 1757, D Martineau (P), 3929; J.
Costing (P), 3842.

Deptford "Sidney Webb (P), 4512, R. C.
Philimone (P), 4487, H Foy (M), 3218; "J
Dumphreys (M), 2866; J Yalloy (S), 233.

Dulwioli. "W. Matthews (M), 3698, "Capt.
Middleton (M), 3673; G Hardy (P), 2461,
H. E. Ramsey (P), 2447

Finsbury (Gentral) P. J. Rutland (M), 2302,

"Alderman Beachcroft (M), 2286, "Dr Blake
(P), 2207; Sir A. Hayter (P), 1987, J. Wollacott (ILP), 382.

Finsbury (East). "J. A. Baker (P), 2114; J.
Benson (P), 2038; W. Smith (M), 1391; W.

insbury (East). *J. A. Baker (P), 2114; J. Benson (P), 2038; W. Smith (M), 1391; W. W. Grantham (M), 1338.

Fulham. Lord Wolverton (M), 4494, E. G. Easton (M), 4407; T. Sadler (P), 4048, B. Morue (P), 4043, S. Jackson (P), 3898; J. Peppercorn (P), 3249, Lord Skeimersdale (M), 3194, Dr. Ball (M), 3393; T. McCartly (ILP), 689.

Hackney (Jentral). *I. M'K. Wood (P), 3162, James Stuart (P), 3125; T. B. Westacott (M), 2369; Hockney (North). *Dr. Forman (M), 3507, G. Lampard (P), 2783, M. Show (P), 2366, J. V. Fitzgerald (M), 2274, E. Reynolds (I), 1779.

Hackney (South). *A. Smith (P), 3360, E. Browne (P), 3174; C. Steel (M), 2484; B. Oldfield (M), 2424, J. R. Macdonald (ILP), 379.

Hackney (South). *A. Smith (P), 2360, E. Browne (P), 3174; C. Steel (M), 2484; B. Oldfield (M), 2425, J. R. Macdonald (ILP), 379.

Haggerston. *Lord Monkswell (P), 2067, *Rt. Hon G. Shaw-Lelevie (P), 2063, S. Boulter (M), 862, C. F. Stallard (M), 839.

Hammersmith. *W. J. Bull (M), 4168, *E. A. Goulding (M), 4121, Earl Russell (P), 3197, Sir R. Head (P), 3164.

Hampstad. *J. S. Fletcher (M), 2344; *E. Bond (M), 2277, F. Debenham (P), 1878, H. Wilberforce (P), 1873.

Holborn. *J. F. Remnant (M), 3117, Sir J. Dickson-Poynder (M), 3011, *A. Hoare (P), 1125.

Hoxton. *H. Ward (P), 2799, H. J. Sawell (P), 2157, A. Aster (M), 1567, T. Shaw (M), 1545.

Islington (Boath). *G. S. Flilott (P), 3325, *W. C. Parkinson (P), 3228, B. Clough (M), 2880, Lord J. Thynne (M), 2801.

Islington (Bouth). *G. S. Fillott (P), 2377, Howell J. Williams (P), 2172, F. K. Bull (M), 1543.

Islington (West). *W. Goodman (P), 2456, *M. In the contract of the property of the contract of the property of the contract of th

Islington (South). *G S Flliott (P), 2377, Howell J. Williams (P), 2172, F K Bull (M), 1543
Islington (West). *W Goodman (P), 2456, *G H. Radford (P), 2361, G J Chatterton (M), 1431; D. H. Kyd (M), 1361
Kennington *T. A Oigan (P), 2672; *J W. Benn (P), 2661, J Dixon (M), 2526, J R Cousaus (M), 2471, N Palmer (I), 68
Kensungton (North). G E. S Fryei (M), 2319, *J. B. Porter (M), 2293, J. Lloyd (P), 2265, R B. Doake (P), 2202.
Kensington (South). *C H Campbell (M), 3078, *R B. Doake (P), 2202.
Kensington (South). *C H Campbell (M), 3078, *R A. Robinson (M), 356, S. Mayer (P), 648, J A Symmons (P) 639
Lambeth (North). *Lt.-Col. Ford (P), 1849, F. Smith (P), 1557; C. Ansell (M), 1252, R Mortimer (M), 1072
Lewisham G E. Dodson (M), 4061; *T. W Williams (M), 4025, J. E Matthews (P), 3037, A. C. Arnold (P), 3,21.
Limehouse. *W. Pearce (P), 2336, *A L Leon (P), 2142, J. R Pascoe (M), 1726, Str W Porfer (M), 1553.
Marylebone (East). *Lord Farquhar (M), 2182, *E. Boulnois (M), 2089; Dr. F. Little (P), 1516, E. T. Slater (P), 1419.
Marylebone (West). *Earl of Hardwicke (M), 3035; *E White (M), 2692; Str A. West (P), 2028, Hon J. Wallop (P), 2015.
Mille End. J. Renwick Seager (P), 1711, B Straus (P), 1669, Major Darwin (M), 1535, *G. Bicker-Caarlen (M), 1492.
Newington (West). I. D. Gilbert (P), 2639, J. Piggott (P), 2398; Dr. Lanskale (M), 1383, A. A. Belhinne (M), 1363; — Langley (S), 194.
Narwood. *F. Campbell (M), 3373; *L. White (M), 3334; A. A. Allen (P), 2784; H. de R. Walker (P), 2781.
Paddington (North). *W. Urquhart (M), 2142, *H. P. Harris (M), 2088; A. White (P), 1842; W. Stevenson (P), 1816.

Paddington (South). *Sir G. D. Harris (M), 2189; H. A. Harben (M), 2146; C. G. Paddon (P), 615; H. Biron (P), 614.

Peckham. Goddard Clarke (P), 3201; F. Verney (P), 2849; W. Szott (M), 2664; W. L. Dowton (M), 2356; J. E. Dobson (ILP), 268.

Poplar. *W. Crooks (P), 3632. *J. McDougall (P), 3310; J. R. Alley (M), 1385.

Rotherhithe. A. Pomeroy (P), 2778; H. J. Glanville (P), 2650. *W. H. C. Payne (M), 2427, W. H. Radford (M), 2344.

St. George's (Hanover Square). *R. C. Antrobus (M), 3143, *Col. Hon H. Legge (M), 3086, L. V. Biggs (P), 1038. C. L. Heywood (P), 1032. Mr. W. H. C. Payne now sits as one of the members for this constituency, vie R. C. members for this constituency, vice R. C. Antrobus, chosen Alderman.

members for this constituency, vice R. C. Antrobus, chosen Alderman.

St. George s-in-the-East. C. Bariatt (P), 1510, C. Balian (P), 1455, J. Abrahams (M), 1227

St. Pancras (East). *N Robinson (P), 2952; F. Purchese (P), 2741; E. W. Sinclair-Cox (M), 1698, A. F. Calvert (M), 1575

St. Pancras (North). *T. H. W. Idits (P), 2334, D. S. Waterlow (P), 2112, *W Welenhall (M), 2201, R. J. Willis (M), 1007, J. Leighton (I), 144, A. Lucas (S), 65

St. Pancras (South). *Sil John Hutton (P), 236; *Sir J. Blundell Maple (M), 1830, J. Macdonald (S), 494

St. Pancras (West). *Dr. Collins (P), 2404, *Earl Carrington (P), 2236; G. Barham (M), 2217, Loid Eltho (M), 2202; G. Barham (M), 2217, Loid Eltho (M), 2203; G. Barham (M), 1231; O. Berry (M), 1281; Stepney. *W. C. Steadman (P), 1955, *W. B. Yates (P), 1855, Major Gordon (M), 1648, H. Chidgev (M), 1513

Strand. *Lieut.-Col. Probyn (M), 2697, *T. W. L. Emden (M), 7313, Riva. M. A. Oxford (P), 1664, C. Charrington (P), 1356, E. Keevi (I), 3-7

Walworth. *R. Spokes (P), 2172, *R. Parkei

(I), 327
Walworth. *R. Spokes (P), 2172, *R. Parket
(P), 2166, II. Hole (M), 1299, B. Hitching
(M), 1292 Wandsworth

Vandaworth *Di Longstaff (M), 6378; *Earl of Duniaven (M) 5493, R. Steven (P), 4583, A.

of Duniaven (M) 5493, N. Sheer (1, 1420).

**R. Gridley (P), 3951

Westminster. Louis H. Haytei (M), 2212, R. W. Granville-Smith (M), 2190, T. Bremner (P), 780.

Whiteohapel. H. W. Lawson (P), 1917, W. C. Johnson (P), 1768, Campbell-Johnston (M),

1322. Woolwich. *Col Hughes (M), 5133, *A. Penfold (M), 4661, D Marsh (P), 4362, Dr. Lindow (P), 441.

The Aldermen are as follows, those with (†) retiring in 1904; IR. C. Antrobus, ISir Arthur Ainold, IJ. A. Baines, IW. F. Blake, IG Dew, †W. H. Dickinson, IH. Gosling, IA Hoare, †N. W. Hubbard, †Earl of Onslow, †Sir H. B. Poland, O. C. †Earl Russell, †Lord Tweedmouth, †Lord Welby, G.C.B., †Sir Algeinon West, †T. B. Westacott, †C. A. Whitmore, M.P., †Rev. C. Fleming Williams.

At the first meeting of the new Council, Mr.
T. M'Kinnon Wood was elected Chairman,
Lord Welby, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. H. P.
Harris, Deputy-Chairman,
The chief Officers are:—Clerk, C. J. Stewart;
Chief Engineer, Sir A. R. Binnie; Superintending
Architect, Thomas Blashill; Valuer, Andrew
Young; Solicitor, W. A. Blaxland; Comptroller,

H. E. Haward; Statistical Officer, G. L. Gomme; Medical Officer of Health. Shirley F. Murphy; Chemist, F. Clowes; Public Control, Alfred Spencer; Parks and Open Spaces, J. J. Sexby; Manager of Works, W. Adams; Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Commander L. de L. Wells, R.N.

II. THE COUNCIL'S WORK. The Council's Budget.

Lord Welby, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report (May 3rd) showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Council for the year '98-9 The total gross estimated expenditure on the general and special county accounts was as follows —

General county account Special county account

£2,084,544 408,182

£,2,492,726

This expenditure was to be met by-Actual balances brought forward on April 1st, '98, less estimated bal-ances carried to the year '99-1900 Sundry receipts, amounting to Tramway, transfer of £157,369 108,830 31,coo Exchequer contribution, transfer of Grant under the Agricultural Rates Act, '96, amounting to 931 County Contributions, amounting to 2,087,028

£2,492,726

The most noticeable feature of the exchequer contribution account was the continued growth of the statutory charges, which had to be met out of the sums receivable by the Council from the local taxation account. First of all, the amount retained out of London's share of the local taxation licences and estate duty in relocal taxation heeness and estate duty in respect of the Metropolitan police had grown, auromatically with the increase of lateable value, from £457,765 in '89 go to about £524,000 in '97-8. Then the grants to guardians and others, which amounted to £153,448 in '89-99, were estimated at upwards of £242,000 in '98-9, the pauper lunate grant alone having increased by 50 per cent. On the other hand, the growth in the receipts was much less than that shown by the paying its. The local taxathat shown by the payments. The local taxation heences collected within the county amounted to £47,689 in 89-90, and had gradually increased to £451,969 for 90-7. The beer and spirit duties had shown only a small increase, and were now almost wholly absorbed by the appropriation for technical education The receipt from estate duty (tormerly probate duty) had varied between £493,825 in '91-2 and duty) had varied between 4,403,825 in 91-2 and 438,536 in '94-5, and was, in consequence of its liability to such variation, a most difficult source of income to deal with The assessable value of the County of London, under the valuation which came into force on April 6th, '92 substate the scale with 16 fth, '92 substate the scale with 16 fth, '93 substate the scale with 16 fth, '94 substate the scale with 16 fth, '95 subs valuation which came into force on April oth, 98, subject to appeals, was £36,574,812 A penny rate over the whole county produced to the Council in '97-8 £150,411, it was estimated to produce in '98-9 £152,395 The rate for the financial year '98-9 was 1s. 2d in the £ for general county purposes and 2 4d. for special county purposes and 2 4d. for special county purposes. was is 2d, and there was therefore no increase. A rate of is, 2d in the f in 36-9, however, was estimated to produce about £25,000 more than the same rate in '07-8, owing to the increase in the assessable value of property in the county. The total estimated

requirement in '98-9 might be compared with that of '97-8 as follows —The estimated expenditure on the various services chargeable penniture on the various services chargeanie on the general and special country rate showed a net increase over the estimates of '97-8, allowing for a decrease of £6997 in the charge for debt, of £57,112 To that should be added the following reductions in the amounts of estimated receipts —Exchequer contribution surplus, £20,630, transfer from tramways account, £14,cco,(the previous tramway transfer of £49,000 covering a period of more than one year), and sundry receipts, £3910—making a total increase in the estimated amount required iotal increase in the estimated amount required of £89,652. This was met partly by an improvement in the balances brought into account and partly by the increased produce of the 1s 2d rate. The gross debt of the Council on March 31st, '97, Was £37,301,000, and on March 31st, '98, £39,378,000, showing an increase of £0.077,000. The net debt of the Council in March '98 was £20,094,000, or an increase of £0.8,000 over the previous year By far the larger part of this increase represented the loan raised for the pulchase of the tramways—that was to say, for reproductive tiamways—that was to say, for reproductive expenditure. The sinking fund was almost entirely employed on loans to other bodies or capital expenditure

Chairman's Annual Address.

The Chanman, Mr McKinnon Wood, on Into Chairman, Mr. McKinnon Wood, or July 26th, '98, reviewed the work of the year ending March 31st, '98. He said that they had been engaged for some time past in experiments in the filtration of sewage through a coke filter. At the southern outfall the raw untreated sewage had been passed through a 1-tt coke filter for several weeks. A purification of 65 per cent had been obtained, and better results were anticipated as the condition of the filters became more matured. A small experiment conducted on the principle of double filtration gave a purification of 95 per cent, producing an effluent incomparably purer than the river itself. At the northern outfall, where a large 6 ft filter was being used, an average purification of 80 per cent had been effected. Should the experiments prove successful on a sufficiently large scale, they would result in producing a thoroughly satisfactory effluent, and in effecting considerable conomies

With regard to street improvements, the chairman said there appeared to be a general conscinsus of opinion that the proposal as to the new thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand would result in a magnificent boulevard which would add to the dignity and beauty of the capital at a minimum of cost to the ratepayers The total estimated cost of the street Improvements for which Parliamentary powers would be sought in the next Session amounted to £1,100,000. This sum included the cost of improvements in Shoreditch, St George's-inthe-East, Kensington, and Lambeth, and also of the widening of Southampton Row, in addition to the street from Holborn to the Strand. From March '89 to this date the Council had voted an expenditure of χ_{3} , sco,coo on street improvements, apart from the clearance of insantary areas. To this account o improvements should be added the new bridge at Vauxhall, which was to be constructed of concrete faced with granite.

In another direction the Council had resolved

unanimously to increase its expenditureunanimously to increase its expenditure— namely, in adding to the number of its fire stations and otherwise improving its appli-ances for the protection of the Metropolis from fire. For this purpose it had sanctioned an additional expenditure of £197,000 on capital account, and the increase in annual mainaccount, and the increase in annual maintenance was roughly estimated at about £30,000 a year. The Theatres Committee had introduced a Bill requiring a licence to be obtained from the Council before buildings might be used for bazaars. New rules had also been made for the prevention of accidents in the use of the limelight and cinematograph in places of entertainment. The Public Control Committee had investigated 301 cases of lamp accidents, in which 36 lives were lost

The Water Committee had been engaged

during the year chiefly in presenting evidence to the Royal Commission. In consequence no steps had been taken by the Council for the acquisition of the water supply. Unfortunately, the truce did not extend to the companies, and the Southwark and Vauxhall Company had strengthened its position by legalising its overdraft upon the Thames and by increasing its rights of drawing water from the river at a point nearer London than was recommended by the last Royal Commission. The Council succeeded in obtaining the insertion of a pro-vision that no increased claim should be admitted on account of these new powers in the event of purchase within ten years. An early settlement of this question would be in the interests of the ratepayers and water consumers of London See separate article London Waser Supply
The Works Department had been carried on

under the new management for a little more than a year Of the work for which the new management was solely responsible, the amount which had been completed, passed by the committees, and reported to the Council was not yet large. In fact, some of the works commenced under the old management were not yet completed and reported. So far (according to the standards of comparison adopted by the Council), the cost of the estimated and jobbing works carried out entirely under the new management showed a balance below the estimates and the schedule values respectively, and the quality of the work had been satisfactory

The Taxation of Ground Values.

Mr Dickinson moved (July 12th) "That, in view of the large expenditure sanctioned by the Council on the report of the Improvements Committee, dated May 25th and June 15th, '98, it be referred to the Parliamentary and the Local Government and Faxation Committees to prepare and submit to the Council a Bill to be introduced in the forthcoming session of Parliament, whereby owners of ground values in London can be called upon to contribute directly towards the local taxation of the county." Dr. Cooper seconded the cosolution, which was carried nem con.

Telephone Service in London.

The Highways Committee reported (Feb. 8th that complaints had been made as to the high charges prevailing in the telephone service in the parishes—viz., the Vestries of Bermondsey, London, and the inadequacy of the telephone; Camberwell, Chelsea, Clerkenwell, Fulham, system to the requirements of the public. They recommended, "That, with the view of obtaining an investigation with regard to the telephone service in London, similar to the St. George (Hanover Square), St James (Picca-

inquiry recently held as regards that service in Glasgow, the Council do make an application under the Telegraph Act, '92, to the Postmaster-General for a licence empowering the Council to provide an independent municipal relations as the Council Landen." telephone service for the County of London."

The recommendation was carried by 44 votes to 31. In October the Council sent a letter to the Postmaster General, expressing the opinion that the Post Office should enter into competition with the National Telephone Co. in London. The reply made was that the Government were considering the report of the Select Committee on Telephones, and that if they adopted its suggestions, Parliament would be asked to legislate The Council then resolved to send a further letter (Nov 8th), pointing out the extreme urgency of the matter, and the desirability of the Government promptly arriving at a decision.

The Purchase of Tramways.

The Highways Committee brought up a report with reference to the purchase by the Council by agreement of the whole of the undertaking of the London Tramways Company, following on negotiations which had gone on for some time picviously. The committee recommended "that the Council do approve the estimate for £800,000 submitted by the Finance Committee, and that the Council do enter into an agreement with the London I amways Company for the purchase by, and transfer to, the Council on Jan. 1st, '99, of the whole of the company's undertaking (other than the 21 miles of trainways and the Lawson). Street depot, already purchased by the Council) for the sum of £850,000, and also for the payment by the Council of a sum to be agreed upon between the Council and the Company, or, failing agreement, to be settled by arbitra-tion, in respect of the provender and other consumable stores in hand at the date of transfer, and the unexpired terms of licences, excise duties, insurance policies, and other outgoings, in connection with the Company's undertaking "The recommendation was adopted, and the committee was authorised to settle the precise terms of agreement, to give effect to the resolution, and to report to the Council The General Purposes Committee recommended (Oct 25th) that a head of the new Iramways Department should be appointed at a salary of £1500 a year. The pointed at a salary of £1500 a year. The Chairman of the Highways Committee (Mr. Benn) said that the Council had 74 miles of tramways under its immediate supervision; 24 miles would be added in a few weeks, and they had grave responsibilities as to another to miles of the North Metropolitan Tramway service The recommendation was adopted.

London Electric Lines. See Engineering.

LONDON LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The movement for the transformation of a number of Metropolitan parishes from their existing status as Vestiles into local selfgoverning bodies, as Municipal Boroughs, has made considerable progress of late. I wenty of dilly) with St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Pancras, Westminster, and St. Paul (Deptford)—represented by a Conference of their representatives, under the presidency of Lord Onslow, presented a petition to the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council on Feb. and, '98, praying that effect might be given by means of a Bill introduced into Parliament to their aspirations, subject to such qualifications as, in the peculiar circumstances of the Metropolis, should reserve to the existing central authorities [i.e. the Police, the Thames Conservancy, the Port Sanitary Authority, the London School Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the London County Council, the management of such matters as affect London as a county and the capital of the Empire Of the etwenty "Concurring Parishes," as they are termed, fourteen were amongst those indicated by the Royal Commission of '94 as being fit to be "styled councils and invested with the privilege of choosing a mayor, so that the mayor and council would be its governing body"

The petition set forth, amongst other things, "That owing to its enormous area, population, and rateable value, the Metropolis has long ceased to be an ordinary town capable of being governed by one corporation, but has become an Administrative County containing a congeries of large towns, each of which is entitled to a dignified form of Municipal Government corresponding to that of the Coiporate Boroughs in the provinces, as well in respect of the status and powers of the governing bodies, as of their relationship to the Council of the Administrative County with regard to such matters as affect all paits of the county in common" Anierview was granted by the Marquis of Salisbury and the Duke of Devoishire to a deputation representing these Concurring Vestries on Feb 21d, '98, and afterwards the views of the deputation were formulated and forwarded to the Duke to be laid before the Government.

The Conference further prepared the following statement showing the population and rateable value of twenty-five of the parishes, with a view to giving an idea of the responsible position occupied and the important duties performed by their authorities. It was also pointed out that, with the exception of Plumstead and St. James', Piccadilly, all the Concurring Parishes were Parliamentary Boroughs or electoral divisions of such Boioughs.

					Kateable
		P	opulatio	n,	Value,
			1896		1897.
_					£
Battersea			165,115		900 602
Bermondsey			85,475		416,909
Bethnal Green	ı		130,000		450,625
Camberwell			253,076		1,158,315
Chelsea			06,646		803,458
Clerkenwell			66,000		393,910
Fulham			113,781		550,965
Hackney			213,044		1,077,541
Hammersmith	1		104,199		598,207
Hampstead			75,000		824,666
Islington			340,000		1,799,633
Kensington			170,465		2,107,991
Lambeth			295,033		1,701,786
Marylebone			141,188	٠.	1,605,427
Mile End			111,000		399,458
Newington			121,000		491,901
Paddington			124,506		1,330,505
Plumstead .			59,252		200,127
Rotherhithe .			49,379	٠.	216,658

St. George, Hanover St. James, Piccadilly	Sq.	79,123	•	1,988,437 801,458
St. Pancras Shoreditch .		234,379 122,348		1,664,543
Stoke Newington Westminster	•	33,485 52,234		208,651 882,762
W Colimnistic.		3~,-,+	••	002,702

£3,249,728 £23,276,648

A Committee was then appointed by the Concurring Vestries to consider draft bills introduced by Sir Blundell Maple, M.P., and Mi. Thomas Lough, M.P.; and it drew up a draft Bill based upon the principle that Local Government London is an Administrative County containing a number of large towns taking rank amongst the largest in the country, or indeed in Europe. The Bill proposed that the twenty Concurring Parishes should be incorporated into municipal boloughs without the necessity for further petition to Her Majesty's Privy Council, while affording facilities for other local authorities to petition the Queen in Council to be raised to a corresponding level. The Committee in their report to the Conference declared that the Government were pledged to settle the question, and pointed out that the Duke of Devonshire, in receiving the deputation in Feb. '98, assured them that the Government were extremely anxious to take some steps in the direction indicated. The promise in the Queen's Speech that a measure for facilitating the creation of municipalities in the administrative county of London would be laid before Parliament was also quoted, and though the exigencies of public business that necessitated the aboutdonment of the and though the exigencies of public business had necessitated the abandonment of the promised measure, the Government were bound to give it a primary position in the Queen's Speech of the '99 Session There were several noteworthy features of the draft Bill which the Conference approved (Aug 5th, '98) One clause provided that there should be no aldermen, and another that the mayors should be ex-officio members of the London County Council and Justices of the Peace for the County of London. All powers, duties, etc., of the Vestries and Boards of Works, Commissioners of Baths, Washhouses, Libraries, Paving, Overseers of the Poor, etc., Cemeteries and Burial Grounds, were by the Bill transferred to the Municipal Councils It was also laid down that the Councils should be the authorities within their respective areas for the performance and exercise of the powers the performance and exercise of the powers and duties relating to the maintenance of streets and bridges, the user of streets, control as to new streets, buildings, sky signs, storing of wood and timber, offensive businesses, slaughter-houses, etc., registration of darries, common lodging-houses, open spaces, electric lighting, overhead wires, shop hours, byelaws and regulations; and that the jurisdiction of the authority now charged with the performance-of such duties (the London County Council) should, except in the case of certain Council) should, except in the case of certain powers and duties to be performed concurrently by the Municipal Council and the London County Council, cease and determine. Power was given for the Municipal Councils to appoint their own assessment Committees, and they were made the rating authorities for their areas. The Hon. Seo. to the Conference of Concurring Parishes is Mr. J. E. Smith, Town Hall, Westminster, S.W. The Royal Commission appointed in '93, with

Mr. Courtney as chairman, to consider the proper conditions under which an amalgama-tion of the City and County of London could take place, and to make specific and practical proposals for the pulpose, reported, it will be remembered, in Sept. '94, and expressed the opinion that the government of London must be entrusted to one body, exercising certain functions throughout all areas covered by the name, and to a number of local bodies exercising certain other functions within the local areas which collectively make up London, the central body and the local bodies deriving their authority as representative bodies by direct election, and the functions assigned to each being determined so as to secure complete independence and responsibility to every member of the system The Commissioners recommended that the whole area of the present administrative County of London, including the City, should be called the City of London, and should be a county in itself.

The governing body should be incorporated under the name of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, and should succeed to the present Corporation and the London County Council. The new Corporation should be relieved of all administrative details for which its intervention was not necessary, these being entrusted to the local authorities A scheme of the construction and functions of these local authorities was propounded, and their relations to the new Corporation were dealt with at the

close of the report
The Vestiv of Islington, later in the year '98, issued a letter to the other Vestries and the district boards in London, inviting them to send delegates to a conference on the subject of the proposed municipalities for London, on the ground that the Westminster Conference and its draft Bill did not fairly represent the

views of Loudon as a whole

London, Livery Companies of There have Cards, Masons, Mercers, Merchant laylors, Musicians, Needlemakers, Painters, Pattermakers, Pewterers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Poulters, Saddlers, Salters, Schweners, Shipwrights, Skinners, Spectacle-makers, Stationers, Tulers and Brigklayers, Curnelate workers. Tulners, Upholders, Vint Inplate-workers, Fuiners, Upholders, Vint-ners, Wax-chandlers, Weavers, Wheelwrights, and Woolmen. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parlamentary elecwas 7687. The twelve principal companies are those of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsinths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; but two of the

largest liveries are those of the Loriners and Spectacle-makers, both of which, however, like most of the minor companies, have scarcely any income except such as arises from the fees and fines paid by the members. Nearly thirty of them are without halls In 80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the livery companies of London was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about plate and furniture was returned at about £270,000. On the whole it is estimated that the trust income is about £200,000 a year, and the corporate income from £550,000 to £600,000. Several of the companies possess a considerable amount of real property in the county of Londonderly. The total rent of the real property is above £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments. The contributions of existing members are from £15,000 to £20,000 a year Of the £200,000 which forms the charitable or trust income, about £75,000 a year is expended on the support of almshouses and the relief of poor members, another £75,000 on education, and about £50,000 on charitable objects of a and about \$5,0,000 on Charitable objects of a general chalacter. Many of the charities of the companies are for the benefit of the inhabitants of provincial towns and villages where they possess land. The cost of the hospitality annually given by the companies is estimated at £8,000. Technical education by the Guilds The Clothworkers' Company has promoted the establishment of Yorkshire College, at Leeds, where instruction is given in the manufacture of woollen goods, and similar institutions at Bradford, Hudde sheld, and other places. The City and Guids of London Institute (q v.), for the advancement of technical technical college at Finsbury and a central institution at South Kensington The Leather-London Livery Companies of There have London. Livery Companies of Apotheranes, Armourers and Bhashers, Bakers, Barbers, Baskers, Blacksniths, Bovyers, Blaewers, Blacksniths, Bovyers, Blaewers, Broderers, Blackers, Caumen, Carpenters, Cooks, Coopers, Cothworkers, Coatmakers, Cothworkers, Coatmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cothworkers, Coatmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cothworkers, Coatmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cothworkers, Coatmakers, Fainters, Fettmakers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Frunterers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Frunterers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Frunterers, Goldsmakers, Gold and Silver Wyre Diaxers, Goldsmakers, Goldsmakers, Goldsmakers, Haberdashers, Honners, Innholders, Ironmongers, Joners, Leather-sellers, Ioniners, Makers of Playing Cards, Masons, Mercers, Merchant Taylors, Masons, Mercers, Merchant Taylors, Poutlers, Saddlers, Salters, Scriveners, Shipcomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and, should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies. A dissenting report was, how-ever, issued by three members of the Commission No action has yet been taken on this report.

> London Parochial Charities. See CHARI-TIFS, LONDON PAROCHIAI.

> London Reform Union. Inaugurated Oct. '92. A non-party organisation having branches in most of the Metropolitan parliamentary con

stituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. The London Municipal Reform League and the United Committee for the Taxation of Ground Values are merged in the London Reform Union. The Union is in general agreement with the progressive policy of the London County Council. It has instituted an annual "Citizen Sunday" in London, and "Citizens' Visits' to places of interest in and around London, and does much educational work. The President of the Union is Mr. J. Passmore Edwards, the Chairman Mr. T Loigh, M.P., and the Seoretary Mr. J. Herbert Bolton. Offices, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.

London Salvage Corps
This corps was first established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Metropolitan Board of Works, when the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 97 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 1999, outside, 196; total, 2135. At nearly allo it these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 9 foremen, 17 1st-class men, 20 2nd-class men, 41 3rd-class men, and 8 coachmen Only men of the Royal Navy are taken The following is a list of the stations Commercial Road, E., Supt. Ford; Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. Bridges, Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. Ordway; Upper Street, Isington, Supt. Allen; and Wathing Street, City, Supt Adams. The Watling Street, Station is the Headquarters of the Corps, and the Other Officer, Major Fox, Iesales there

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should be formed for London. The first board was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act (Nov '70). Its educational progress since '70 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period —

BOARD SCHOOLS.

	Rate at end of each Trennal Period.	School places provided	No. on the Roll.	Average attend- ance.
	d.			
1870	_	_	_	
1873	.89	58,581	59,606	40,481
1876	3.0	146,074	146,031	114,380
1879	5.12	219,291	233,480	185,518
1882	6.12	280,275	295,833	238,205
1885	8.0	357,298	364,140	290,099
1888	8.37	407,636	420,914	328,578
1891	10'70	428,035	450,981	347,857
1894	10,30	468,300	488,038	390,812
1897	12'34	512,025	520,877	421,960

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	261,158	221,401	173,406
1873	282,936	259,543	195,662
1876	287,116	259,436	199,605
1879	271,314	235,084	182,728
1882	263,417	223,297	174,723
1885	262,175	211,711	168,712
1888	262,022	207,887	162,349
1891	258,329	210,516	162,525
1894	257,652	226, 163	177,579
1897	256,896	227,568	178,257

The curriculum is as follows (with one or two exceptions), as prescribed by the Code of the Education Department reading, writing, and arithmetic, drawing (and needlework for girls), of course take precedence over all other subjects. The class subjects last year other subjects The class subjects last year were English, geography, elementary science, history, object lessons, and suitable occupa-tions for the lower standards; and needle-work and domestic economy for girls. Besides work and domestic economy for girls. Besides these there are specific subjects for the upper standards namely, algebra, Euclid, animal physiology, book-keeping, botany, chemistry (domestic economy for girls) and domestic science, French, German, hygiene, mechanics, mensuration, physics, shorthand, and the theory and practice of cookery and laundrywork, each child being restricted to two specific subjects. The curriculum also includes girls of the curriculum also and the standard of work, each child being restricted to two specific subjects. The curriculum also includes singing, iecitation, and physical exercises; and also (for boys) manual training in woodwork. Taking advantage of the Elementary Education Act, '91, which came into operation on Sept. 1st, '91, the Board resolved that all the day-schools under their control should be free No fees have therefore been charged at any such Board school since the week ended Aug. 28th, '91. The number of teachers employed at Lady Day, '98, was 9742. There were also 1076 pupil teachers and probationers. The Board for many years have provided efficient instruction for blind, deaf, and dumb children; but, acting under the powers of dumb children; but, acting under the powers of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, the Board have now, where necessary, arranged for the admission of such children in suitable homes or institutions The Board have also made special arrangements for the instruction of physically or mentally defective children. The Board have availed themselves of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts, relating to children wandering or not under proper con-tiol, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with felony, etc., with a view to such cases being sent to industrial schools (a) cases being sent to industrial sohools (a) under voluntary management, or (b) under the management, or (b) under the management of the Board. There are sixty-two of the former schools with which the Board have agreements. There are also six of the latter schools: (1) a training-school ship on the Thames; (a) an industrial school at Brentwood, chiefly for boys not suitable for other industrial schools, and an Industrial School for girls at Isleworth; (3) two truant schools for boys one at Homeston and the schools for boys, one at Homerton and the other at Highbury; and (4) a Day Industrial School (mixed) in Drury Lane. Evening continuation schools have now been established in every part of the Metropolis. The total number of pupils admitted during the session '978 was \$7,611; average number on rolls, 30,730; and average attendance, 19,712. The subjects taught are classed under the following heads:—Elementary, English, commercial languages, science and art; Euclid, etc.; vocal music; cookery, laundry-work, etc.; manual training and wood-carving. Instruction in some form of physical exercises is given in every school; in the summer months swimming is taught; social gatherings and entertainments are held; and the libraries of the schools are open for the free use of the students. No less than 74 scholarships were offered in '98, 46 for boys and 28 for girls. Sixty-three of them were tenable at Christ's Hospital and the rest elsewhere The expenditure in the financial year ending March 25th, '98, was \$2,407,26, and the revenue amounted to \$2,714,740, leaving a surplus in hand of \$216,814 For the year '98-9 the Stimated expenditure was \$2,607,400.

year ending March 25th, '98, was £2,497,926, and the revenue amounted to £2,714,740, leaving a surplus in hand of £216,814. For the year '98-9 the estimated expenditure was £2,67c,400.

The election for the new Board—the tenth—was held on Nov 25th, '97, and the contest was rendered particularly interesting by the split in the Moderate party, which had resulted from the disagreement of several of its members with Mr. Diggle's policy. In the list of elected members given below the *prefixed to various names indicates that these candidates were members of the last Board The various capital letters placed after the names indicate the parties to which the candidates were understood to belong. Thus P stands for Progressive, M for Moderate (in agreement with Mr. Diggle), I M Independent Moderate, V M Moderates supported by the Voluntary Schools Defence Union, I P Independent Progressive, I Independent, L Labour, and S Socialist.

and 5 Socialist.			
City of London (Four Member Mr. Leveson-Gower .	s)—	Đ	8,725
	•		7,385
Miss M'Kee .	•	. T	7,000
*Mr. W. H. Key	•		7,052
*Canon Ingram'	•	. M .	6,932
Chelsea (Five Members)			
*Mr. Frederick Davies.		M	14,973
*Mr. Thomas Huggett .		М.	14,906
*Mrs. Maitland		. P.	14,839
*Viscount Morpeth .		. P.	18,292
Mr Leslie M Johnson ele		on an	
peal, Feb. 21st, 1898.		- 01. u.p	
Finsbury (Six Members)-			
*Miss Eve		. P.	22,576
Mr. C. Bowden .	_	Р	18,951
*Miss Eve		VM	18,398
Farl Beauchamp	Ť	P	16 842
*Mr. J. W. Sharp	•	. M .	12 805
Rev. R .F. Hosker c	•	ted by	, -~,
Board in place of Rev	יייי	I Dans	
deceased.	, ,	i. Kose	-
Greenwich (Four Members)—			
*Mr. G. S. Warmington		• D	. 21,855
#D 7 117.1	•		. 21,000
*Rev. J. Wilson Rev. F. S Clark	•	. r	20,571
Rev. F. S Clark	٠		. 15,026
Mrs. Bridges Adams .	•	L	. 14,366
Hackney (Five Members)-			
Miss Honnor-Morten .		. P	29,206
*Rev. Stewart D. Headla	m.	. P	21,506
*Mr. Graham Wallas .			17,862
MAI. GIAMAIII WAIIAS .	•		,000

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman . Mr. John Lobb . .

East Lambeth (Four Members)— "Rev. A. W. Jephson	
*Rev. A. W. lephson	. P . 15.549
*Mr. G. Crispe Whiteley Mr. H. C. Gooch	P . 15,549 P . 14,858 M . 18,777
Mr. H. C. Gooch	M .18 777
*Mr. Thomas Gautrey	. P. 13,590
	. 1 . 10,000
West Lambeth (Six Members)—	77 00 000
*Mr. T. J. Macnamara	. P . 29,798
*Rev. William Hamilton .	, P . 29,636
Mr. M. Mayhew	P . 28,646 P . 26,058 M . 22,370
Mr. John Sinclair	. P. 26,058
*Rev. Allen Edwards	. M . 22,370
*Mr W H. Kidson .	. M 20,881
Southwark (Four Members)-	
Rev. J S Lidgett	. P . 13,913
*Rev. W Copeland Bowie	. P . 10,921
Rev. W F. Brown	. I . 10,461
*Mr. J M T Dumphievs .	. M . 6,637
	0,001
*Mr E Barnes	1 00 000
*Mr E Darnes	. 1 . 30,652
*Mr Evelyn Cecil	V M . 20,776
*Hon Lyulph Stanley . Rev. H. R Wakefield . *Mr A J Shepheard	P. 18,511 P. 15,898 P. 15,877 P. 15,029
Rev. H. R. Wakeneld	. P. 15,898
"Mr A J Shepheard .	. P. 15,277
Mr. J A M. Macdonald .	. P. 15,029
W. W. Thompson, Esq , co-op	ted by
Board in place of General M	loberly
deceased	•
Tower Hamlets (Five Members)-	
*Mrs Ruth Homan	P . 25,622
*Sir Charles Elliott, K C.S.I.	V M 21 277
*Rev Ed Schnadhoret	V M 21,277 . P. 19,598 . I. 17,456
*Rev Ed Schnadhorst Mr. B. F C Costelloe	1 17 45R
Mr. E Flower, M.P.	V M 15,569
	V 111 10,000
Westminster (Five Members)-	
Mr. I. Morgan-Browne	. P. 13,454
Mrs Patey	P . 13,804
*Major C. L. A. Skinner .	VM 7,072
*Mr W Winnett	V M 6,564
*Mr. D II Kyd	VM. 6.024

*Mr. D H Kyd . . . V M. 6,094
At the first meeting of the Board, on Dec 2nd,
y7, Lord Reay, G.C.S I, G.C.I.E., was elected
Chairman, and Mr Lyulph Stanley, ViceChairman.

Chief Officers of the Board.—These are as follow Clerk, Geo. H Croad, B.A.; Assistant Clerk and Principal Clerk of the School Accommodation and Attendance Department, C. W. Isitt, Accountant of the Board, G. Attenborough; Principal Clerk General Purposes Department, E. H. Bramley, Principal Clerk of the Works Department, G. C. Harcourt, Principal Clerk School Management Department, F. Wilcs; Principal Clerk Industrial Schools Department, A. E. Garland, Solucitor, C. E. Mortimer, 22, Surrey Street, Strand; Medical Officer, Professor W. R. Smith, M.D.; D.Sc., F.R.S. Ed., Architect, T. J. Bailey. Offices, Victoria Embankment.

London Shipping Exchange, the meeting-place of the principal shippowners and ship-brokers. Nearly every shipbroker in London belongs to the Exchange, which has over 1500 members. Shipping information of every kind can be obtained here, and shipping auction sales take place periodically. The business of the old Jerusalem, where shipping transactions were formerly carried on, has been transferred to the Exchange, which is located in Billiter Street, E.C.

P 29,206
P 21,506
P 21,506
P 17,802
P 11,1802
V M 14,163
In '78 it received an additional charter admitting women to all degrees without exception.

Besides holding examinations in London, the University extends them when required to the provinces and the colonies. From its founda-tion, in '36, to '97 inclusive, it had examined 117,974 candidates. Lord Herschell, formerly Lord High Chancellor of England, is the Chancellor, and Sir Henry Roscoe the Vice-Ohancellor. Parliamentary representative, Sir John Lubbock, Burt The degrees conferred are LLD, LLB, M.D., M.S., M.B. and B.S., D.So., B.So., D. Ltt., M.A., B.A., D. Mus., B. Mus. A necessary preliminary to proceeding in any faculty is the passing of the Matriculation Examination, no exemption from this being granted on account of examinations passed elsewhere. For the regulations of this and elsewhere. For the regulations of this and other examinations apply to the Registrar, Mr F. V. Dickins, M.B., B.Sc., Univ., Burlington Gardens, Piccadilly. Consult London University Calendar As to the proposed Teaching University of London, for the history of the movement see previous eds, and for provisions of the London University Act passed in the '98 session see Silvely sect. session, see Sassion, sect 96.

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

The Metropolis is supplied with water by The Metropolis is supplied with water by eight companies—viz, the New River, East London, Southwark and Vauxhall, West Middlesex, Lambeth, Chelsea, Grand Junction, and Kent Waterworks. The companies supply an area constituting of the whole of the Mctinopolis and of parts of Middlesex, Heirs, Essex, Kent, and Suriey, which is termed the Methopolitan Water Area The supply is drawn from the rivers Thames and Lea, from springs in the Lea Valley, and from wells in the chalk in the Lea Valley, and from wells in the chalk formation in and around London. The principal intakes from the Thames are at Hampton, West Molesey, and Sunbury, and from the Lea at Ware and Chingford Mill The total volume of water supplied from all sources during amounted to 73,767,000,000 gallons, and of this about 41,000,000,000 were drawn from the Thames, 20,0 8,000,000 from the Lea, and the rest from springs and wells. The average daily supply per head of population from all the companies was about 35 gallons Of the Companies, the East London supplies the largest population, and the Chelsea the smallest. The subject of the water supply of the Metropolis has for the last so years been dealt with by numerous Royal Commissions, and much legislation has been proposed with a view to controlling the Water Companies or providing for the transfer of their undertakings to some public body. Royal Commissions have considered the question of obtaining a supply from Wales or the Lake District, but they have rather favoured the existing sources of supply, which by Loid Balfour of Burleigh's Commission in '93 were regarded as sufficient to render a daily supply of 35 gallons per head to 12,000,000 persons, a number largely in excess of the estimated population for 1931. Doubts have, however, recently been entertained as to whether this estimate of population was not too low, and also as to whether the supply from the Thames and Lea during periods of dry weather would suffice to meet the require-

to purchase the interests of the companies. Both were withdrawn. Objection was raised that the Metropolitan Board of Works was not sufficiently representative of the area to which water was supplied; and in 80 the Metropolitan Water Bill was introduced providing for the purchase of the undertakings of the companies and the vesting of them in a water trust. was not proceeded with, the terms of purchase being unsatisfactory, but a committee in the same year recommended the constitution of a representative water authority to have control.

Under the Local Government Act, '88, the Under the Local Government Act, 88, the London County Council succeeded to the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and soon commenced negotiations with the Water Companies Two Bills were introduced in 'qi for the constitution of a water trust which was to acquire and control the companies' undertakings, they were referred to a committee, presided over by Sir M. W. Ridley, who reported adversely to them and recommended that the London County Council should be empowered to promote legislation constituting themselves the water authority to take over the undertakings and duties of the companies. In '92, Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Commission was appointed in accordance with the request of the London County Council This Commission, as above stated, recommended the retention of the present sources of water supply with the construction of new storage reservoirs

In '95 the London County Council introduced eight separate Bills for compulsory purchase of the undertakings of the companies, the pirce to be settled, failing agreement, by a bitiation Great opposition was raised to the Arbitation Clause, which provided that the arbitrators should have regard to certain specific circumstances and claims, and the local authorities generally of the districts outside London which were supplied by the Comcounty Council obtaining complete control.

I wo of the Bills were read a second time and referred to a committee, who decided against the proposed clause. They were, however, the proposed clause willing to amend the clause in order to make it clear that the arbitrators should not be precluded by any legal objections from entertaining all the circumstances which they might think it right to take into consideration, and the London County Council had agreed to this amendment when Palhament was dissolved. In March '96 a Government measure was introduced into the House of Loids by Lord lames of Hereford, termed the Metropolitan Countes Water Board Bill. This Bill proposed the constitution of a Water Board for the burpose of dealing with the question of water supply. The Board was to consist of 30 members—16 appointed by the London County Council; two each by the City of London, the Middlesex, County Council, the Essex County Council, and the Town Council of West Ham; and one each by the Kent, Suriey, Herts, and Croudon Council of Coun Croydon Councils, and the Lea and Thames Conservators. The Water Board was to have transferred to it all the powers of the Metro-politan authority under the Water Act of '71, and the powers of the London County Council ments of the increased population. Bills were intioduced in '71 and '78, with a view to vesting the control of the Water Companies in the metropolitan Board of Works (the predecessor of the London County Council), or enabling them.

providing for the construction of large reservoirs for the use of certain of the Companies. The Select Committee inserted clauses to the effect that in the event of a sale of any of the undertakings of the companies interested within takings of the companies interested within seven years from the passing of the Bill, the value of the undertakings should not be deemed to be enhanced by the advantages conferred by the Bill. Their report stated, among other things, that as no large new source of water supply for the constantly increasing wants of the districts concerned could be made available within 13 or 14 years, the population would have to be supplied from sources at present available for at least that period, and that in the meantime it was necessary that greatly increased provision should be made for the storage of water to meet piesent and future requirements Meanwhile, in April '96, the London County Council had approved of a scheme for obtain-ing a supply from Wales at an initial cost of

£17,500,000. In consequence of the Government Bill of '96, the County Council had made no progress with their Bills of that session, but in '97 they again introduced eigh Bills for the acquisition of the companies undertakings, each Bill containing an arbitration clause similar to that settled by the Committee of '95 The Government considered that if they agreed to these Bills the interests of the ratepayers in the water area would not be sufficiently safeguarded, and that in the first place a full inquiry should be made into the arrangements for the disbe made into the arrangements for the dis-tribution of water, and into the question as to what were the best governing bodies for the London district and the outside areas. Accordingly, in March '97, a Royal Commission was appointed, with Lord Llandaff as chairman, the terms of reference being as follows (1) To inquire and report whether, having regard to financial considera-tions and to present and prospective acquire tions and to present and prospective requirements as regards water supply in the districts within the limits of supply of the Metropolitan Water Companies, it is desirable in the interests of the ratepayers and water consumers in those districts, that the undertakings of the water companies should be acquired and managed either (a) by one authority, or (b) by several authorities, and it so, what should be such authority or authorities, to what extent physical severance of the works and other property and sources of supply of the several companies and the division thereof between different local authorities within the limits of supply are practicable and desirable, and what are the legal powers necessary to give effect to any such arrangements (2) If the undertakings are not so acquired, whether additional powers of control should be exercised by local or other or control snould be exercised by local or other authorities, and if so, what those powegs should be: (3) Whether it is practicable to connect any two or more of the different systems of supply now administered by the eight Metropolitan Companies, and if so, by whom and in what proportions should the cost of connecting them be borne, and what are the legal powers mecessary to give effect to any such arrange.

passed the Lords it was not proceeded with in the House of Commons.

The Staines Reservoirs Act was passed in '96 Secretary, Cecil A. Owen, Esq.

Pending the settlement of this larger ques-tion, the Government introduced a Bill for the pulpose of providing water consumers with a means of complaint against the companies. Under this Bill, which became the Metropolis Water Act, '97. any water consumer or any local authority within the area supplied by the Metropolitan Water Companies, was empowered to complain to the Railway and Canal Commission of any failure of duty by one of the companies or as to the quantity or quality of water supplied, and the Commission were empowered, if they thought fit, to order the company to remove the ground of complaint. In view of this action on the part of the Government, the London County Coun :il

Bills of '97 were withdrawn

The chief feature of '98 was the partial failure of the supply in the district of the East London Water Company. This Company, which has to provide for a population of about 1,300,000, derives its supply mainly from the River Lea. The New River Company also takes the greater part of its supply from the Lea, but is empowered to draw from the river much higher up than the intakes of the East London Company A period of excessive drought (which lasted from the middle of '97 to Oct '98) gradually reduced the flow of the Lea to such a point that, in Aug. '98, after the New River Company had taken the water it was cutified to, there was practically none left for the East London Company. The latter Company, supplying daily over 43,000,000 gallons, had to draw on its reservoirs (which have a capacity of 1,200,000,000 which subsequently were reduced to two hours each. Help was forthcoming from some of the other companies. The New River Company, by making connections with the Grand Junction and West Middlesex Companies, was enabled to pass on several million gallons daily down the Lea for the use of East London; and water was brought through subways under the Thames from the Southwark and Vauxhall and the Kent Companies. No other connections for supplying water could be made to be of use at the time, and the additional supplies obtained were insufficient to allow a constant service in the East London district. where the situation was aggravated by the absence of cisterns or other receptacles for water in many of the houses The lack of water during in many of the nouses I ne lack of water during months of extreme heat caused much inconvenience and suffering. Indignation meetings were held, and popular feeling became very strong against the East London Company and the system of supply in the Metropolis generally. It was noteworthy that the other Companies, which drew their supply almost entirely from the Thames, always had water enough and to sparc. So far the Thames has never failed in its supply; although at times during the drought its volume, after the mecessary to give effect to any such arrangements. The other members of the Commission were the Right Hon. J. W. Mellor, M.P., O.C., Sir John Dorington, Bart, M.P., Sir George Barclay Bruce, Alfred de Bock Porter, P.esident of the Local Government Board, on

Sept. 24th, complaining of the state of things, and asking that the mains of the different Companies should be connected, and that the water supply of London should be put under public ownership and control. Mr. Chaplin stated that he was strongly in favour of connecting the systems of the Companies, and he hoped shortly to have a special report from the Royal Commission, who were condensate the sub-condensate the s sidering the subject. As regards the proposal that the property of the Water Companies should be transferred to some public body, Mr. Chaplin said that there were great difficulties in the way of giving effect to this proposal, which was known as the policy of purchase: that the case of London was very different to that of other great towns where the water supply is in the hands of a representative body, for there was a large area within the limits of supply of the London Water Companies which was beyond the jurisdiction of the London County Council, and the ratepayers of that area had evinced the strongest objection to their water supply being placed under the control of the Council, and claimed to have the control themselves that the main question was whether the works, plant, machinery, and undertakings of the eight Companies could be separated, so that the two different classes of ratepayersthose within and those outside the County of London-could have control of their own water supplies, and that this question was now engaging the attention of the Royal Commission

The Royal Commission began its sittings in '97, and had by November '98 reached the last of, and had by November 36 reached the last class of witnesses—viz, those representing the Water Companies. Ihe Chairman of Commission on Nov, 7th intimated that he proposed to make an interim report on the subject of intercommunication of the mains of the different Water Companies. On behalf of the Companies it was stated that they had come to the conclusion that intercommunication would be a conveni nee, and that they would undertake to promote a Bill in Parliament next session for the purpose. It was stated that the Companies with their present powers had a surplus of 24,000,000 gallons of water per day, which, if connections were made, could be placed at the disposal of any of the Companies.

The Bill agreed on between the Companies was generally to the effect that they should consider what works were necessary to carry out intercommunication, and submit them to the Local Government Board, who should be empowered to approve with or without modification the proposed works or order further works. The Board were also to have power to authorise the supply of water to any other company, or the taking of additional water from the Thames by any company. The expenditure for the purpose was to be deemed capital expenditure, and debenture stock was to be issued, and a standing arbitrator was to be appointed by the companies to decide

matters of difference between them.

In the meantime the whole question had been under the consideration of the London County Council. At their meeting on Nov. 1st

politan water Companies by agreement, or,

failing agreement, by compulsion.

2. That, subject to such provision as may be made by Parliament as to the ultimate authomade by rathament as to the untimate authority or authorities, provision be made for the undertakings of the Companies vesting in the Council at a date not later than six months after

That the Bill contain provisions authorising the Council to proceed forthwith with the connecting and laying of mains and other works necessary in order to enable it to protect any part of the Metropolis from want of water.

4. That the arbitration clause be so framed as to render it certain that in the case of each company the arbitrator will have regard to all such circumstances as may be brought before him, and that no allowance shall be made in respect of compulsory sale except for cost of reinvestment (if any)

5 I hat, subject to further negotiation thereon with the local authorities, the clauses with respect to the supply of outside areas should follow the principle of the Bills promoted by Council in 95

6 That the understanding with the Corporation of the City of London with regard to their representation on the Water Committee be adhered to if they so desire.

7 That a Bill (or Bills) be promoted in the coming session of l'arliament for the purpose of empowering the Council to bring an addior empowering the council to Jing an activitional supply of water to London from the watersheds of the Wye and Towy, on the general lines of the report of the Water Committee approved by the Council, April 21st, '96, in so far as it applies to the Wye section of the engmeer's scheme.

8 That it be referred to the Parliamentary Committee to prepare and present to the Council the necessary Bills for carrying out the above resolutions

Lord Onslow moved an amendment to the first recommendation, urging delay until the Royal Commission had issued its report. The amendment, however, was lost by 101 votes to 15. To the third recommendation Mr Beachcroft moved an amendment to ask the Government to bring in a Bill to ensure that immediate steps should be taken to secure such connections of mains and reservoirs and interchange of water between the several companies as may be necessary to protect all parts of the metro-polis from actual want of water. This amendment was rejected by 70 votes to 28 The other recommendations were agreed to without a division.

Lord Chamberlain. The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all ap-plications to attend levées and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other ocen under the consideration of the London and Westminster, and certain other County Council. At their meeting on Nov. 1st the following recommendations were agreed to.—

1. That a Bill be promoted in the coming session of Parliament for the purchase by the Council of the undertakings of the eight metre
1. That a Bill be promoted in the coming session of Parliament for the purchase by the Council of the undertakings of the eight metre
1. That a Bill be promoted in the coming session of Parliament for the purchase by the licensed by letters patent from the Crown Council of the undertakings of the eight metre-

the Lord Chamberlain's licence. One copy of every new play, prologue, or epilogue, or theatre in Great Britain, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced. An account of the theatre where, and the time when, it is to be acted or produced, must be signed by the manager. In the event of its being disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, it must not be presented It is lawful for the Lord Chamber-lain to disallow it, if he considers it fitting for him so to do, "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace" A fine of 550 may be levied on any person who presents a piece either before it has been allowed, or subsequent to its being disallowed, while the licence of the theatre where it was presented becomes yold. The Examiner of presented becomes void. The Examiner of stage plays is Mr George Alexander Redford.

Lord Chief Justice of England. See Russell under Perrage.

Lord Great Chamberlain. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers, he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein He walks on the right of Her Majesty when she opens Parlament in person. The office is hereditary, and at present is held by the Earl of Ancaster Test Mayors. Son Ly

and at present is held by the Earl of Ancaster Lord Mayor. See Moors, Sir J V Lords, House of. See Perrace.
Lords of Appeal. See Judges and Perrage Lorenzo Marques. See East Africa, Porruguese, and Transvaal (map) Lorne, John George Edward Henry Sutherland, Marques of, K T, P C, G C.M.G. See under (commons.)

See under Commons. Lubbock, Sir John, M P See under Com-

Lunacy Returns, '98. The fifty-second report of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy showed that on Jan 1st, '98, there were, in England and Wales, 101,972 lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind under idiots, and persons of unsound mind under their cognisance, as compared with 99,465 on Jan. 1st, '97. This total was made up as follows Of the private class, that is, those supported from their own or friends' resources, there were 8442, of whom 4076 were males and 4366 females. In this class there was an increase of 124 as compared with '97 Of the pauper class, that is, those chargeable to or maintained wholly or in part by any parish, union, county, or borough, there were 92,760, of whom 41.602 were males and 51.068 females. giving a county, or borough, there were 92,760, of whom 41,692 were males and 51,068 females, giving a total increase of 2648 on '97. Of the criminal patients, that is, those detained under orders of the Secretary of State, there were 770, of whom 586 were males and 184 females, showing a decrease of 3 on the figures of 97. The net increase for the year was 2607. The average annual increase in the total number of lunatics for the ten year ending Dec. 31st, '97, was 38'33 per cent. of the total admissions, or o 18 below that for the previous year. Taking

the total number of lunatics, the proportion per 10,000 of the population was 32'48 on Jan. 1st, '98, as compared with 32 on Jan. 1st, '97. Furning to the assigned causes of insanity, hereditary influence appeared in the report as the most potent cause, but "intemperance in drink" was put down as responsible for 21.6 per cent. of the male and 89 per cent. of the female cases Old age was stated to account for an increasing number of cases.

The fortieth annual report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Board of Commissioners in Lunacy tor Sootland showed that on Jan. 1st, '98, there were 14,906 persons of unsound mind in Scotland, of whom 2295 were maintained from private sources, 12,555 by parochial rates, and 56 at the expense of the State. The total increase, as compared with the previous year, was 406, 73 in the private class, and 333 in the pauper class. This was considerably above

the average.

The forty seventh report of the Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland showed that on Jan. 1st, '98, there were 19,590 persons of unsound mind in heland, including 10,127 males and 963 females, as compared with 0824 males and 9142 females in 96 The total increase was for the previous ten years, but the number of first admissions decreased, and the total number of admissions also decreased by 44, showing that the increase in the number. In all unaties in the asylums was the result of a low death-rate, and of a diminished number of discharges. The number of the insane per 10,000 of the population was 43 in '97. For showing that the increase in the number of of discharges The number of the insane per 10,000 of the population was 43 in '97. For Lunacy Bill, sec Session, sect 67.

Lunn, Dr. Henry S., who originated the series of Conferences on Reunion which met

at Grindelwald, '92-'95, was b. in '59, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where, in view of his intention to become a missionary, he qualified himself by graduating in arts, medicine, and surgery He also won the essay prize in the University Divinity School, and the Oratory medal of the Theological Society of the college. The Large ween substantial to the college of the college of the school of his college Dr Lunn was invalided home after a short period of missionary work in India, and resigned the ministry in conse-quence of a controversy resulting from articles on "A New Missionary Policy for India," contributed to the Methodist Times. After acting as Chaplain to the Polytechnic for eight years, he resigned this position to assist the Rev. He resigned this position to assist the Rev.
H. Price Hughes in the West London Mission
during his year of office as President of the
Wesleyan Conference. He was Editor of the
Review of the Churches '91-'96, and has since
ounded Travel, which he edits
Luxemburg. The King of the Netherlands,
William III., was Grand Duke of Luxemburg
until his death in Nov. 180. when Adolph Duke

until his death in Nov. 1890, when Adolph, Duke of Nassau, succeeded him. The Grand Duke was b July 24th, 1817, and in '51 married Adelaide, Princess of Anhalt. The heir-presumptive is Prince Wilhelm, born April 22nd, sumptive is Frince witheim, born April 22104, 52, and married in '93 to Marie Anne, daughter of the Duke of Braganza. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). Area, 998 sq. m.; pop. 217,583. Capital, Luxemburg,

M

McCarthy, Justin, M.P. See under Com-MONS.

Macdonald, Sir Claude M., K.C.M.G, the British Minister at Peking, is the son of Major-General J. O. Macdonald, and was b. in 1852. He was ed, at Uppingham and Sandhurst Entering the 74th Highlanders in 72, he served through the Egyptian campaign of 82, and in the Soudan of 84, attaining the rank of major. His first active diplomatic work was done at Zanghar as Agent and Consulf-General there Zanzibar as Agent and Consul-General there in '87. In '88 he was appointed H.M. Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa, and aftersioner on the West Coast of Airica, and afterwards became Commissioner and Consul General in the Oil Rivers Protectorate He was made a K C M G in '92. In Jan '96 he was appointed H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking. See

Mace of the House of Commons At the meeting of a new Parliament this symbol of authority is brought into the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms and placed under the table, but is moved on to the table immediately the Speaker has been elected and has seated himself in the chair. Thenceforth, when the Speaker enters and leaves the House at the beginning and end of every sitting, he is accompanied by the Sergeant bearing the mace. While the House is sitting it is placed on the table When the Speaker leaves the chair and the House goes into Committee it is placed under the table, to be replaced on the House re suming. At all State ceremonies at which the Speaker is present, there too is the mace When a witness or other person is in custody at the bar the Sergeant removes the mace from the table, and bearing it upon his shoulder, stands near to the witness According to a note in Sir T. May's valuable work on the law proceedings and usage of Parliament, the mace now in use dates from the restoration of Charles II.

Charles II.

Macintyre, Margaret, the popular vocalist, is a daughter of General Macintyre, late of the Royal Artillery. She received her musical training at Dr Wylde's branch of the London Academy of Music, at Brighton, afterwards studying with Signor Garcia in the London Academy of Music. The bronze medal of the Academy was won by her in '83, the silver medal in '84, and the gold medal in '85. She is the holder of an Associate's diploma. On the occasion of the Abbe Liszt's visit, Miss Macin three same the soprano music in his oratorio." Si tyre sang the soprano music in his oratorio "St Elizabeth," to the great satisfaction of the com-poser. Her immediate success as Michaela in "Carinen" (May '88) was followed by speedy recognition of her high vocal talents in opera as well as in oratorio. As Rebecca she sang in "Ivanhoe" at the Royal English Opera-House. A unique compliment was paid to her by the management of La Scala, Milan, who selected her as prima donna, a position she retained for some time. In '94 she visited South Africa;

became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. His compositions of late years have been very numerous, and include many orchestral works, rhapsodies, and overtures, the last of which is "Britannia," besides works for the violin. "I be latter perhaps the best known are his "Pibroch," composed for Sarasate, his "Benedictus," a set of Scottish pieces entitled "From the North," and a violin concerto, brought out and very favourably received at the Birmingham festival of 85. Among his other compositions may be mentioned three operas, "Colomba," "The Troubadour," and other compositions may be mentioned times operas, "Colomba," "The Troubadour," and "His Majesty," the two former produced at Drury Lane by Mr. Carl Rosa, and the latter at the Savoy Theatre by Mr. D'Oyley Carte. "The Story of Sayid," a cantata produced at the Leeds festival in "26, "The Dream of Jubal," first heard at Liverpool, "The Rose of Sharon," an oratorio written for the Norwich festival, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," first given the Birmuncham in Joy, the oratorio "Bethlefestival, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," first given at Birmingham in 'ox, the oratorio "Bethlehem," written for the Chicago Exhibition and first heard in England at the Albert Hall in 'o4, a "Scottish Concerto" for the pianoforte, and the music to "Ravenswood" and "The Little Minister," performed at the Lyceum and the Haymarket. Sir A. C. Mackenzie was elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in Feb. '88, and in 'oz was appointed conductor of Feb. '88, and in '92 was appointed conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts, in succession to Mr. Cowen. Knighted '95 Address R A M, 4, Tenterden St, Hanover Square, W.

M'Kinley, William, was b. of Scotch parents at Niles, Ohio, Feb. 26th, 1844, and ed. at the Poland Academy, Ohio. When the Civil War broke out in '61 he entered as a private in the Union army, and rose to the rank of major. He then entered the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in '68, practising at Canton, Ohio Entering the House of Representatives he soon made his mark as a zealous and able Protectionist, and ultimately became chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which man of the tariff measure known as the M'Kinley Act of '90 In November of that year he was defeated in the Congress election, but in '93 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a tremendous majority. From that date onwards he was regarded as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and his chances grew more and more favourable till he was nominated in 'o6. The circumstances of the contest made him practically the champion of a sound currency, practically the champion of a sound currency, his opponent, Mr. Bryan, standing on a silver and Populist platform. Consequently many Democrats voted for Mr. M'Kinley, and at the election in November he was returned by a very large majority. His term of office com-menced in March '97. During '98 he had a difficult' task to perform in regard to the war with Spain, but he rather strengthened his position with his countrymen than otherwise. See United States

Maclaren, Ian (Rev. J. Watson, M.A., P.D.). Born in 1850 at Manningtree, Essex, of Scottish for some time. In 194 sire visited South Africa; and took part in the Bayreuth Festival of 96.

Mackensie, Sir Alexander Campbell, Mus.D. St. Andrews, Cambridge and Edinburgh, was b. at Edinburgh 1847. He studied as violinist in Germany from '57 to '62, and then minister of the Free Church, Logicalmond, Perthshire, in '75. Called to Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, in '78. Translated in '80 to Sefton Park Church, Liverpool, one of the most important congregations of the Presbyterian Church of England. Received Hon, D.D. in '95 from St. Andrews University, and a similar degree in '97 from Yale University, where he lectured on preaching '96 Till '93 Dr. Watson was known as a popular preacher and able minister; but in that year he acquired additional distinction and wider fame by writing a series of Scottish idylls for the British Weekly. When collected and published in book form under the title of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," they became widely popular, and have now reached a circulation of 80,000 in Great Britain and a larger figure in America. The nom de plume "Ian Maclaren" did not long conceal Dr. Watson's identity, and the Drumtochty of his idylls was soon identified with Logicalmond, his first charge. "The Days of Auld Larg Syne," a second series of idylls, published in '95, has already reached a circulations include "The Upper Room," "The Mind of the Master," '90, warmly welcomed by some, but much criticised by conservative theologians, "The Curc of Souls" and "The Potter's Wheel" '97, a book on the discipline of hife A novel from Dr. Watson's pen, "Kate Careigie and those Ministers," was published in Oct. 'o6.

MacLaren, Rev Alexander, B.A., D.D., ex-President of the Baptist Union, was born in 18.6 at Glasgow, where his father was a merchant, and at the same time pastor of the Baptist Church in John Street In 14 he removed with his family to I ondon, and entered Stepney (now Regent's Park) College. Dr. MacLaren took his BA at London when scarcely twenty years of age, and in 16 accepted the Pastorate of Portland Chapel, Southampton, before he was twenty-one. In 18 he removed to Union Chapel, Manchester, where, after a pastorate of over forty years, he still ministers to one of the largest congregations in the North of England, and is regarded by many as one of the greatest of living preachers He takes very little part in public questions, but wields great influence nevertheless. In 17 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. In May '96, on the completion of his ministerial jubilee, an address of congratulation was presented to him by representative men of all the great evangelical denominations. In Jan. '97 his portrait was presented to the City of Manchester, und a testimonial to himself, by a committee of citizens, including leading representatives of all churches and parties. Dr. Maclaren has written several books on religious subjects.

Address Union Chapel, Manchester.

Macleod, Very Rev. Donald, D.D., is son of Rev. N. Macleod of Campsie, an eminent Gaelic scholar, and brother of the well-known Dr Norman Macleod and Sir George Macleod, surgeon to the Queen. Ed at Glasgow University, Dr. Macleod was ordained in '58 minister of the parish of Lauder, being subsequently translated to St. Michael's Linithgow, and then to Park Church, Glasgow, in succession to Dr Caird. In '172 he succeeded his brother Norman in the editorship of Good Words and in his chaplaincy to the Queen. In '55 he was Moderator of the General Assambly.

his family to receive that honour within two generations, a circumstance without precedent in the Church of Scotland. Dr. Macleod's works are, "Life of Norman Macleod" and "Christ and Society." Address. 1, Woodlands. Terrace, Glasgow.

Madagascar. A large island separated by the Mozambique Channel from south-eastern Africa. Prior to '95 the Government was an absolute monarchy under Queen Ranava-lona III. A French Resident, however, with a military escort, resided at the Court and controlled foreign relations, so that the country was virtually a French Protectorate. Much triction prevailed during '93 and '94 between the Govern-ment and the French authorities, and finally France decided to make her protectorate of the the resistance of the Hova troops, and after some changes in the formation of the administration the island was made a French colony, and General Gallieni was appointed Resident-General and Commander-in-Chief (September His vigorous and determined policy has made a great improvement in the condition of the country, especially in the direction of opening up trade routes between the capital and the ing up trade routes between the capital and the coast The Queen was exiled to Reunion in March '97. Area 228,500 sq m, pop. 3,500,000. Capital, Antananarivo, a striking and well-built town, pop. 100,000, upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland Ports are Tamatave, pop. 10,000, on E., Majunga, on N.W., pop 14,000. The Hovas are the predominant tribe in the island, and long held the other Malagasy tribes in a condition of practical slavery. A tribes in a condition of practical slavery. A great deal of missionary work has been done in theisland, principally by the London Missionary Society, and a large majority of the natives were adherents of the Society till '95. Since then, however, it is alleged that the whole weight of French influence has been thrown on the side of the Catholic missions, and it is a fact that very many of the Mission Churches connected with and regarded as the property of the Society have been transferred to Catholic hands

The natives are terrorised into professing Catholicism, and then the church property is taken form. Prothen the church property is taken from Pro-testant and British hands and placed under French and Catholic control. An enormous mountain mass traveises the island from north The soil on the eastern slopes is to south. fertile, and the island has rich deposits of gold, copper, iron, and salt, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, india-rubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Reunion, and Europe Chimate very hurtful to Europeans, especially on the east coast, though inland it is far more healthy. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations.

Madeira Islands. A group off N.W. African coast, belonging to Portugal, and regarded as an integral part of the kingdom. Area, 505 sq. m.; pop. 334,623. Capital and port, Funchal, a fine town of 20,000 inhabitants.

Madras. See India. For Ministry, etc., see Diplomatic.

Malacca. See Straits Settlements.

Caird. In '72 he succeeded his brother Norman in the editorship of Good Words and in his chaplaincy to the Queen. In '95 he was Moderator of the General Assembly, being the fourth of smaller islands, Gozo and Cumino, area 117

sq. m., pop. 176,231, including the garrison of about 10,000. Malta itself contains about 128,000 inhabitants. Capital, Valetta, pop. 50,000, a fine city, impregnably fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is a great naval station, with dockyards and arsenals, and is the seat of some commerce. Executive in the hands of a military Governor and Executive Council. The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 14 elected members, and chooses its own president. The elected members control finance and local matters, the Governor, however, having the right of veto. The Maltese are nearly all Roman Catholics, and the Government schools, which provide free primary education for children, are Roman Catholic also. For financial statistics see British Empire (table), and for Governor, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Manchester, Bishop of. See under PEER-AGE.

Manchester College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subeither of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all members of Oxford University without pay-ment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost (55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr H R. Greg, in Oct. '93 Principal, Rev. James Drummond, M A (Oxon), LL.D., D.Litt. (Dublin)

Manchester Grammar School. Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others The school consists of 160 foundationers (free) and about 600 capitation scholars, and has three main branches—classical, modern and scientific. It is governed by a Board of Governors, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners The school has a number of close scholarships at Wadham and Biasenose College, Oxford, and St John's College, Cambridge ranging in annual value from £50 to £60 There are 23 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £17 to £50 each per annum; also 29 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. High Master, J. E. King, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford; Receiver, Owen W. Cox Motto, Sapere aude Alumni: De Quincey, Harrison Ainsworth, John Bradford (the Manchester martyr), James Bradshaw (the lacobite). General Drinkwater. Bradshaw (the Jacobite), General Drinkwater, John Byrom, Prebendary Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, Dean of Manchester, Sir Frank Lock-wood, Q.C., M.P.

Manchester Ship Canal. See Engineering Manila. Capital of the Philippine Islands

(q.v.); pop. 270,000.

Manitoba. A province of the Dominion of Canada, formerly known as the Red River Settlement; entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. Area, 73,956 sq. m.; pop. 193,425. Capital, Winnipeg, at the junction of the Assunboine and Red rivers. The district of Keewatin,

formerly belonging to the N.W. Territories, 18 now a separate government under the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba. Climate healthy, but great extremes of temperature. Soil vertile, and yields abundantly. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, and peas, potatoes, and roots. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds throughout the province. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry, consisting of 5 members, with a Legislative Assembly, numbering 40 members, elected by districts for four years. Four members are called to the Dominion Senate, and seven elected to the House of Commons. Until May '90 the Roman Catholics of the Province enjoyed separate schools for the education of their children, but by an Act passed in that year they were abolished. An agitation for their restoration was commenced. and reached a crisis in '95. Ultimately the Government settled the matter on the following lines (Nov. '96) —All schools are to be national, under provincial control, and subject to the same regulations and inspections same text-books are to be used, and all teachers must be properly qualified by passing the pronust be properly dualined by passing the pro-vincial examinations and taking the prescribed noi mal school course. School work of a purely secular character will occupy the whole of the school day except the last half-hour, when representatives of any religious denominations. will be allowed to come in and instruct the children belonging to their own denominations, providing that the parents are willing to have them remain. In cases where the parents decide not to have this religious instruction, the regular school work will continue till the close of school hours. A proviso intended to make the schools satisfactory to the minority is that in districts having an average attendance of twenty-five Roman Catholics the children shall be entitled to have teachers of their own denomination, who must be fully qualified according to provincial or national school standards For Ministry see Diplomatic Manns, August, the famous musical con-

manns, august, ine tamous musicai conductor, was b 1825 at Stolzenburg, in Prussia. From 49 till '51 he was conductor at Kroll's, Berlin, and from '51 to '54 Musical Director at Cologne. He was Sub-conductor '54-5, and since October '55 has been Musical Director at the Crystal Palace. Under his skilful guidance the winter and spring Saturday afternoon concerts there have for over 42 years attracted exceptional attention. To him is primarily due the intimate acquaintance of English amateurs with several of the modern German, French, and other foreign masters, and his services in regard to the works of British composers have been very great. In 83, owing to the failing health of Sir Michael Costa, he became conductor of the Handel Festival, which he has directed on every subsequent occasion v. ith inqualified success. Crystal Palace.

Mansfield College, Oxford. Established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry, but its classes are open to all persons possessed of the requisite academic qualifications. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university.

It has two kinds of Scholarships (1) Arts value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates,

at any of the older colleges in Oxford. The men who hold these are scholars, but no students, of the College. They become the latter only after they have taken their degree. (a) Theological, value £60 a year, with tuition free, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. These can be held only by graduates in honours who have distinguished themselves in the entrance examination. The College buildings were opened on Oct. 15th, 89. A Settlement in connection with the College has been formed at Canning Town, E., and is called "Mansfield House" The staff of the College consists of: Principal, Mr J. Massie, M.A.; Lecturers, Mr. J. V Bartlet, M.A., G B Gray, M.A. and G W I hatcher, M.A.; Bursar, Mr. N. H. Smith, M.A.

Marchand, Major, was born in 1863 at Thoissey, in the Department of Aisne; and after a brief experience as clerk to a notary, he entered the army in '83. He spent some time in a military school, and was then sent to Africa, where later he so much distinguished himself. His first scrivce was in Sengambia, and as early as '90 he was despatched on exploring expeditions to the sources of the Niger and other districts, where he did useful work. When France obtained control of French Congo she sent M. Liotard to the Upper Ubangi region to look after hiench interests in the north-east; and Captain Marchand, as he then was, was afterwards appointed as one of his subordinates, with special instructions apparently to push on towards the Nile. These instructions he carried out with the utmost gallantry and success, and in '98 arrived at his goal, Fashoda, after having established French posts along his route through the Bahr-el-Ghazal province For fuller details see Egypi and French

Marine Insurance, '98. See Insurance. Marines, Royal. See Navy. Mark Twain. See Clemens.

Mariborough College, Witshire. Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter 45, received additional charter 53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Mariburian, £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 ios, fall vacant alternately Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually in 6 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 3 "Senior," £40; 6 "Jumor, £30; 1 "House," £80, all open; Minor Scholarships for Modern Languages, etc. Pupils, 590. Master, Rev. G.C. Bell, M.A.

Marriage Regulations. In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar, or (as provided in the Marriage Act of '98, which confess into force on April 181, '89) some other "authorized person." The effect of the '98 Act is to enable marriages to be solemnized at Nonconformist places of worship without the attendance of a registrar. In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parrish or district where the ceremony is to be performed. (i) The sommon licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any

surrogate of such bishop. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2.5.6d. to £3.3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony. (a) The special license can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Com-mons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any place. (3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three consecutive Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. (4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, or some other authorized person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days

If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremon, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 25. to the superintendent registrar, and 55. to the registrar before whom the marriage is the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnized, and 25. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registral may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorized person" certified as having been duly authorized for the purpose by the trustees or other person certified as many determined as investigation or of the purpose by the trustees or other governing body of the building, or of some legistered building in the same registration district. In such a case a fee of 4s, is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s 6st. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d to the superintendent registrar, and ios, to the registrar All marriages, except tos. to the legistrar All mariages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m and 3 p.m., in buildings with open doors. All marriages must be registered, if performed by a clergyman of the Church of England, by the clergyman, who transmits a copy to the superintendent registrar; in other cases by the district registrar, or the registering officer of the Quakers, or the or the registering officer of the Quakers, or the secretary of the synagogue among the Jews. In Scotland the regulations for a Regular Marriage are very much the same as in England. The old idea that Consent makes Marriage has been very much altered by the necessity for the account of the same and the same of the sam for the registration of the marriage, which was formerly unnecessary. But there is no marriage by special licence in Scotland. See DIVORCE, JUDICIAL SEPARATION, RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS, and SESSION, sect. 68.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. Marriage with a Deceased wite's Sister.
Before 15:3 marriages of consanguinty and
affinity were wholly governed by Canon Law.
Such marriages were voidable (15:33-18:35). In
the latter year Lord Lyndhurst's Act made past
murriages of affinity valid, future marriages
void. The House of Commons rejected the prohibitory clause as regards marriage with a
deceased wife's sister, but afterwards were deceased wife's sister, but afterwards were pers aded to a cept it temporarily. In 1847 a Royal Commission was appointed to examine Royal Commission was appointed to examine the marriage laws, and from 'qu pt to the present day, a period of more than fifty years, attempts have been made, both in the Lords and the Commons, to carry the Bill making marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, but riage with a deceased wife's sister legal, but eventually they have always failed. As a rule, especially from '75 to '93, the Commons have carried the Bill by a large majority, but it has been thrown out in the Lords. In '96, however, the Bill was carried by the House of Lords, but went no further. The Colonial Bill passed in the House of Commons more than twenty years ago, and in the House of Lords during the session of '98, to make marriages of this class legally contracted in the colonies legal also in England, and the Sootch Bill, having a similar object, have also never been carried, though there are not wanting high authorities who pronounce such marriages legal in Scotland even now, without any special permissive legislation. It may be added that marriage with a deceased wife's sister has marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been specially legalised under the sanction of the Crown in all the Australian colonies, in Canada, Barbados, Ceylon, Mauritius, New Zealand, South Africa, and Jersey Bills similar to the English Bill have also been passed in Natal. These were, however, refused ratification (by the Crown) for special or technical reasons. Throughout India marriages of this kind are universally legal among all scate and oreafe avent Futponen Protes. all sects and creeds, except European Protestants. In all the colonies not here named they become legal in all respects on the death of the husband or wife, or, as in Lagos and elsewhere, by the sanction of the Governor, which means, of course, the permission of the Crown. In every Christian country in the world, except the United Kingdom, they are legal. The headquarters of those opposed to the existing law are the offices of the Marriage Reform Association (Seoretary, Mr. T. Paynter Allen), 2 Dean's Yard, Westminster. Defending the law as it stands is the Marriage Law Defence Union (Secretary, Mr. G. J. Murray), 1, King Street, Westminster.

Married Women (Maintenance in case of Desertion) Act, 86. This Act provides that it shall be lawful for any married woman deserted by her husband to summon him before two justices in petty sessions or a stipendary magistrate. If satisfied that the husband, being able partly or wholly to main-tain his wife, or wife and family, has wifully neglected to do so, and has deserted his wife, the justices or magistrate may order him to pay to her such weekly sum not exceeding £2 as may be considered to be in accordance with his means and any means the wife may have for her support, the payment to be enforced in the same way as the payment of money under an affiliation order. The order may be varied by the justices or the magistrate upon proof given that the means of husband or wife have varied since the order was made. No order for payment shall be made in favour of a wife proved to have committed adultery, unless such adultery has been condoned; and any such order may be discharged upon proof that the wife since the making thereof has to Scotland.

Martineau, Rev. James, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., comes of an old Huguenot family. He is a brother of the late Harrier Martineau, and was b "at Norwich 1805. Educated at Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpen-Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and Manchester New College (q.v.). He entered the ministry in '28, ordained by the Dublin Presbytery of the Synod of Munster. In '32 he commenced his larger pastorate of twenty-five years in Liverpool, uniting with it after '40 the duties of Lecturer on Mental and Moral Philosophy at Manchester New College, '41. In '57 he tollowed the College to London, retiring from the pulsary, but are he hearent in current. the pulpit; but in '50 he became, in conjunction (for two years) with his friend Principal J. J Tayler, responsible for the services in Little Portland Street Chapel, succeeding to the College Principalship in '68. Many emi-nent men, including Lyell, were occasional or hibitual worshippers at Little Portland Street Chapel during his pa-torate He retired from the ministry in '22, and from the College in '85. Dr Martineau is a voluminous writer on ethical and theological questions, and is master of a most lucid and graceful style Amongst the best known of his works are "Endeavours after the Christian Life," "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," "Studies of Christianity," I he Seat of Authority in Religion," "A Study of Spinoza," "I ypes of Ethical Theory," "A Study of Religion" ('88), "Essays, Reviews, and Addresses" ('90). He is hon, LL.D. Harvard, D.D. Leyden and Edinburgh, D.C.L. Oxford, '88, and Litt. D. Dublin, '92. Address: 35, Cordon Square, W.C.

Martinique. A West Indian island of the Windward group. It is a French colony Chapel during his pastorate He retired from

Matulingue. A visual french colony administered by a Governor with a General Council Area, 38: sq. m.; pop, about 190,000.
Fort Royal (or Fort de France) is the seat of government, 8t. Pierre, pop. 25,500, the principal town. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. The chief products are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and cotton. See Colonies, etc., of European Powers

Mashonaland. See Rhodesia.

Massingham, H. W., editor of the Daily
Chronicle, was b. at Catton, near Norwich, and was a pupil of Dr. Jessopp at Norwich Grammar School, of which he was the head at the time of his leaving. He early entered the journalistic profession, and after some work at Norwich on the Norfolk News came to London, and was appointed one of the editors of the National Press Agency. On the retirement of Mr. T. P. O'Connor he became editor of the Star, of which journal he was assistant editor from its foundation, and on leaving that paper proceeded to the Chronicle, acting as leader-writer, conductor of the literary department, and later on as assistant editor. From '92 to '95 he specially represented the Chronicle in the House of commons, and was appointed to the editorship in succession to Mr. A. E. Fletcher. Mr. Massingham has also been a contributor to many magazines, and has written a book on the "London Daily Press." He is a Commander of the Order of the Saviour

Massowah. See Erythrea, and Colonies, etc., of European Powers.

Master and Servant, Law as to. In the case of domestic servants the hiring is subject to a month's notice (from any date), or the payment of an extra month's wages (not beard wages). A governess or tutor is usually entitled to three months' notice. It may generally be taken that if a servant is paid by the day, week, or month's notice. A servant may, however, be dismissed without notice or compensation for (i) being absent without leave, (a) utter incompetency, (3) willid disobedience to reasonable orders, or (4) gross moral misconduct. The death of the master puts an end to the hiring. A master is not bound to give a character to a servant, but if given it must be truthful, and if given bona fide it is privileged, and not actionable. A master is liable for the acts of his servant, as, for instance, where a coachman, through careless driving, causes damage to another person or their property, though he would not be liable if the servant were acting without his knowledge of authority. Apart from special arrangement, a servant cannot be compelled to pay for accidental breakages. A master is not liable for any medical attendance unless he actually authorises it. See Law '98.

Matabeleland. See Rhodesia.

Mattel Remedies, The, were discovered by the late Count Ca sar Mattel, a native of Bologna, who was born in 1810, and died at Bologna in '96, leaving his formulæ to his adopted son Count Mario Venturoli-Matter He was made count by Pope Pius IX on July 20th, 47, in recognition of the loyalty and generosity displayed in his gift to His Holiness of an estate on the Austrian borders at a time when there had been a serious breach between Austria and the Vatican. After a brief political career, the Count retired into private life, and devoted himself chiefly to the study of medicine, discovering several remedies In '66 Pro fessor Pascucci, who held the Chair of Medicine at the University of Bologna, tested these re-medies at the Military Hospital of San Theresa, at Rome. His report, afterwards published, declared that many cures of varicose veins, fistula, heart disease, gout, rheumatism, etc., had been effected, and that Matter's febrifuge was better than quinine as a remedy for fevers. The chief medicines discovered by the Count are Scrotoloso for disorders of the lymph, Angioritico for disorders of the blood, and Canceroso for degeneration of the tissues, and certain nerve-stimulating waters to which he gave the name "Electricities." In '90 Lady Paget published articles on Matter's remedied in the National Review. In '91 other articles appeared in the Review of Reviews, and as it was stated that some cases of cancer had been cured by these remedies, a committee was appointed to test their value in five cancer cases. In '94 the Rev S. J. Whitmee, F.R G.S., cases. In 94 the Rev 5. J. willinger, F.R. U. 3., of the London Missionary Society reported a number of cures of elephantiasis, dysentery, etc., among the natives of Samoa. In 95 Dr. R. M. Theobald, M. Glasgow), was struck off the register by the General Medical Council for recommending these secret remedies. In 38 a remarkable report was issued of cases cured at the Mattei Home, Earl's Court, an institution of which Sir Henry Tyler is the chief supporter.

Mauritius. An island in the Indian Ocean 50c miles cast of Madagascar, 2000 miles from India, and 3300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. Area, 705 sq. m.: pop. 378,041, including a large proportion of Hindus. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port is Port Louis (pop. 60,000). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Council. Of the Executive Council of 7 members 5 are official and 2 elected. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are ex-official members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, but the former large garrison is reduced to 400. There is now a constabulary of about 1000. French is spoken all over the island There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. There sugar, rum, vanilla, aloe, fibre and oil Dependent appanages of the colony, under the administration of its governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. The Seychelles, Rodriguez, the Amirantes, Diego Garcia, and the Ohagos Islanda, are the chief of them Then total area is about 350 sq. m., pop. 20,000. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table); see also DIPLOMATIC.

Max Muller, Frederick. See PRIVY COUNCIL

Mayotte See Comoro Islands

Medical Association, British, See British Medical Association.

Medical Degrees for Women. See Women, Higher Education of.

MEDICAL SUMMARY, '98.

The Plague in India, which had almost disappeared by June '97, began to show itself again in the autumn of the same year, and in sombay city had reached alarming proportions by December, the dea hs in the last week of that month reaching 200 Its virulence continued to increase to a maximum in Feb. '98, at which time the daily deaths from plague averaged 250, and then towards the end of March tapidly abated, and by June the "re-crudes ence" had practically disappeared, after running a course very similar to the original attack, there being in each a period of about three months of development, three months of intensity, and three months of decline. least 20,000 deaths must be credited to the first attack in Bombay alone. I hough the chief effects were felt in Bombay itself, yet the Presidency and other parts of Western India suffered severely also. Early in the year the following places were notified as infected the Theba and Kolaba districts, lanagire state, Ratnagiri, Pooia, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Khandesh, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar districts, the southern Mahratta country, the Surat district, the Palampore, Baroda, and Cutch states, and the Karachi district. The rectudescence at Poona was especially severe, there being at one period too deaths daily; but there being at one period 100 deaths daily; but it ceased sooner than in Bombay. Surat, Sholapur, and Karachi also suffered severely, a large part of the population at the latter place taking to the jungle. During the time that the epidemic was declining in Bombay it was very active in the Punjab, and several places in the Nizam's dominions were also attacked. At first measures similar to those used in the year before were enforced actively, including the

searching of houses, the removal of cases to hospital, the segregation of those who had been in communication with patients by placing them in special camps, the disinfection of in-fected houses, and the closing of others as unfit for human habitation. This interference with the customs and religious prejudices of the native population gave use to deep dissatisfaction, which culminated on March oth in an persons were killed and injured. In various parts of the city plague ambulances were burned and attempts made to set fire to the hospitals; the Jamsetjee Hospital was attacked, the mob being driven back by rifle volleys A plague inspector and two privates of the Shropshire regiment were stoned to death, and a Parsee magnistrate was wounded. Over 100 rioters were arrested. In consequence of the state of native feeling the Government decided on a change of procedure, and at a meeting in the Bombay Town Hall on March 15th the Governor announced that search parties were to be abolished, and the duty of reporting suspicious cases entrusted to the head men of the various communities, the inspection of corpses was to be discontinued, and there was to be no delay in funerals. These regulations had the desired effect of anese regulations had the desired effect of appeasing the native population. Writing shortly after (Apill and), the correspondent of the Lancet said. "In short, all the measures of the Plague Committee hitherto adopted with such stringency have been practically suspended, and yet there is not the slightest evidence of further spread of the disease. The disease seems to take its own patituder. The disease seems to take its own pairtular course, whatever may be done "(Lanct, April 23rd, '98). The Plague Committee was subsequently dissolved, and a Municipal Commissioner with similar powers appointed The Bombay Municipality established several ne bombay municipantly established several stations for preventive inoculation with Haff-kine serum in all upwards of 20,000 persons were so treated The number of plague cases in Bombay recorded from Sept. 96 to April 22nd, 98, was 29,062, with 26,239 deaths, a mortality of 90'2 per cent Elsewhere the mortality was much lower, being in Poona, eg, only 74 4 per cent. The saturated condition of the soil and the excessive overcrowding may account for the excessive overclowding may account of the difference, Bombay being said to be the most densely crowded city in the world, and the native tenement houses, or "chawls," being very insanitary (Lancet, Feb. 26th). Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the plague to the Bengal Presidency and Calcutta Inspecting stations were established at certain points on the lines of railway comat certain points on the lines of railway communication, and, when necessary, passengers were detained. The first case in Calcutta that was recognised occurred on April 16th, and before the end of April about 40 cases had occurred. The number of cases 1eported each week reached 1ts maximum of 23 on July 2nd, falling to 4 on July 30th. A few isolated cases of plague occurred in the Madras Presidency, but they appear to have been imported, and no general epidemic occurred Though a telegram from Bombay, on June 10th, announced that the death-late was at length announced that the death-rate was at length

the number of fresh cases suddenly rose from 12 to over 30. During the last week in August over 2300 plague deaths were notified in the Bombay Piesidency, including 162 in the city. In Hubli, a town in the southern Mahratta district, 60 deaths were occurring daily. The districts of Dhaiwar and Belgaum were seriously affected; also those of Thana, Satara, Kolhapur, and Kathiawar, and a fresh outbreak had occurred in the Hyderabad state. The important railway centre of Bangalore was also attacked. A few cases had occurred in the Mysore state; the town of Guntakal, in the Madras Presidency, was also suffering from In Calcutta a few sporadic cases occurred from time to time, and on Oct 10th the city was officially declared free from plague. By the end of October the plague was decreasing in Bombay city, though apparently on the increase in the Presidency. Upper India was free, but the disease was increasing in the Mysore state, especially in the city of Bangalore, the outbreak in the Madras Presidency was not as yet serious (Bril. Med Journ., Nov. 3rd, '98) Hong Kong was in April revisited by an outbreak of plague, which in the following month assumed serious proportions, the disease month assumed serious proportions, the disease is supposed to have come from Maaao. The neighbouring parts of China and the island of Formosa also suffered heavily about the same time. To the end of June the number of cases reported in Hong Kong was 1308, with 1153 deaths By July the epidemic had practically disappeared. At the end of October it was reported that plague had broken out in the district of Samarkand, in Asiatic Russia. district of Samarkand, in Asiatic Russia,

Among the phenomena associated with plague one appears to stand out clearly in a causal relation. In many places, among others in (alcutta, it has been noticed that the outbreak of the disease among men has been preceded by a great mortality among rats the bodies of these animals, when examined, have been found to contain the genuine plague bacillus; mice and cats are stated also to suffer from the disease, and perhaps monkeys. The evidence in the case of rats appears to be very strong, and the destruction of these animals now forms a recognised portion of preventive sanitary work. They abound in all the native sanitary work. They abound in an the matter houses, and their presence to a large extent may explain the fact that plague has been observed to "cling" to certain houses. If the following remarks are of interest in this connection "Of the number of attendants who have been employed on plague duty com-paratively very few have taken the disease. In upwards of 246 instances at one hospital, where the friends of the patients attended their sick, in not a single instance did the disease spread to the friends. On the other hand are numerous cases where houses have been disinfected from top to bottom, vacated and shut up, and then very shortly after the families returned plague cases broke out among them "(Lancet, Jan. 1st, '98). A case of plague broke out on July 6th on board the P & O. s.s. Carthage, which sailed from Bombay on July 2nd. The patient, a native fireman, was isolated in a boat and landed the date of the state of the sailed from th at Aden; on July 14th another fireman was attacked and similarly isolated, and on arrival at Gravesend transferred to hospital. No normal, yet by July it was evident another attacked and similarly isolated, and on arrival recrudescence was impending: this eventuality at Gravesend transferred to hospital. No having, moreover, been foreseen as possible further untoward result happened, and no from the records of previous visitations of panic occurred in this country. This remark-plague in India and elsewhere. On Aug. 6th able incident contrasts in many ways with the

lamentable outbreak of true bubonic plague at Vienna. Since the return of the Austrian Plague Commission from Bombay, its members had pursued their studies of the disease in Vienna in a special laboratory connected with the medical department, where from cultures brought from India animals were inoculated for the purposes of research On Oct. 15th the attendant who specially looked after these animals (rats and guinea-pigs) fell ill of what was at first supposed to be pheumonia, but was soon recognised as true plaque. On the 18th he died. In his illness he was attended by Dr. Mueller, a member of the Plague Com-mission, and two nurses. On Oct. 20th one of these nurses fell ill, and on the same day Dr Mueller began to feel ill, and on the 23rd he died of the pneumonic form of plague, nurse Techa dying some days later The disease spread no dying some days later The bacillus of plague has thus, by this most unfortunate accident, been demonstrated to be the real cause of the disease. There is no doubt that the attendant, Barisch, who appears to have been of intemperate habits, contracted it by careless handling of the inoculated animals. A Government Com-mission was appointed late in the year to

mission was appointed face in the year to investigate the whole subject of the plague.

The epidemic of Typhoid Fever at Maidstone, which had begun to abate in Oct. '79, practically ceased at the end of the year, and on Sunday, Jan 2nd, '98, services were held in all the churches in the town in thanksgiving for its disappearance. The epidemic had begun in September, and during its continuance nearly 1900 cases, with some 130 deaths, occurred in a population of 34,000. The extra capenditure entailed on the corporation amounted to £14,000. A Local Government Board inquiry was opened in the Session House on Jan. 31st The following extract from the Commissioners' Report contains the result. "On a review of the whole of the epidemic we have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the epidemic was caused by the pollution of the water supplied by the Maidstone Company from their Farleigh sources. It is time that there is abundant testimony to show that grave sanitary defects exist in the construction of some of the sewers and of many house drains and waterclosets within the borough; while one of the expert witnesses, Dr. Corneld, said that, in his opinion, these defects were sufficient to account for the epidemic. But the sudden and simultaneous outbreak of fever over a wide area, and the rapidity with which the epidemic grew, cannot be accounted for by the existence of defective conditions of sewerage and drainage. Further, the facts as to the local incidence of the disease are not consistent with the theory that these conditions had anything to do with its origin. The old brick barrel sewers are almost all in the lower part of the town, which we can practically free from ettack and which was comparatively free from attack, and the hand-flushed and defective house drains are distributed pretty equally over the whole town; whereas the cases of typhoid fever were confined to the Farleigh area of water supply to an extent which quite precludes the possi-bility of mere chance. We are of opinion that many of the typhoid cases in the borough were due to defects of drainage and sewerage, with consequent pollution of the soil underlying the

'08. Here also the epidemic was attributed by the Local Government Inspector to contamina-tion of the water supply. In Belfast, where an outbreak of typhoid occurred in the autumn of '97, there was a recrudescence of the disease on a larger scale during the corresponding period of the following year. In the opinion of a large majority of those most competent to judge the pollution of the subsoil with filth and the imperfect removal of refuse matter are the chief causes of the undue prevalence of typhoid fever in Belfast (Bril. Med. Journ.).

As the result of a meeting of many of the leading members of the profession in London on June 22nd an Association was formed " for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberoulosis," and a letter signed by the presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons was published in the papers, stating the objects of the Association to be "the dissemination of information, the arousing of public feeling as to the necessity for defensive measures, and the provision of sanaton a . . . for the open-air treatment of consumption." Much attention has been directed during the year to this subject, the national importance of which may be gathered from the facts that the deaths from tuberculosis in this country are estimated as one-tenth of the whole mortality, and that since the discovery of the bacillus tuberculosis it has come to be recognised that the disease is a preventable one, just as, for example, typhoid fever is The two chief modes of infection are particles of dried tuberculous sputum in the air and the milk of tuberculous cows. The early recognition of phthisis is of paramount importance if treatment is to be of any avail; and professional opinion is rapidly crystallising in favour of the open-ar treatment, which has for some years been systematically pursued at special sanatoria in Germany latterly the system has been introduced into this country. notably at Cromer and Bournemouth. public cannot too soon awake to the dangers of ill-ventilated public resorts, such as theatres and places of worship. Crowded overheated work 100ms are also a source of much illness and suffering The report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis was presented to Parliament in April. The Commissioners express the strongest opinion in favour of public over private slaughter-houses, and recommend that local authorities should have power, when once a public slaughter-house has been established, to declare that no other place shall be used for slaughtering purposes, as a necessary pre-liminary to a "uniform and equitable" system of meat inspection. They consider that all meat inspectors should pass an examination in the subject and receive a certificate. Though the Commissioners are of opinion that the danger from tuberculous meat has been exaggerated, they emphasise that arising from milk. At present no adequate powers exist for controlling the danger to man from the sale of the milk of tuberculous cows, a risk which is especially great in childhood, as might be expected, and as is shown by the fact that there has been no diminution in the death-rate from "tabes mesenterica," a tuberculous affection of childhood, at all comparable with that which has taken place in phthisis during the last thirty years. The Commissioners recommend town." At King's Lynn the total number of that all diseases of the udder and all cows cases reported up to the end of '97 was 461, which exhibit outward symptoms of tuberand a few more occurred at the beginning of culosis should be notified; also that the

tuberculin test should be applied in order to separate affected from healthy animals. The Commissioners by a majority do not recommend of tuberculous carcasses (Brit Med Journ., May 30th). A Congress of Tuberculous carcasses (Brit Med Journ., May 30th). A Congress of Tuberculous (being the fourth) was held in Paris from July 27th to Aug. 3rd. The President, Prof. Nocart, in his address pointed out that treatment in the very earliest stage is of the first importance; that it "was the duty of the medical profession to continue preaching in season and out of season that tuberculosis is preventable." He asserted that tuberculosis is preventable" He asserted that the "immense majority" of tuberculous cows bring forth calves which are healthy at the moment of their birth, and will remain so if care be taken to separate them from the mothers immediately after buth, and to feed them with boiled milk; and misisted that the more the question was studied the greater was found to be the part attributable to contagion in the dissemination of tuberculosis. As dried in the dissemination of tuberculosis. As dried tuberculous sputum is the ordinary vehicle of infection he insisted that a reform in the habit of promiscuous spitting would alone make an effective prophylaxis of tuberculosis possible Bang of Copenhagen in an interesting paper (Bitt. Med. John Epitome, Aug. 13th, '98) summed up the "ideal prophylactic measures" necessary to extirpate poying tuberculosis thus (1) The recognition bovine tuberculosis thus (1) The recognition of all animals affected with tuberculosis, and their compulsory notification, followed by the examination of all beasts which have been exposed to contagion; (2) destruction of all animals sufficiently diseased to be able to animals sufficiently discased to be able to transmit the affection, (3) complete isolation of animals slightly affected, which must be slaughtered as soon as the discase tends to develop itself in them. Several members reported adversely on Koch's new "Iuber-culin R" in the treatment of tuberculosis The Congress before separating passed a series of resolutions, some referring especially to French needs, but others of universal interest thus, they recommended that tuberculous patients should not be sent to convalescent homes open to persons suffering from other diseases, that homes should be established and specially reserved for convalescent children, that "a medical committee of initiative" should be formed for the establishment of popular and gratuitous sanatoria. They also recommended legislation for bovine tuberculosis on the lines of Bang's report (see above)

The Vaccination Act (see separate article), founded in the main on the recommendations of the Royal Commission, received the royal assent on Aug. 13th, and already the "conscientious objector" has become a familiar object in the police courts. Lord lister has described the measure as "a tremendous experiment." The following remarks from the New York Medical Record deserve consideration. "If false beliefs conscientiously held are to be allowed to stand in the way of the safety of the community, there is an end of all saintary

legislation. A person who is allowed to refuse vaccination on conscientious grounds may refuse to isolate a patient with small-pox, and the State cannot consistently force him to do so." In the British Medical Journal of July 2nd will be found an abstract of the valuable publication by the Imperial Health Office in Berlin entitled "Small-pox and Vaccination: the Benefit of the Vaccination Law of 1874, with an Examination of Objections" A considerable epidemic of small-pox occurred at Middlesbrough in the carly part of the year. The infection was probably imported from the Spanish port of Bilbao. The first case was notified on Nov. 22nd, '97, and up to the end of March '98 1200 cases occurred, with r66 deaths, the population of the town being 90,000, of whom 20,000 appear to have been absent at the time of the epidemic. A vaccination census taken by the guardians showed a population of 69,525 enumerated, of whom 68,219 were found to have been primarily vaccinated, 1306 unvaccinated, and 14,163 to have been revaccinated at some peijod or other of their lives. Of children under fourteen years of age 663 were reported to be unvaccinated. The following table is taken from the Lancet (April 231d, '98)—

	Age	Per	iods,		Total Cases.	Vacci- nated.	Died,	Unvacci- nated.	Died.
	nder 5 and u			yrs	65	9 32	I O	20 33	10 14
10	,,	,,	15	,,	117	99	2	33 18	3
۱5	,,	,,	25	,,	409	384	19	25	13
25	,,	,,	60	,,	574	501	64	73	38
60	years	•	٠		6	3	1	3	1
	To	tals			1200	1028	87	172	79

Increasing experience has only strengthened the belief in the value of the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria. A valuable report was, on May 27th, presented to the Clinical Society by a special committee which had investigated the reports of 633 cases of diphtheria treated in various London hospitals by antitoxin, the results being further compared with those in a "control" series compiled from the records of the general hospitals before the introduction of antitoxin. The total mortality in the 633 cases amounted to 124, or 195 per cent., as opposed to 296 per cent in the non-antitoxin control series. The mortality in the cases necessitating tracheotomy was 36 per cent, as opposed to 776 in the corresponding cases of the control series (Brit Med Jouin, June 4th, '98). During '96 and '97 there were 198 cases of diphtheria treated at University College Hospital by antitoxin. Comparing the general mortality from this disease at the Hospital for seven years, '95 being the first antitoxin year, the results are as follows—

Year.	'91	'92	'98	'94	'95.	'96	'97.
Percentage Mortality	43'5	33,3	37	39	28	17.7	17
Cases	70	45	77	50	20	39	24

Brit. Med. Journ., Sept. 3rd, '98.

The results of serum therapy in other diseases do not yet admit of extended statistical statement, but several successful cases of treatment by "antistreptococcic" serum have been published during the year. Prof. Fraser and Prof. "antistreptococcic" serum have been published during the year. Prof. Fraser and Prof. Calmeth have continued their researches on the action of bile and of special antitoxins in the action of make and of special antioxim in the treatment of snake-bite. Up to the present about 20,000 persons in Bombay, and 2000 in Calcutta, besides comparatively small numbers in other places, have undergone inoculation with Haffkine's "preventive" serum. Though the results appear on the whole to have been favourable, sufficient data have not yet been accumulated to cnable a distinct opinion to be formed as to its value. Yersin's "curative" serum is admitted to be a failure. The methods of Roux and Lustig have not been tried on any

of Roux and Lusting have not been tried of an large scale. A paper by Haffkine will be found in Brit. Med Journ., Sept. 24th, '98.

At a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to the medical profession on May 4th, the Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, announced, amidst great enthusiasm, that the announced, amidst gleat entitissism, that the Medical Department of the army was to be transformed into a Royal Army Medical Corps, the officers of which were to have purely military titles, carrying with them corresponding army rank. By this important and graceful concession a long-standing grievance which was seriously impairing the efficiency of the Army Medical Service was happily set at rest. The royal warrant was promulgated on

July 1st.

The new edition of the British Pharmacopæia was published in May. It is a distinct improvement upon its predecessors; the omissions number 188, and the additions 80; the former number many useless and obsolete preparations, whilst among the latter are many of the newer remedies which have been used of late, but were not in the official list. The strengths of many of the preparations have been altered slightly, so as to render the doses more uniform than hitherto. The introduction of the metrio system as an alternative to the unscientific English weights and measures marks a distinct advance. Attention may be diawn to the Wilson lectures on "The Natural History of Vaccinia," delivered before the Royal College of Physicians (Bril. Med Journ, May 7th, et seq) A work by Prof. Schenck, of Victina, on "The Predetermination of Sex," excited a good deal of attention in the lay press, but the problem still remains one of the obscurest in physiology (Brut. Med Journ., May 7th, '98). Prof. Clifford Allbutt's "System of Medicine by Various British Contributors" is nearing completion. Cases of ptomaine poisoning from the use of

preserved foods continue to be reported with disquieting frequency, and proceedings in some of the Metropolitan police courts have shown that the industrial preparation of "table delicacies" requires supervision in the interests of public health; these remarks apply with still greater force to the "ice-cream" industry. In the Lancet of Oct. 1st is the report of a case in which eight people were rendered ill and two died from partaking of a lamb on Aug. 19th, the jury finding "that the deceased died from exhaustion and gastro-enteritis consequent upon promaine poisoning, due to a joint of lamb eaten by them on Aug. 19th"; that the contagion was due to the presence of a portion of ox-tongue in the larder in a putrid state, and that the said deaths were the result of mis-

lamb by files.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Britiah Medical Association was opened at Edinburgh on July 26th, when the President, Sir T. Grainger Stewart, M.D. delivered an address on "The Reciprocal Duties of the Profession to the Community, and of the Community to the Profession." Perhaps the most generally interesting communication made at this meeting was that by Dr. Manson on "The Mosquito and the Malaria Parasite." It has been known for some time that in the blood of patients for some time that in the blood of patients suffering from ague a microscopic parasite may be found in the blood corpuscles, and that this organism undergoes a cycle of changes corresponding to the stages of the malady, which subserve its multiplication in the body. When blood from a malarial patient is examined some time after its removal from the body, a peculiar organism known as the "flagellated body" organism known as the "liagelisted body may in some cases be seen, consisting of a central pigmented body, with from two to six or more actively moving filaments or flagella; after a time many of them break away and swim through the blood. Dr. Mauson came to swim through the blood. Lt. Mauson came to the conclusion that probably the mosquito was the agent by which the malaria parasite is liberated from the human body; that from the parasites contained in the blood sucked into the mosquito's stomach the "flagellated bodies" are developed, that the flagella, becoming free, penetrate in virtue of their motility, the stomach wall of the insect and develop in its stoniach wan of the insect and everyof in large part recently confirmed by Major Ross, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who found that on malarial blood entering the mosquito's stomach "exflagellation" occurred; but he failed to trace the fate of the flagella which disappeared. About a year ago Ross found in the tissues of the stomach wall of certain mosquitos which had "fcd" on a malarial patient certain small pigmented cells, which he considered to be the extra-corporeal form of the malarial parasite; the fact, however, that the "flagella" from the fact, however, that the "liagella from which, according to the theory, these bodies must have developed contain no pigment presented a difficulty. But certain observations of MacCallum, of John Hopkins University, threw light on the problem. This observer found that in the blood of birds affected by halteridium, a parasite closely allied to the malaria parasite of man, "certain parasites escaped from the blood corpuscles and assumed a spherical form." "Certain of these spheres emitted flagella, which, breaking away, accumu-lated about other spheres which did not emit flagella, and finally entered them; whereupon, after a time, the impregnated spheres changed shape and acquired locomotive powers, exhibiting great power of penetration through the red and white corpuscles." Dr. Manson suggests a similar origin for the pigmented bodies found by Ross in the mosquitos fed on human malarial blood. Ross now took up the study of a disease in birds caused by a parasite known as proteosoma, which closely resembles the malarial parasite of man, and found, as the result of a large number of experiments, that "the grey' mosquito fed on sparrows' blood containing proteosoma almost invariably contained the pigmented cell, and that grey

mosquitos fed on sparrows whose blood did | not contain the proteosoma did not contain pig-mented cells." These cells, or coccidia, were contained in the outer layers of the stomach wall of the insect, where they increased in size. Ross next discovered that these cells (coccidia) contained immense numbers of spindle-shaped bodies which become diffused through the body cavity and tissues of the insect, and which he also found in a peculiar gland connected with the proboscis, from which he concluded that this was possibly the way in which the germ of the proteosoma parasite left the mosquito to infect another host. He therefore fed mosquitos on proteosoma-infected sparrows, and then let them loose on sparrows known, by microscopic examination of their blood, to be free from proteosoma. In due time "he had the gratification of finding innumerable proteosoma in the blood corpuscles." This remarkable discovery, if confirmed, affords by analogy an explanation of one way in which malaria may be acquired by man, but st does not explain how malaria develops independently of man. The importance of these researches to mankind in general, and to the British Empire in particular, requires no emphasising (Brit. Med. Journ., Sept. 24th, '98). A joint commission has been appointed by the Colonial Office and the Royal Society to investigate the mode of dissemination of malaria, with a view to devising means of checking the mortality among Europeans in tropical climates.

The annual meeting of the Sanitary Institute was held in Birmingham from Sept. 27th to Oct. 18t, under the presidency of Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., who in his address mentioned that upwards of £20,000,000 sterling had been spent on sanitary works. Dr. Alex. Hill, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, in a popular address on "Unnatural Death," said that every year there were born in England and Wales 900,000 infants, and that if, for convenience, 1,000,000 children were taken as the number to be dealt with, it would be found that 30,000 died a violent death by accident, that about 120,000 were the victims of tuberculosis in its various folims, and that about the same number would die from other preventable causes, such as small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever. One-quarter of all the diseases which destroyed life were absolutely preventable. He said that about one-third of the cows in the country were tuberculous, and that it was probable that practically all the cases of tuberculosis in infants, whether of the lungs, the bowels, or the membranes of the brain, were due to infected milk (Brit. Med. Journ., Oct 8th, '98). The fourth International Congress of Physiologiats was held at Cambridge from Aug. 29rd to Aug. 20th, under the presidency of Prof. Michael Foster, this being the first time a meeting lias been held in England The ninth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was opened at Madrid with much ceremony on April 1.th, and was attended by upwards of 2000 members. Many valuable papers were read, but the proceedings appear to have been deficient in their arrangement. Two of the most important communications were those of Mr. Durham on "Malta Fever," and of Prof. Behring on "Malta Fever," and of Pro

mittee of experts to consider whether there would be any advantage in having a uniform international standard of strength for antitoxic serums.

Mediterranean—Persian Gulf Railway. See Enginefring.

Melba, Madame. Operatic vocalist, b. Australia, May 19th, 1865. At six sang ballads to her own accompaniment at a charitable concert. Studying under Madame Marchesi in Paris, she made her stage debut Oct. 15th, '87, in "Rigoletto," at Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels. Next year appeared as Lucia at Covent Garden. In '80 played Ophelia at Paris Grand Opera,' and Juliet in London. For her Bemberg specially wrote "Elaine," produced in London in '92. She sang in "Pagliacci" at Covent Garden '93, and in the Handel Festival '94, while she has taken a prominent part in recent opera seasons. Her private name is Mrs. Armstrong, and she resides at Paris.

Méline, Félix Jules, was b. at Remiremont, in the Vosges, 1838. After completing his studies he joined the Paris bar, and entered the Chamber in '72, being appointed Under Secretary of State for lustice in '76. He took office under M. Jules Ferry in '83 as Minister of Agricultuie, and became President of the Chamber in '88. After that he was chosen chairman of the Tariff Commission, on which his strong protective opinions had great weight. He is a member of the Moderate Republican party, and after the fall of M. Bourgeois successfully undertook the task of forming a "Conciliation Cabinet" (April 28th, '96), which held together for more than two years, but fell in '98.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

The World's Steamships and Sailing Vessels only.

The total number of steamships and sailing vessels in the world, of 100 tons register and upwards, according to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, was 28,052, and their estimated tonnage about 28,561,250, from July 1st, '98, to June 30th, '99 The number of such ships belonging to the different countries in the world is given in Table A. The number of sailing vessels of all countries is 13,351, with a net tonnage of 7,04,958 tons. These are given in Table B; and the number of steamships in the world, which is 14,701, having a gross tonnage of 19,511,292, is given in Table C.

Statistics of Shipbuilding for '97.

Physiologists was held at Cambridge from Aug. 37d to Aug. 26th, under the presidency of Prof. Michael Foster, this being the first time a meeting has been held in England The ninth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was opened at Madrid with much ceremony on April 1.th, and was attended by upwards of 2000 members. Many valuable papers were read, but the proceedings appear to have been deficient in their arrangement. Two of the most important communications were those of Mr. Durham on "Malta Fever," and of Prof. Behring on "Tuberculosis Antitoxin." The latter stated that the vaccine of tuberculosis had not yet been found. The Congress appointed a com-

TABLE A.

TABLE B.

Countries.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage net of sailing vessels and gross of steamers.	Countries.	No. of Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage Net.
d / United Kingdom			United Kingdom Colonies	2,261	2,040,549
Colonies	9,044 2,099	12,587,9 0 4 1,077,408	E Conomes	1,160	456,574
E 1	-1.93	-,-,,,,	南(Total	3,441	2,497,123
A (Total .	** ***	13,665,312	American (United States)	2,370	1,272,915
American (United States)	3,150	2,448,677	Argentine	103	28,161
Argentine	196	78,771	Austro-Hungarian	89	44,331
Austro-Hungarian	284	349,814	Belgian	2	441334
Belgian .	105		Bolivian	-	4
Bolivian	105	137,129	Brazilian	120	30,765
Brazilian	337	168,107	Chilian	95	59,097
Chilian	142	110,535	Chinese	75	587
Chinese	47	62,766	Colombian	6	2,355
Colombian		3,232	Costa Rican	1	-1333
Costa Rican	1	592	Danish	455	114,446
Danish	760	422,856	Dutch	139	88,751
Dutch	383	444,450	Egyptian	1 1	301
Egyptian	14	12,150	French	534	206,808
French	1,151	1,179,515	German	538	469,644
German	1.604	2,113,981	Greek	311	101,147
Greek	438	252,363	Hawaiian	13	15,574
Hawaiian	36	39,509	Haytian	2	361
Havtian	9	2,865	Italian	840	413,803
Italian	1.162	855,478	Japanese	70	17,800
Japanese	532	472,053	Mexican	15	3,381
Mexican	35	11,909	Montenegrin	14	3,027
Montenegrin	15	4,884	Norwegian	1,953	1,024,600
Norwegian	2,663	1,643,217	Persian	2	1,232
Persian	4	2,203	Peruvian	36	10,593
Peruvian	39	15,462	Portuguese	132	46,042
Portuguese	171	99,335	Roumanu n	4	1,216
Roumanian	22	18,984	Russian	769	244,067
Russian	1,159	594,434	Sarawak		
Sarawak	3	1,084	Siamese	1	294
Siamese	4	3,080	Spanish	276	76,368
Spanish	712	621,143	Swedish	779	224,230
Swedish	1,371	552,785	Turkish	138	37,971
Turkish	247	121,170	Uruguayan	18	3,234
Uruguayan	36	18,814	Venezuelan	8	1,111
Venezuelan	20	5,273	Zanzibar	1	
Zanzibar	3	3, 168	Other countries	26	7,931
Other countries	45	24,090		- 1	
Total	28,052	26,561,250	Total	13,351	7,049,958

in '97 than any of which Lloyd's Register has tons, below that for '95 by \$1,000 tons, and previous record In '92 sailing vessels formed below that for '94 by 381,000 tons About 25 per 24 per cent. of the output, but in '97 it was cent. of the total output was built to the order 3 per cent. of a considerably smaller total. Of of foreign and colonial shipowners in '97, as the total output 688,534 steam tons and 27,592 sailing tons, or 716,126 tons in all, being rather over 75 per cent, belong to ports in the United Kingdom. The losses, etc., of United Kingdom, Ships during '97 average 272,,000 tons, consisting of 187,000 steamers and 85,000 sailing vessels. Sales of ships to foreign and colonial vessels. owners for the twelve months ending Nov. '97 amounted to 465,000 tons (359,000 steam and 106,000 sail). On the other hand, the purchases during the same period from such owners amounted to 68,400 tons (63,600 steam and 4,800 sail). The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom therefore appears to have decreased by about 158,000 tons, while the steam tonnage has increased by 206,000 tons. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage during '97 is therefore about 48,000 tens. This tonnage is therefore about 48,000 tens. This tonnage is below the similar estimate for 96 by 169,000

of foreign and colonial shipowners in '97, as compared with 30 per cent. in '96 and 20 per cent in '95. Japan in '97 provided the largest amount of work for British shipbuilders, 14 amount of work for Diffusion supportance, as ships of 59,425 tons (being over 6 per cent. of the total output) having been built for that country. For Germany 8 ships of 30,507 tons were built, for the Colonies, 23,000 tons, for Holland, 18,000 tons, for Russia, 16,000 tons, for Norway, 14,200 tons, Denmark and France have each taken between 13,000 and 14,000 tons, and Spain 12,600 tons. The largest steamers and Spain 12,600 tons. The largest steamers which have been launched in '97 were the Cymne (12,340 tons), Brasila (11,100), Briton (10,248), Delphic (3,273), Rotterdam (8,200), Monmoult (2,050), Arabia (7,920), and Egypt (7,912). For the same year the largest sailing vessels launched were the Nivelle, of 2,430 tons, and the Hougemont, of 2,428 tons.

The following table shows the ships launched in the leading shipbuilding districts in the United Kingdom:—

	Merchant and other Vessels (Not War-ships).					
District.	s	team.	5	Sail.		
	No	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross		
Aberdeen	16	5,228				
Barrow, Maryport &						
Workington .	5	5,228	8	4,627		
Belfast & Londonderry	17	106,605	١.			
Dundee	17,	12,945	İ			
Glasgow	121	185,877	2	301		
Greenock	44	82,817	14	20,256		
Hartlepools & Whitby	25	65,686	1			
Hull	55	10,459	1	1		
Leith	191	10,929	1	525		
Liverpool	5	4,442	1			
London	4	498	, I	24		
Middlesbro' & Stockton	36	88,660	· 2	167		
Newcastle	110	168,594	, ,	991		
Sunderland	60	174,490	1	1		

During '97 6 steamers were launched of the trunk-deck type, which was introduced in '96—all having been constructed under the supervision of Lloyd's Register. The output during the year includes in addition 147 steam trawlets and other fishing vessels, 34 diedgers, barges, etc., 32 yachts, 17 tugs and other vessels designed for special service. Of the ships launched in the United Kingdom, 484, of 760,133 tons, were built with the view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book, under the Society's inspection.

Concerning the movements of the shipbuilding industry during '97, the total tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom, exclusive of war ships, on Dec 31st exceeded by about 229,000 tons, oi nearly 30 per cent, of that building twelve months previously At the close of '96 78,711 tons (755,957 tons steam and 28,736 sail) were being built During the first three quarters of '97 these figures gradually increased, until at the end of September 884,000 tons were recorded. So large an amount of tonnage has never previously been in hand in the United Kingdom at any one time.

Table D shows the number and tonnage of ships over 100 tons under construction at colonial and foreign ports in '97, according to the latest authentic returns.

This table notifies that there have been built abroad during that year 253 merchant steamers of 278,443 tons, and 146 sailing vessels of 133,435 tons. If to these figures those for the United Kingdom are added, the total output of merchant ships of the world during 97 has been about 1,331,000 tons (1,202,000 steam and 120,000 sail). Lloyd's Register Wreck Returns show that the tonnage of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., in '97 amounted to about 712,000 tons (316,000 steam and 396,000 sail). It will consequently be noticed that, while the sailing tonnage of the world has been reduced by 267,000 tons in '97, the steam tonnage has been increased by about 886,000 tons. Therefore the net increase in the world's mercantile

Country	les.			No. of Steamers.	Tonnage Gross.
United King	dom.		:	6,783 919	10,547,355 620,834
Total	ć.		•	7,702	11,168,189
American (Unite	eu o	LELUUM)	•		1,175,762
Argentine . Austro-Hungari		•	•	93	50,610
Austro-mungari	en 11	•	•	195	305,483 136,709
Belgian . Bolivian .	•	•	•	103	130,709
Brazilian .	•	•	•	"	707 040
Chilian .	•	•	•	217	137,342
Chinese .	•	•	•	47 46	51,438
Colombian .	•	•	•		62,179 877
Costa Rican	•	•	•	1	592
Danish .	•	•	•		308,410
Dutch	•	•	•	305	355,699
Egyptian .	•	•	•	244	11,847
French .		•	•	617	972,617
German .	•	•	•	1,066	1,644,337
Greek	•	•	•		151,216
Hawanan .	•	•	•	127	
Haytian .	•	•	•	23	23,995 2,504
Italian .	•	•	•	7	441,585
Japanese .	•	•	•	272 462	454,163
Mexican .	•	•	•	20	8,528
Montenegrin	•	•	•	1 1	1,857
Norwegian .	•	•	•	710	618,617
Persian .	•	•	•	100	971
Peruvian .	•	•	•	3	4,869
Portuguese .	•	•	•		53,293
Roumanian.	•	•	•	39 18	17,768
Russian .	•	•	•	390	350,367
Sarawak .	•	•	•	390	1,084
Siamese .	•	•	•	3	2,786
Spanish .	•	•	•	436	544,775
Swedish .	:	•	•	594	328,555
Turkish .	•	•	•	109	83,199
Uruguayan .	:	:	:	18	15,580
Venezuelan .	:		:	12	4,162
Zanzibar .	:		:	3	3,168
Other countries			ː	19	16,159
	•	•	•	1	
Total .				14,701	19,511,292

TABLE C.

tonnage is 619,000 tons. Of this total the net increase of the tonnage in the United Kingdom represents rather less than 8 per cent; but of the new tonnage launched, the United Kingdom has acquired about 54 per cent. Of the steamers built in Germany in '97 there were three of more than 12,000 tons. These are the Kaiser Friediuh and the Pretoria, each of about 12,500 tons. Of the tonnage built in that year in the United States about 60 per cent does not affect the general commerce of the world, but it is intended entirely for use on the Great Lakes of North America. As showing the dimensions of ships employed in this special tiade, it is interesting to notice that three steamers have been built for it during '97, of upwards of 4,000 tons each, in addition to seven saling barges ranging between 3,180 and 3,800 tons. Concerning shipbuilding in France in that year the most noteworthy fact has been the development of the construction of large saling vessels. Five of these, of 2,000 tons and above, were launched

TARLE D

		Merchant and other Vessels (not War Ships).				War Ships.		TOTAL BUILT IN EACH		
Country.	District.		STEAM.		SAIL.		•		COUNTRY.	
-		No.	Tons Gross	No	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Displace- ment	No	Tons.	
Austro- Hungary	Trieste and Lussino	6	6,601		••	} 1	2,250	7	8,851	
Belgium	Hoboken	3	1,800			,	Nil.	3	1,899	
British (North American	12	5,004	16	4,749	h	1	1 - 1	•	
Colonies	Others	11	2,500	1	118	}	Nıl.	40	12,431	
Denmark . {	Copenhagen and Elsinore . Other Poits	10	13,008	3	531	}	Nıl.	13	13,589	
1	La Ciôtat	1	6,400			l)		1		
. 1	La Seyne	2	6,846	8	3,063	11		44	04 200	
rance	Nantes and St Nazaire . Havre and Rouen	5	2,758	1	7,827	15	15,185	44	64,526	
	Other Ports	1	978	13	18,231	11		1		
(Vegesack, Brake, Bremer-\ haven, and Geestemunde	16	4º4 7,555	2	2,834 2,260	K				
	Hamburg, Flensburg, and Kiel	25	78,688			1		96	191,042	
Germany .	Rostock, Lubeck, and Stettin	23	32,455	5	1,414	12	51,314	30	151,024	
1	Danzig	3	12,881	1		11		1		
	Other Ports	7	2,130	3	1,345	Ľ.	ŀ	i		
(Martenshoek, Hoogezand,	1	202	21	5,203	1)		1		
Holland	and Sappemeer			1	3, .	23	5,520	45	25,871	
	Amsterdam and Haarlem .	3	1,900	4		11	-,-			
Italy	Gulf of Genoa	13	9,096	2	3,950	6	35,906	14	48,816	
Japan	Guii oi Genoa	17	5,505	5	1,235	2	4,050	21	11,390	
()	Bergen, Stavanger, and	7	4,333		1,233) Î	4,000	1	12,000	
Norway	Christiania and Fredrik-	10	7,121			}	Nil.	25	17,248	
	Christiansand, Risor, Fevig	1 3	3,419	5	2,375					
Russia	and Grimstad)	1	/ ". •	17		10	0.000	23	5.918	
Russia Spain		2	1,115	1.7	3,713	1 -	8,650	5	9,760	
Sweden		12	6,345	2	639	3	Nil	14	6,984	
	Atlantic Coast : :	34	18,727	12	7,245	1	4,,,,		3,30.	
United States	Pacific Coast	9	4, 04	8	3,800	1 4	7,760	88	94,598	
(Great Lakes	10	22,663	11	30,099	1,	///			
Total for Colo	onies and Foreign Countries .	253	278,443	146	100,995	42	123,435	441	512,87	

during the year, all of which were built under 1 364,656, with a tonnage of 86,806,760. the supervision of Lloyd's Register The largest of these, as well as the largest scagoing saling vessels built in the world in '97, are the Quevilly, of 3,482 tons, the Allantique, of 3,094 tons, and the Jacqueline, of 3,071 tons At the close of the quarter ending Sept 30th, '98, the ships under construction in the United Window Constitution and the Constitution of th Kingdom (excluding wai-ships) were 598, of 1,364,250 tons, of which 572 were steam, with a tonnage of 1,361,557, and 26 sail, with a tonnage

364,656, with a tonnage of 86,866,766. Of these 136,395, having a tonnage of 9,762,531, were sailing vessels, and 228,251, with a tonnage of 77,044,229, were steamers. The number of foreign sailing vessels that entered was 11,266, having a tonnage of 3,300,546; and the number of foreign steamers 18,552, having a tonnage of 11,244,776. The number of ships which cleared were: British sailing vessels, 111,771, of 8,497,565 tons, and British steamers 1,364,250 tons, of which 5,72 were steam, with a tonnage of 1,301,557, and 26 sail, with a tonnage of 2,693.

Ships Entered and Cleared in '97 at United Kingdom Ports.

Below will be found statistics as to the total number and tonnage of ships which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at United Kingdom ports in '97. (a) From and to foreign countries and British possessions and coastwise: — Entered: British ships, and 185,407 were steamers, of 42,107,056 tons. and British steamers 171,758, of 3,405,265 tons, and British steamers 171,758, of 7,1802,021 tons; if oreign sealing vessels, 11,324, of 3,464,847 tons, and foreign steamers 17,968, of 10,928,232 tons. (b) Coastwise: — Entered: 29,878, and 185,587,875. Of these 133,924 were sailing vessels, having a tonnage of 8,659,489, with a tonnage of 49,417,222, of which 10,925, with a tonnage of 49,417,222, of which 10,925, and 185,407 were steamers, of 42,107,056 tons.

Registered Ships in the Home and Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

The total number and tonnage of the registered ships of the United Kingdom used in the home and foreign trades, and the number of persons employed therein in '97, are given in the following table :-

					.,	~	Persons employed.			
					Number.	Tonnage.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
Sailing vessels Steam	:	:	:	:	8,585 6,838	2,473,017 6,452,796	52,271 122,978	11,288 22,610	63,915 177,016	
Total	•	•	•	•	15,423	8,925,813	175,549	33,898	240,931	

TABLE E Shins Lost, Condemned, etc., in '96,

	omps nost,	Contractinent, et	., III O	••		_
Flag.	Vess	and Sailing sels owned ng to Lloyd's r Book, '97-8.	Total.		Percentage Lost (Steam and Sailing Vessels together)	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.	of Vessels owned.	of . Fonnage owned.
British { United Kingdom (Colonies	9,107 2,130 3,100 3,100 300 191 1,151 1,623 1,151 2,762 1,106 723 1,381	12,403,409 1,070,467 2,326,8,8 328,762 407,435 433,774 1,162,382 2,029,912 812,501 1,634,448 550,026 587,787 522,014	252 62 121 15 39 59 56 46 194 26 14 73 34 20 8	296, 516 34, 918 55, 644 17, 146 13, 028 16, 622 43, 382 40, 771 26, 464 98, 731 13, 677 5, 902 25, 307 18, 838 8, 319 9, 726 9, 726 1, 909	2 77 2 91 3 50 5 50 4 93 6 15 5 13 3 45 7 00 2 35 1 94 5 29	2'39 3'23 2'39 5 21 3 20 3'83 3'73 2 01 3 27 6.04 2'49 1'00 4'82
		Totals .	1,045	726,800		

register and upwards.

Of the 1445 ships lost, 88 were abandoned at sea; 227 were broken up and condemned; 36 were burnt; 48 foundered; 11 were lost, 70 were missing; 84 were lost by collision; and 481 were wrecked.

Merchant Ships as War Auxiliaries.

Liberal subsidies have been given for the encouragement of building ocean steamships capable of being converted into cruisers during war by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. Table F, on next page, gives a list of the reserved merchant steamers held by the owners for the use of the British Admiralty.

The special ships in respect of which the

Fable E shows the number, tonnage and Arcadia of the P & O. Company, and the nationality of steam and sailing vessels totally Empresses of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. lost, condemned, etc., during '97, of 100 tons | According to the Navy List the first four of them have a speed of more than 20 knots, the first two P & O. liners 18 and the two latter 162, and the Empresses 17 The remaining steamers are additional ships held by their owners at the disposition of the Admiralty, without further subsidy. The former class of steamers are permitted to fly the Blue Ensign under warrant from the Admiralty.

The Atlantic liners Paris, New York, St. Louis, and St. Paul, of the American Line, were withdrawn in April last from their Atlantic service, to be converted into auxiliary ruisers during the war between the United States and Spain, and were only returned to their ordinary service in September They were constantly employed during the continuance of the war as cruisers, without breakdown or other mishap, when they did excellent service, for which their owners were thanked by the President of the United States and the owners receive an annual subvention are the Campania and Lucania of the Cunard Line, the Majestu and Teutionic of the White Star Line; the Himalaya, Australia, Victoria and on their sustained efficiency; and on their

TABLE F.

Name.		Owners.	Gross Ton- nage.	Average Ocean Speed.	
Umbria Etruria Servia Germanic Aurania Britannic Peninsular Oriental Britannia Oceana Gallia Valetta		Cunard Co. """ W. Star Co. P. & O. Co. """ Cunard Co. P. & O. Co.	7,718 7,718 7,392 5,066 7,669 5,004 5,287 5,284 6,300 4,809 4,911	191 191 17 161 16 152 153 154 154 154	
Massilia . Ballarat . Parramatta Carthage . Rome . Cymne .	:	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4,908 4,752 4,759 5,013 5,013	142 142 142 14	

return for their usual voyages on the Atlantic they at once resumed their sailings as mail and passenger steamers, after merely an ordinary overhaul and reinstatement of cabin accommodation.

Ocean Speed Records for '98.

As regards the very fast speed of ocean steamers, no records were made in '98 except by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd's Line, as will be afterwards particularised. The most noteworthy speed particularised. The most indeworthy speed records are those between Queenstown and New York, Southampton and New York, and Havre and New York. The record passages across the Atlantic, which were on the first-named route, have been made by the Lucania and Campania, of the Cunard Company. The fastest voyage made by the Lucania was at the rate of 22 oi knots per hour throughout her passage early in '95. The Campania made the fastest castward voyage, in 5 days 9 hrs. 18 mins. One day's run of 562 knots was made by the Lucania. A prominent fact in connection with these steamers in '95 was that they crossed from New York wharf to alongside the landingstage in Liverpool in 5 days 23 hrs., and trains were run to London from the Riverside station, which is within fifty yards of the steamers, in four hours. The highest speed attained by the Lucana since Dec '95 was on April 11th, '96, when she was driven at 21 81 knots per hour during the voyage; and the fastest rate at which the Campania was propelled was 21'88 knots an hour, which was on june 20th. These runs are not quite as fast as previous averages by such steamers Lucania has made an average speed of 21 72 knots for five successive voyages, while the average speed for the same number of successive passages made by the Campania was 21.65 During '97 the steamships of the White Star Line have maintained their usual high speed and regularity. In September the Teutonic, on her rooth round voyage across the Atlantic, was propelled from Queenstown to New York in 5 days 17 hrs 22 mins in July also she crossed in 5 days 18 hrs, thereby indicating that she is able to travel as swiftly at the present time as in '91, when, with a voyage of

5 days 16 hrs. 31 mins., she broke all previous records. The Majestic of the same line has also kept up her high speed. On the Southampton route to New York by far the best record has been made by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd's Line. In September '97, and on her last complete twenty-lour hours' steaming, she beat the world's record for a day's run, which was previously held by the Cunarder Lucania, and which made a daily run westward of 562 knots, the next best being the daily run of 558 knots in the same direction by the Campania of the Cunard Line. This record run by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on the Southampton route was performed in 5 days 22 hrs 30 mins., at an average speed of 21 30 knots. The distance average speed of 21 39 knots. The distance traversed was 3050 knots. The best previous run between the same points was 6 days 31 mins, made in August 96 by the American liner S1 Paul, built by Messrs. Cramp in Philadelphia, and the average speed on that performance was 21'08 knots per hour. Although on the Queenstown and New York route the Lucania and Campania have made better average speed than this German liner. better average speed than this German liner, the highest being 22'oi, it is stated in an article in Engineering, published on Oct. 1st, '97, that the possibilities of this new German ship "are clearly indicated by her daily runs. From noon to noon on successive days she made 531, 495, 512, 554, and 564 nautical miles, the last being the longest distance travelled by any ship in one day. Allowing for the lengthened day owing to the ship chasing the sun, this day's run is well over 223 knots, so that there is no reason why she should not yet take several hours off her performance, and make the trip from London to New York of shorter duration than the trip via Liverpool or Queenstown " Moreover, not only did this or queenstown Moreover, not only did this splendid liner beat the record in '07 as regards shortening the voyage between Southampton and New York, and made a daily run faster than any ship in the world, whether naval or mercantile marine, but she is the only steamer which ever made even an approximating rapid passage or daily run on her maiden voyage. Again in '98 she is the only ocean steamer which made a record in that year important enough to be publicly notified. This was that she was propelled between Southampton and New York, in Aug '98, a distance of 1609 knots in three days, at an average speed per hour for this period of 23 15 knots, thus beating all previous records for long-distance steaming. The fastest day's run was made by this steamer in May last, which was 580 knots in 24 hours. From the foregoing facts it is clear that, though "made in Germany," this celebrated ship has gained four world records in ocean speed. Whether the Oceanic, now being built for the White Star line, will eclipse one, more, or all these records, remains to be noticed. For years before the voyage of this steamer was made, North German Lloyd's liners were in the background as regards ocean speed, com-pared with the fastest ships of the Cunard, White Star, American, and Hamburgh-Ameri-can lines. On the Southampton route to on Aug. 1st, 36, 1n 6 days 2 hrs 26 mins.—a total distance of 3055 knots at an average rate

of 20.86 knots an hour. On her third day out she made a run of 530 knots at the average rate of 21'3 knots per hour. This voyage established a new record on this route for speed; but it was broken by her sister ship St. Paul, which started on the outward voyage a week afterwards, by 1 hour and 53 mins., by the latter-named liner having been propelled in 6 days and 31 mins., which was then the fastest passage ever made on this route. She steamed 3046 knots at the average speed of 21.08 per hour. Her best daily run was on Aug. 8th, when she made 531 knots at the average rate of 21.43 per hour. The fastest voyages homewards of these ships were made by the St. Louis in September '06 in 6 days 12 hrs. 27 mins., and by the St. Paul in July in 6 days 18 his. 26 mins. The time of this last-named passage on the East voyage was eclipsed by the New York of the same line, which made the voyage in 6 days 16 hrs o mins. Neither this steamer, however, nor her sister ship the Paris, were in '97 driven at the same rate across the Atlantic as they were previously. The speed tecords on the Souththe latter-named liner having been propelled previously. The speed records on the Southampton route are taken from the Needles to Sandy Hook Light-vessel and vice versa Furst Bismaick of the Hamburgh-American Line made her best record passage on the Southampton route from Cherbourg to New York in August, '96, in 6 days 9 hrs 43 During this voyage she made one daily run of 502 knots, and another of 508 The Cherbourg to New York in August in 6 days track the passage of 490, and another of 494 knots. From New York the Furst Bismarck was driven to Plymouth in 6 days 9 hrs in mins, in June, and the Normannia in 0 days and 12 hrs. On the Havre route the best record ever made was by the twin-sciew steamer La Touraine, of the General Transallantic Line, the fastest steamer in the atlantic Line, the fastest steamer in the French mercantile marine, in 02, when she ran from Havie to New York in 6 days 17 hrs. 51 rvins., at an average speed of 19750 knots an hour. The shortest time in which the voyage has been made to Australia is, including all detentions, 33 days 4 hours from London to Adelaide, by the Victoria of the P. and O. Line, in '88 She did not call at Plymouth, but the time is equivalent from Plymouth to Adelaide in 32 days 12 hrs. 45 mins. In October '88 the Ormus of the Orient Line was propelled from Plymouth to Adelaide in 33 days 2 hrs. 11 mins, but as she appears to have been detained at Suez for mails twice as long as the Victoria, it for mails twice as long as the Vuloria, it is evident that her steaming time to Australia was shorter than that of the P and O. liner, and therefore she is entitled to the credit of making the fastest voyage under steam to the Antipodes. The Australian Liners of the Messageries Maritimes Co, from Marseilles to Australia, are splendid ships, and are propelled between these places at a good speed, but far below their maximum rate, and provide very great comfort and accommodation to passengers, the number of whom from England are annually increasing. The Australian, Polynessen, Armand-Behic, and Ville de la Costat, running on the Australian Line of this Company, have maintained a speed of more than a knot an hour in excess of that required by the

the Scot of the Union Line was driven in the Scot of the Union Line was driven in 14 days 11 hrs, and from Cape Town in 14 days 11 hrs, and from Cape Town to Plymouth in 13 days 23 hrs. These voyages are the shortest made on the Cape 1 oute The Cantabrook Caville of the Castle Line, in her voyage from the Cape to Plymouth occupied 14 days 13 hrs. 5 mins, being the fastest voyage for that line.

Mail Records to India, China and Australia.

Some recent very rapid arrivals of mails in India, China and Australia have been made via Brindisi, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's liners, which have proved very interesting to the mercantile community and others. The Indian mail which left London at 8 p.m on Oct. 13th, '93, which left London at 8 p.m. on Oct. 13th, 93, arrived at Bombay, per the *Himalaya*, on the 27th, in 13 days 6 hrs By the China mail, which left London at 8 p m. on the 7th of April in that year, letters were delivered at Hong Kong by the Oriental on the 1st of May, in 24 days 7 mins. Mail matter despatched from London at the same hour on the 7th of April arrived in Adelaide (Australia) on the 4th of May, in 26 days 17 hrs This time was shortened during May and June, as the London mails were delivered in Adelaide in 26 days 7 hrs by the *Himalava* In Oct. 87 the *Ormuz* of the Orient Line delivered London mails at this Australian port in 26 days 8 lirs. In all these instances the mails were carried from Brindisi via the Suez Canal, except in the case of the () mus. Her mail was taken by the P & O steamer from Brindisi to Alexandria, thence by rail to Suez, where it was shipped by this Orient liner, which did not call at Colombo, as did the Himalaya in '93 The Caledonia, the last new steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Line to India, arrived at Brindisi at 8.30 p.m on Nov. 13th, '94, with the homeward Indian mails which left Rombay at 2 30 p.m on the 3rd of that month. Her voyage from Bombay to Brindisi, including detentions, was only to days 6 hrs, which excelled the fastest passage previously made. Her mails were delivered in London early on Monday morning, the 16th, being 121 days after leaving Bombay Even this record was eclipsed after March 22nd, '05 the following afternoon, at 2 25, she left Bombay, and arrived at Brindisi at 3 23 pm on April 2nd, and the mails arrived in London on April 2nd, and the mains arrived in London on the evening of the 4th of that month; so that only 12th days were taken for the conveyance of the mails from Bombay to London. This steamer, except through the Suez Canal, was driven at 18 knots per hour. These records have not been excelled. Since the last edition of this Annual was published, the P. & O. Och have had two very fast small steamers built, each of 1728 tons, but of 6500 horse power, by Carrd & Co, of Greenock, called the Isis and Osins. These have for several months been running in the mail service between Brindisi and Port Said. The object of these small ships is to accelerate the passage from London to Egypt They convey the mails from Brindisi to Port Said in about 48 to 50 hrs., and there transfer the mails and passengers to the large mail steamers which now make Marseilles their Continental port of call between London and Bombay and London and Australia. knot an hour in excess of that required by the Passengers leaving London every Friday by French Postal Service. On the Cape route the P. & O special expenses train are thus enabled to reach Port Said in four days. The Orivis has steamed from Brindisi to Port Said in 47 hours, being equal to 20 knots an hour. Sir Thomas Sutherland, the Chairman of the Company, stated, at its last half-yearly general meeting, that the Company was not likely to attain for some time longer "the great speed which is secured by the fast vessels on the Atlantic; yet the fact that we are not able to do so is entirely due to our not having the same passenger traffic to cater for. If we were fortunate enough to have—as the American lines have—an English-speaking population of 70 millions on one side of our line to cater for, I venture to say that we should very soon emulate, and perhaps even endeavour to eclipse, the fastest transit now attained on those great American lines."

Fast Small Steamships.

Great improvements have recently been made in the speed and accommodation of small steamers for river, cross-channel, coastwise, and other short voyages During war the services of several of these may be utilised to great advantage as look-out ships and for other purposes. Those at 19 knots an hour or up-wards include screw and paddle ships running between England and Ireland, and between England and the Continent, the Isle of Man, and the Channol Islands, and steamers between Scotland and Ireland Of these small steamers Scotland and Freiand Of these small steamers four are of 23½ knots speed viz, the Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Commanght, belonging to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. The Isle of Man Steam Packet Co have one steamer. the Empress Queen, of 22 knots, and two others, the Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales, of 21 the gueen ruinia and rince of rais, or a knots. The other ships of this speed are the Manche of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co., and the Loopold II, Marie Henritle, Princesse Henrielle, Princessi Josephine, Princesse Clementine, and Rapide, owned by the Belgian Government Seven others are of 20-knots speed namely, the Ireland of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Go., the Ibex, Reindeer, and Roebuck of the Great Western Railway Co, the Banshee of the London and North-Western Railway Co., the Seine, Tamise, and Susser, of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co., La Marguerite and the Royal Sovereign of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co, and the Konnigin Wilhelmina, Konnigin Regentes, and Prins Hendrik, of the Stoomwart Maatschappij or "Zeeland Company" Of the 19-knot small steamers we have the Adder, owned by G and J. Burns, the Alma, Columbia, Frederica, Lydia, Stella, belonging to the London and South-Western Railway Co., the London and South-Western Railway Co., the Glin Sannox of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co, the Paris and Rouen of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co, the Hogeia, belonging to Huddart, Parker, & Co; the London Bille, Owned by the Belle Steamers (Limited); the Kohr-Noor, belonging to the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co; and La Flandre. Prince Albert, and Ville de Douvres, owned by the Belgian Government; the Calass, Calais-Douvres, Dover, and Lord Warden of the London, Chatlam, and Dover Railway Co; the Willem Prins van Oranje of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Co.; the Duchess of Devonshire, owned by James Little & Co.; and the Ariadne.

belonging to Charles Tricot. The new contract between the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. and the Government provides for an acceleration of the steamers between the two ports of half an hour. The London and North-Western Railway Co. have accelerated their mail trains between London and Holyhead another half-hour, so that there is a saving of time for mails and passengers between London and Kingstown of an hour. A record passage was made by the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.'s new steamer Commanght, which is not only the fastest ever made across the Irish Channel, but in the world, by a small mercantile steamer for a short run. On Sept 12st last she was driven, in the face of a strong ebb tide, from Kingstown to Holyhead in 2 hours 20 minutes, being at the mavellous rate of 27 knots an hour, whereby she beat the records of her sister ships by several minutes. These fine Birkenhead-built mail and passenger ships are by far the fastest in the mercantile marine of the world on very short voyages.

Leading Ocean Liners and Noteworthy Carge Steamers built and building since October '97.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. have had built for them since the above date the Arabia, of 7903 tons, built by Caird & Co, having a speed of 19 knots. It is running in the Indian mail service. There are three steamers at present building for this Company for the Eastern mail service by Caird & Co., one of which, the *Persia*, is a sister ship to the one of which, the Persia, is a sister ship to the Arabia, and two others of race tons, called the Assaw and Sobraon. The Orient Steam Navigation Co. had a new twin-served liner launched in September by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of Glasgow, to be called the Omradi, of 8639 tons and about 18 or 19 knots speed, for the Australian mal service. She will be fully equipped for employment as an aimed cruiser, and her name will be placed on the Admiralty list for that purpose. The Messageries Martimes Co. have had built The Messageries Maritimes Co. have had built for them at their yard in Marseilles the Indus, of 6440 tons and 16 knots speed, which is running on their Indian line Fo the same route they are having constructed at the same yard the Tonkin and another not yet named, each 6000 tons and 16 knots speed. The General Fransatlantic Co are having built for them two out of four new Atlantic liners which have been ordered for their service between Havre and New York
These ships will be of greater tonnage and far superior speed to La Tourane, owned by this Company, and which, as has been stated, is the fastest steamer in the French mercantile marine The North German Lloyd's Co. have had built for them the Kaiser Frieds.th. of 12,500 tons and 21 knots speed, by F Schichau, at Dantzig, to be run between Bremen and New York The Companyare also having built for them, for the same route and by the same builder, the Grossen Kurfurst, of 12,000 tons and 17 knots speed; the Konig Albert and the Prinzes Irene, each of 10,000 tons and 17knots speed, building by the Vulcan Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of Stettin, for the China service. All these German steamers have twin screws. About eight modern cargo and nassenger steamers beyond Friedrich, of 12,500 tons and 21 knots speed, modern cargo and passenger steamers beyond these are now being built in that country for the North German Lloyd's Co., the total tonnage of whose ships now running is nearly 300,000.

The owners of the White Star Line have not produced any new passenger steamer, but have added a large new twin-screw cargo and livestock steamer, the Cymric, of 12,551 tons, which is now running in their New York service. She was built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast. She has also good saloon and third class passenger accommodation. The freight and passenger accommodation. The freight and live-stock steamers of the White Star Line are the Cymric, Georgic, Cevu, Bovic, Tauric, Nomadu, and (ufic, all of which are specially fitted for the conveyance of cattle, sheep, and horses, etc Since 89 no less than 280,000 head of cattle, 220,000 sheep, and 14,000 horses have been carried by the owners of this line, with only a nominal loss The White Star Company are also having built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff a mammoth twin-screw mail liner, to be called the Oceanic, like the pioneer steamer of the line for their Liverpool and New York service. She is to be 17,000 tons gross measurement, and will be 704 ft. extreme length; consequently she will surpass the length of the Great Easiern by 13 ft, and will exceed in size by several thousand tons any steamer now existing. The Hamburgh American Co. have had built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, the Belgia, Bravilia, and Bulgaria, each of 10,96 tons and 14 knots speed, for their North Atlantic trade. This steamship company are also having built three additional steamers for the same service. Two of these, the Batavia and Belgravia, are each of 10,060 tons, and the same speed as the three previously mentioned, while the third, which is called the *Patricia*, is of 12,800 tons, and 13 knots speed. For the Union Line Messrs. Harland & Wolff have completed the twin-screw steamer Briton, of 10,248 tons, which is by far the largest and finest mai steamer introduced into the South African trade. The same builders have very recently completed another twin-screw steamer for the Union Co's intermediate service, which is called the German, of 6,763 tons Although rather larger, she very nearly corresponds to the Gaston, Gaika, and Goorkha Harland & Wolff are also constituting for the Harland Wolff are also constructing for the Union Co. a twin-screw mail steamer of the same size as the Briton, to be named the Saxon, and which will shortly take her place in the South African mail service. Including the last-named steamer, twelve of the Union Co's ships are fitted with twin-sciews, which they regard as a most important element of safety For the Castle Line two new steamers, the Causbrook Castle and the Braemar Castle, were added in '98. The former, of 7,626 tons, was built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of Glasgow, and the latter, which is an intermediate steamer of 6,266 tons, was constructed by Barclay, Curle, & Co, of Glasgow. The Carrebrook Casth sailed on her first voyage to the Cape on June 10th, and the Brasmar Castle performed her maiden voyage on Aug. 12th. Two new mail steamers for the Cape service, each between 9,000 and 10,000 tons, are being built for the Castle Line by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering by the Fairheid Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., and it is expected that both will be ready for voyages early in '99 For the New Zealand service Shaw, Savill and the Albion Co. are having two new steamers built, each of which is of 6,500 tons. They are called the Kumara and Maiwera. Each also is specially constructed to carry 100,000 carcases of frozen sheep and lambs, and crates of rabbits, besides

ro,000 bales of wool, and other produce from the colony. The New Zealand Shipping Co are also having built two steamers of large size for the same purpose, called the *Papanuu* and *Wakanuu*. All these steamers to run between London and New Zealand are supplied with splendid refrigerating and cold storage arrangements, and have excellent accommodation for saloon and other passengers For Merchant Shipping (Liability and Shipowners) Lett. '98, and Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, '93, see Session, sects 69 and 70.

Merchant Taylors' School, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxtord, and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company The company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school In 1875 it was reorganised, enlarged, and removed from Suffolk Lane to its present site in Charterhouse Square. Twenty-six scholarships, and exhibitions of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge—altogether 39 Pupils 500, on entrance must be over nine and under fourteen Head Master, Rev W. Baker, D.B. Seo., C Waters, M.A. Motto, Homo plantat, homo urigal, sed Deus dat incrementum. A Merchant Taylors' School Mission has recently been founded at Shacklewell, West Hackney.

Meredith, George, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and was b. 1828. After studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in '51. This was followed by the "Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment" ('55), "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" ('57), "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril" ('59), "Modern Love Poems and Ballads" ('62), "Emilia in England" ('64), "Rhoda Fleming" ('65), "Uttoria" ('66), "The Adventures of Harry Richmond" ('71), "The Egoist" ('79), "The Tragic Comedians" ('81), "Poems and Lyrus of the Joy of Earth" ('83), "Diana of the Crossways" ('85), "One of our Conquerors" ('91), "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" ('94), "The Amazing Marriage" and a volume of short stories ('55). A selection from his poems was published in '97, and 'Odes in Commemoration of the History of France" ('88), His difficult style has greatly militated against Mr Meredith's chances of popularity, and for many years it prevented him from being even noticed, But in later years his genius has received more of the appreciation which it descrives A number of distinguished men of letters joined in sending him a congratulatory letter on his 70th birthday (Feb. 12th, '98). Address Boxhill, Surrey.

Merv. An oasis in Central Asia, situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva It has an area of 1600 square m.les, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv; the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat.

Methodism. See Wesleyan Methodist Churches.

Metargon. See CHEMISTRY.

Metric System. The Weights and Measures Act, '97, declares that, "notwithstanding anything in the Weights and Measures Act, '78, the use in trade of a weight or measure of the metric system shall be lawful, and nothing in section 19 of that Act shall make void any contract, bargain, sale, or dealing, by reason only of its being made or had according to weights or measures of the metric system, and a person using or having in his possession a weight or measure of the metric system "shall not by reason thereof be liable to any fine"

Metropolitan Fire Brigade (established Jan. 18t, 1866). During the 33 years of its existence the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled, and many alterations have been made in the constitution of the force, which now consists of 60 land stations, 4 floating stations, 49 hose-cart stations, 177 fire escape stations, 8 steam fire engines on barges, 59 land steam fire engines, 48 manual engines, 25 horsed escapes, 38 miles of hose, 115 hose-carts, 8 steam tugs, 12 barges, 12 skiffs, 192 fire escapes, 17 sub. and street stations, 144 watch boxes, 903 officers and men, 32 men under instruction, 17 pilots, 111 coachmen, and 203 horses. The area protected by the Brigade is about 118 square miles, in cluding the City and County of London, and extends from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Rochampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. An excellent system of Fire Alarm telephones between fire stations, and to police stations and to public and other buildings, is provided Every land station has an appreciable method of fire alarm which gives about 592 call points within the Brigade area The total annual expenditure of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is about £196,000. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contribute \$30,000, the Government £10,000, for the protection of the public buildings, and the ratepayers £15,000. The last published report of the London fires for '97 shows a decrease of 116 as compared with those in 96. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 4652 Of these 911 were during the year was 4052. Of these 911 were false alarms. There were 1722 calls for chimneys on fire, of which 534 were false alarms. Chief Officer, Commander L. De L. Wells, R. N., Second Officer, Mi. Sidney G. Gamble, C.E. Readquarters, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Metropolitan Free Church Federation, for the united action of Evangelical Free Churches on moral and social questions affecting Greater London. President, Rev David MacEwan, D.D., Treasurer, R. W. Perks, M.P.; Secretary, Rev. Joseph Fletcher. Offices, 25, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund. One day, determined by the delegates of the Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund (which is quite distinct from the Hospital, Sunday Fund), is set apart from year to year for a street collection in aid of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the auspices of the Hospital Saturday Fund; a weekly collection is also made in workshops, etc. The total collected in 36 in the streets amounted to £3330, and in the workshops to £16,615, and donations amounted to £393, the whole being divided amongst 178 hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. The Offices of this fund are at 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bunn.

Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund. Founded in '73 by the late Dr. James Wakley, editor of the Lance!, and by the then Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart, who is still its Vice-President. The total sum collected on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund during '97 was £41,003 The report of the Council is published in the third week of December. Secretary, Henry N. Custance; address, Mansion House, E.C.

Metropolitan Police. See Police of United Kingdom.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. The acquisition and laying-out of open spaces and disused burial grounds and churchyards, the provision of seats and the planting of trees, the formation of public gymnasia and children's playgrounds, opposing threatened encroachments upon commons, open spaces, etc., are part of the work of this society. Funds are urgently needed at the present time, when many grounds await laying out at an estimated cost of \$\int_{5000}\$ Income in 97 was \$\int_{5180}\$. Over 90 gardens and playgrounds (total area 120 acres), at a cost of nearly \$\int_{40,000}\$, have been laid out since the Association was formed, in '83. Entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, The Earl of Meath; Secretary, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W

Metropolitan Water Supply. See London Wailr Supply.

Mexico. A country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras Area, 767,005 sq. m.; pop. 12,619,949 Capital, Mexico, pop 344,400. The country is divided into twenty-seven states, two territories, and the Federal district, and governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of four years General Diaz has been President ever years General Diaz has been President ever since '76 There is a Senate, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Each state has its own popularly elected governor and legislature Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but all sects are tolerated. Roman Catholic; but all sects are tolerated. Primary education nominally free and compulsory, but the law is not enforced. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is the second largest silver-producing country in the world, her annual production being estimated at £8,500,000. The other chief products are cereals and cocoa, coffee and tobacco are now cultivated to some extent. Revenue, '96-7, £5,377,500; expenditure, £5,035,000; imports, '97-8, £4,542,030; exports, £14,685,000; total debt, £20,956,950. See DIPLOMATIC, and FOREIGN ARMIES.

Midland Railway. See under RAILWAYS.

Milan Obrenovitch I, ex-King of Servia, was b. 1854, at Jassy, in Moldavia. He studied at Paris, at the Lycee Louis-le-Grand. The assassination of his cousin, Prince Michael, caused his recall to Servia, where he was proclaimed prince at the age of fourteen. A Council of Regency administered the government till the Frince came of age (72). In '75 he married Natalie, Princess of Stourdza, from whom he has been divorced, and by whom he has a son, now King Alexander. Owing to the troubles arising out of disagreement with the Queen, he abdicated in favour of his son March 6th, '89 He was reconciled to Queen Natalie in Jan '93, and in '94, despite his pledges to the contrary, he returned to Belgrade. See Servia.

MILITIA, THE.

The Militia is a force of very old standing, the purpose of which is to provide a body of trained men, available in case of need or of trained men, available in case of need of or imminent national danger, to supplement, support, or relieve the regular army at home and in the Mediterranean garrisons. It has frequently been embodied for service lastly in '85, during the war in the Soudan. At the same time the Milita has often acted as a feeder to the regular army, notably during the Crimean war, when it contributed many officers and some 30,000 men to the line, and, under the territorial system, this has come to number of Milita recruits are every year transferred to the line—as many, indeed, as one-third of the whole number enlisted-and the force is a channel through which many commissions are annually gained in the regular army. The drain upon the force, in this way, is excessive, and not a few Militia officers hold that, as a consequence, its true value is impaired On the other hand there are many advantages in allowing the Militia to become a stepping-stone to the line. There is a consensus of opinion that the four weeks period of training is too short, and should be length ened to six weeks. At the same time there has been a wonderful change in the system of training, which, considering the short time allowed, is as good as it can be. The close relation with the line into which the Militia was brought by the territorial system is a powerful factor in inducing a military spirit, and it may be said that the better class of militiamen (a good proportion) at the close of their month's training compare not unfavourably in soldierlike bearing and smartness with the linesman The ballot for the Militia was suspended in '29, and in the regular Militia, reorganised 52, recruitment is by volunteering, but the ballot remains in reserve upon emergency, and is our nearest constitutional approach to conscription. The local Militia, which has been in abeyance since '15, may also be raised upon emergency by ballot. Since the introduction of the territorial system in '81 the Militia battalions have formed additional battalions to the regiments of the line.

Organisation and Establishment.— There are in all 126 Infantry battalions attached to the Line regiments, 32 copps of Artillery, 2 fortress corps of Engineers, 10 divisions of Submarine Miners, and 2 companies of the Medical Staff Corps. The Malta regiment, some colonial corps, and 9 Channel Islands regiments are in addition. The following table shows the changes in establishment and effective during the last five years, exclusive of the permanent staff:—

Date.	Effective strength	Estab- lishment	Wanting to complete
rst Jan., 1894 ,, 1895 ,, 1896 ,, 1897 ,, 1898	113,330 168,392 168,350 167,878	126,503 126,697 126,723 126,609 125,435	13,173 18,305 18,373 18,731 19,904

The reduced establishment is due to the disbanding of one or more companies in many regiments in agricultural districts.

Finance.—The co-t of the Militia during the financial year '98-9 was given as follows in the annual Aimy Lstimates —Regimental pay, etc., £328,000, extra pay of officers and men, £7200, regimental allowances, £45,100; extra duty pay, £1500; bounty and expenses of enioliment, £184,000; expenses of prison staff, etc., £1200, contingent and unforeseen expenses, £1600 total, £568,600, against £566,600 in '97-8 From the total sum there has to be deducted £15,600 for appropriations in aid, the principal figures being £13,200 received from militiamen for release from their engagement, the net total being £553,000, the same amount as in the piv vious year

Recruiting.—In '97 the total influx of men to the Militia, exclusive of the permanent staff, was 40,908, including 38,446 enlistments, 1760 re-enlistments, and 9-2 men who rejoined from descrition. The total decrease was 43,255, including 19,047 men discharged, 8417 deserted and absentees struck off, and 14,052 transferred to the Regular Army and 699 to the Royal Navy and Royal Mainies. The net decrease was thus 2347, as compared with 472 in the previous year. The number present at the inspection was 99,472. In regard to the trades of non-commissioned officers and men (exclusive of the permanent staff), the following particulars were returned for '97 artisans, 9992, michanical labourers, 10,956, agricultural labourers, 31,628, miners, 13,147, fishermen, 3261; undescribed, 28,343, making a total for 107,317. Particulars of the religion of militamen (including the permanent staff) returned \$5.375 as belonging to the Church of England, 8891 as Presbyterians, 3674 as Wesleyans, 1230 as "other Protestants," 40,431 as Roman Catholics, and 27 as Jews total, 100,623

Terms of Enlistment.—The rectuit is enlisted for six years, and may re-engage if under forty-five years of age for a further period of four years. Recruits are liable, at any time after enlistment, to be assembled for preliminary drill for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be directed from time to time by the Secretary of State for War. Brigades and regiments are called out annually for twenty-seven days 'training, which may be extended to fifty-six days if deemed expedient.

Commissions.—The Lord-Lieutenant of a county recommends to the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, for submission to Her Majesty, the names of candidates for first appointment, commanding officers being directed to assist him in the selection if called upon. For subaltern officers in the Militia, candidates must be seventeen years of age or upwards. The appointment of officers as captains and field officers is recommended by the Militia commanding officer direct. Officers appointed after July 1st, 81, have, as a rule,

to retire at the age of fifty-five. In special cases, however, an extension of five years, is allowed; but in no case is any extension sanctioned beyond the age of sixty.

Formation of Reserve.—The quota of men to be enlisted in the Militia Reserve is one-third of the establishment of guiners in each unit of Artillery, and one-fourth of the establishment of sappers and privates in each unit of Engineers or of Infantry Men volunmust be over nineteen years of age, have served two trainings, and bear good characters. The Reserveengagement coincides with the Militia engagement. Hen entering the Militia Reserve are required when called up to enter upon service (in case of national emergency), and required to fulfil all conditions of servine attractions are considered. of service attaching to an ordinary Militia en-gagement. The Militia Reserve is a valuable auxiliary, and an immediately available reserve '98, 29,961; decrease, 413 For the Militia Ballot Law Amendment Bill, introduced in the '90 Session, see Session, sect 71.

Mill Hill School (London, N.W.). Founded 1807, reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69 Awards the "Wills" Scholarship of £70, the "Bousfield" of about £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and two other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £45 a year) and Entrance Scholarships ships (£30 to £90). Number of boys, 190 Motto, Lt virtutem, et musas. The "01d Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 400 members Read Master, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL D.

Milner, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor of Cape Colony, and High Commis-sioner for South Africa, is the son of Di Milner He was educated in Germany, at King's College, London, and Balliol College, Oxford He took a first class in Classics, and is an Hon Fellow of New College, Oxford. He was admitted to the Bar at the Inner Temple, '81, and for some years was engaged in journalistic work. In 85 he fought the Harrow Division, and then became private secretary to Mr. Goschen, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, '87-9. He was Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt' 89-92, and the knowledge and experience thus gained enabled him to write "England in Egypt," the best book that has yet been published on the position of England in Egypt. In '92 he came back to Fedland he was the secretary of the came have the Fedland he was the secretary of the came have the Fedland he was the secretary of the came have the Fedland he was the secretary of the secretar back to England, having been appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and that post he filled till '97, when he was chosen by Mr. Chamberlain to succeed Lord Rosmead at the Cape. The choice was universally approved, for Sir Alfred Milner has won golden opinions by the great ability and tact he has displayed throughout his career.

Miniature Painters. The years 1896 and 97 witnessed an important revival of the art of miniature painting, and the foundation of two societies devoted to the Art. The Society of Sunature Painters is composed wholly of artists, Mr. Alyn Williams being its President, Mr Quinnell its Hon. See, and Mr. Edward Freeman its Secretary. It has held three annual exhibits bitions of members and non-members works.

Its exhibitions are held (in January and February) at the Modern Gallery, 175, Bond Street, W., where also this Society has a permanent collection of members miniatures always on view to the public, thus bringing the laways on view to the public that the laways on view to the laways of the laways on view to the laways on view to the laways of the laways on view to the laways of the la

chents and artists into direct communication. The other society, the Society of Miniaturists, has its offices at the Grafton Gallery, and holds its exhibitions concurrently with those of the Portrait Painters' Society, with which it is affiliated. Its President is Lord Ronald Gower, and its Hon See Mr. Ernest Lloyd. It has held three exhibitions, at the Grafton. It differs from its sister society in possessing on its Council certain experts, collectors, and art critics, who have given special attention to miniatures, and whose advice has been deemed by the Society worthy of consideration. It also invariably unites with its half-yearly exhibition a show of old miniatures, and aims to train the modern worker by the study of the work of the old masters.

MINING.

- I. THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.
- II. COAL SUPPLY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
- RECENT PROGRESS IN MINING.

I. THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.

In a very interesting statement published in the Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, the first vol for '98, the figures shown in the following column were given :-

Country.	Year.	Production in Tons.
United Kingdom	1897	202,129,931
New South Wales	1896	3,909,517
"Zealand	1805	740,827
Oucensland	1897	358,707
South Australia	1895	826
Tasmania	1896	33,349
Victoria .	1896	226,562
West Australia	1896	9,801
Austria, Coal .	1896	9,899,522
,, Lignite	1896	3,773,728
Hungary, Coal	1896	1,132,624
" Lignite	1896	3,773,728
Belgium	1896	21,252,370
Borneo	1896	50,000
Canada .	1896	3,395,807
Cape Colony	1896	107,050
France .	1895	27,583,000
Germany, Coal	1897	91,007,624
, Lignite	1897	29,423,432
Holland	1866	137,787
India .	1896	3,848,013
Italy, Lignite	1896	276,197
Japan	1896	5,249,919
Mexico	1896	253,104
Natal	1896	219,665
Peru	1892	2,000
Portugal, Anthracite	1896	8,743
,, Lignite	1896	8,000
Russia	1895	9,009,000
Servia	1894	120,000
South African Republic	1897	1,600,212
Spain	1896	1,8,2,947
Sweden	1896	225,848
United States	1897	181,675,531

The output of such fuel at the Kingdom. beginning of this century did not probably exceed 10,000,000 tons. In 1830 the total production in the British Isles was 20,000,000, and duction in the British Isles was 29,000,000, and in '60 more than 80,000,000 tons. In '75 the yearly output of coal in Great Britain had increased to 131,867,100 tons, in '80 to 146,969,400 tons, in '85 to 159,951,418, in '90 to 181,614,288, in '91 to 185,479,126, in '94 to 188,277,525, in '95 to 189,661,362, in '96 to 195,361,260, and in '97 to 202,129,931 tons, of the value at the mines and quarries of £59,740,000. This output is the highest hitherto recorded by 6,768,671 tons. In 87 the average price per ton at the mines was 4s. 987d., in 88 5s. 0.7d., in 89 6s. 42d., in 90 8s. 51d., in 91 8s. in 92 7s. 3d., in 93 6s. 951d., in 94 6s. 7.43d., in 95 6s. 0.42d., in 96 5s. 10.26d., and in 97 5s. 10.30d.

The total quantity of coal raised in England

The total quantity of coal raised in England in '77 was 143,477,127 tons, of which 24,053,020 was produced in the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, 23,805,573 in South Durham, 12,373,090 in West Lancashire, 10,438,513 in North and East Lancashire, and 8,448,948 in South Staffordshire. In Wales the output was 29,424,048 tons, of which Glamorganshire alone produced 25,112,541 tons. Scotland produced 25,112,541 tons. Scotland produced 25,112,541 tons. Scotland produced 25,112,531 toxhich East and West Lanark contributed 15,822,207, Fife 4,077,818, Ayrshire 3,585,427, and East and West Stirling 2,143,286 tons. The output in Ireland was only 135,025 tons, of which 85,103 was produced in Leinster.

A far greater quantity of coal is shipped from Great Britain for use abroad than from any other country. Including coal supplied for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, the external demand for coal, coke, and patent fuel from the United Kingdom amounted to 48,128,464 from the United Kingdom amounted to 48, 128, 464 tons in '70, as compared with 44, 586,811 tons the previous year. The quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom ports last year was 58, 154, 290 tons, coke 978, 327 tons, and patent fuel 764, 295 tons, amounting tegether to 37,056,018 tons, of the value of £16,64,955; and the quantity of coal shipped for the use of steamers 'ngaged in the foreign trade was 10,455,758 tons, the value of which is not declared. The exports of coal approach our entire output so years ago, and considerably entire output 50 years ago, and considerably exceed the output of every country in the world except Germany and the United States The circumstances which are in favour of the foreign and colonial demand for British coal are the very energetic manner in which the people of Great Britain carry on all mercantile operations, and the splendid mercantile marine which she possesses, and that can be used by British merchants. Of the quantity of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported abroad, exclusive of that used for steamers engaged in the foreign trade, 12,443,438 tons, or more than a fourth of trade, 12,443,438 tons, or more than a fourth of the whole, were shipped from Cardiff, 2977,512 tons from Newcastle, 2,703,562 tons from South Shields, 2,903,167 tons from Newport, 1,898,979 tons from Sunderland, 1,723,458 tons from Swanses, 1,818,026 tons from Kirkcaldy, 1,252,696 tons from Hull, 1,193,743 tons from Grangemouth, 855,040 tons from Glasgow, 837,869 tons from Grimsby, and 635,130 tons from Goole. Of the countries to which this fuel was exported France took 5,697,292 tons, Germany 5,042,781 tons, Italy 4,834,054 tons, Spain and Canaries 2,257,306 tons, Sweden 2,286,528 tons, Russia (Northern Ports) 1,956,811 tons, Egypt 1,860,723 tons, Denmark 1,879,182 tons, Norway 1,174,416 tons, Brazil 1,046,075

tons, Argentine Republic 865,345 tons, and British East Indies, comprising Continental territories, Straits Settlements, and Ceylon, 589,016 tons; and the remainder was sent to 54 other ports. There is no doubt that a stoppage of our exports of coal for a few weeks, or a material diminution of the supply available for export, would cause those countries which depend upon Great Britain for their coal supplies to obtain them elsewhere, much to the injury of our shipping trade, whereby freights on exported and imported goods would be immensely increased, a result which would raise their price intolerably British coal exports are about seven times as valuable as

they were fifty years ago.

The persons employed in and about the mines in the United Kingdom in '97 are as under—viz., The total number of persons employed in and about all the mines of the United Kingdom during that year was 728,713, of whom 695,213 worked at the 3285 mines under the Coal Mines Act, and 33,500 at the 722 mines under the Metalliterous Mines Act. Compared with '96 there is an increase of 2529 persons at mines under the Coal Mines Act, and of 381 persons at mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act. Of the 695,213 persons working at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 558,305, or about 80 per cent., were employed below ground. Of the 136,908 surface-workers 4451, or nearly 3'3 per cent., were females At the mines under the Metaliferous Mines Act, 10,921 persons, or about 59 per cent, worked below ground, and of the 13,579 surface-workers 623, or nearly 46 per cent., were females The total output of minerals at mines under the Coal Mines Act was 215,145,025 tons, of which 202,110,106 were coal, 2,682,472 fire clay, 7,793,168 ironstone, 2,223,745 oil shale, and 326,444 sundry minerals. Adding 10,735 tons from open quarries, the total output of coal was 202,129,931 tons, which total output of total was 2021/29/931 tons, which tons In '97, at the mines under the Coal Mines Act, there were 868 separate fatal accidents, causing 930 deaths. At the mines under the Mctalliferous Mines Act, there were 29 fatal accidents, which caused 49 deaths. The death-rate of the underground workers at the mines under the Coal Mines Act was 1 40 per 1000 persons employed and that of the surfaceworkers 71 per 1000 employed At the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act the death-rate of the underground workers was 2 11 per 1000 employed, and that of the surface-workers '52 per 1000.

III. RECENT PROGRESS IN MINING.

During the last twenty years there has been an increase of more than 25 per cent. in the output of minerals Great improvements have recently been made in sinking shafts, safetylamps, underground haulage, coal-cutting machinery worked by compressed air and electricity, and pumping apparatus Better methods of sorting, picking, and washing coal have been adopted. Good progress has also been made in the application of steel girders as props and bars, and in reducing the cost of coal consumed at collieries. By means of forced draught and better mechanical stoking, much coal that was practically unsaleable has been utilised to great advantage. But by far

the most appreciable good that has been done in connection with mining in recent years has been the scientific investigations respecting the causation and prevention of explosions in coal mines, and improved means recommended and adopted to diminish, if not minimise, these disasters, whereby many lives and much valuable property has been destroyed. Some of the more essential statements on this question are particularly worth notifying. The leading causes of explosions in collimates in the past have resulted (1) from ventilating furnaces, (2) the use of naked lights, (3) blowers of gas coming off when imperfect lamps were used, and (4) shot-firing. As regards the first cause, and (4) shot-hing. As regards the first cause, a movement is progressing in favour of mechanical ventilation, whereby the furnace will be quite superseded, and there appears to be nothing to be declared in its favour to justify its retention as a ventilating agent. The use of candles is rapidly giving place to safety-lamps of a very efficient kind, which have the namps of a very efficient kind, which have in means of being self-extinguishing in an explo-sive mixture of air and gas, and giving a steady light which approaches that of a candle in currents of high velocity, but the modern lamps are at once extinguished when they come in contact with a blower or an accumulation of gas. Many explosions have been caused by the use of gunpowder and shot-firing The use of flameless explosives affords a much higher degree of safety than gunpowder for blasting, when fired by electric battery and detonation A Royal Commission was recently appointed to inquire into the effect of coal dust in originating, or extending, explosions in mines, whether by itself or in conjunction with firedamp, and also to inquire whether any practicable means of preventing or mitigating any dangers that may anne from the presence of coal dust in mines. In their report in '94 the members of the Commission stated that they thought that whatever minor objections might be established against the use of high explosives in mines, their general use would greatly limit the risk of accident in dry and dusty, and in fiery mines. As, however, the discontinuance of gunpowder would stop the working of many collieries, they did not re-commend the universal abolition of the use of gunpowder. The Commissioners proposed that on further legislation the Home Secretary should have the power to prohibit the use of gun-powder in every mine which is either fiery or dry and dusty, unless sufficient and effectual means of watering are carried out. As, however, it is impossible to now state a positive definition of what constitutes a fiery mine or a dry and dusty mine, the necessity is admitted of allowing some discretion in cases where the determination of the Home Secretary may be reasonably disputed, and it is recommended that on the passing of the suggested statute giving this Government official the power referred to, he should prepare a list of mines to which the provision would apply, and that notice should at once be given to all the owners of those mines requiring them to carry out the requisition within twelve months It was also proposed that the Home Secretary should be empowered to add to this list from time to time when he is satisfied that any mine not previously on the list ought to be subject to the

cluding their report, that while they are of opinion that the only sufficient precaution hitherto advocated against the dangers of coal dust in fiery mines is a complete and satis-factory method of watering, they are convinced that the same reasons which have prevented them from recommending a universal rule with respect to the use of gunpowder apply with equal or even greater force to the provision of costly and probably complicated systems of watering. They consequently suggest that in any event in which the inspectors think it advisable, in order to ensure safety of life, they should use the powers given by the 42nd section of the '87 Act, to declare that the provision for watering the dust in a mine is insufficient, and to require such additional arrangements to be made for this object as they may direct. In any case in which sufficient provision for watering has been made, either voluntarily or on account of such requisition, the Commissioners are of opinion that the mine owner might be relieved of the obligation to discontinue the use of gunpowder. It is also recommended that the following precautions, which are already partly provided for by statute law, should receive the special attention of those answerable for collieries:-(1) that the firing of shots should be carried out between the shifts, and when the majority of the men are out of the mine; (2) that where watering is not prescribed by the inspector, the roads on either side of the place where a shot is fired should be thoroughly wetted for a space of at least 30 yards; and (3) that large accumulations of dust, whether on roof or floor, should not be allowed to remain. In a very expert report, made by desire of the Home Secretary to the Royal Commission on Explosives from Coal Dust in Mines by Mr. Henry Hall, one of the Inspectors of Mines, and who made many coal-dust experiments in a coal mine, mostly with gunpowder from the dust collected from the principal seams in various mining districts, he urges the total abolition of gunpowder from coal mines, and abolition of gunpowder from coal infines, and the substitution of certain high explosives; and many of the largest colliery proprietors have spontaneously taken this step. He states that "Mines which are naturally of a dry and dusty character cannot be artificially damped so as to render gunpowder safe, but it is never-theless imperative in the absence of gunpowder that every possible effort should be made, either by watering or removing, to avoid accumulations of dry dust, so that any accidental ignition of fire-damp may be limited in its effects, and prevented from developing into a sweeping explosion through the agency of dust."

During the last twenty years about 400 lives have been lost in the handling alone of gunpowder cartridges caused by accidental ignitions by stemming out, drilling, or setting it alight by candle sparks, quite separate from the part it has "played" in nearly all great collery explosions Mr. Hall adds that "the loss of life from explosions during the past twenty years amounts to 4098, and it will be much below the mark to say that gunpowder is accountable for 50 per cent. of these explosions, or a total death roll of 2449 persons"

On March 24th, '96, a report was made to the Home Secretary by Dr. Haldane on the causes same provision, and that colliery owners should of death in colliery explosions and underground be entitled to appeal against being placed on the list. The Commissioners declare, in conoccurred in '96. In the disaster at Tylorstown colliery, on Jan. 27th, while 52 colliers lost their lives by after-damp, 5 were instantaneously killed by violence. In the Brancepeth colliery explosion, on April 2cth, one miner lost his life at once by violence, and 19 suffered death from after-damp. As regards the explosion at Micklefield colliery, on April 30th, which caused the loss of 60 lives, after-damp appears to have been loss of 60 lives, after-damp appears to have been

the cause of death in 46 cases.

The active agent in this great rate of mortality from after-damp is evidently carbon monoxide. It differs from other poisonous gases in its particularly slow and insidious action. From the facts ascertained at Tylorstown explosion in a lacts assertanted at 1/10rstown explosion it appears that 90 per cent. of the deaths in colliery explosions are owing to after-damp Some important suggestions for saving life after such explosions, with reference to carbon monoxide poisoning, have been made by Dr. Haldane in his report. These refer to the Haldane in his report. These refer to the rapid displacement of after-damp and the admission of fresh air to the sufferers, the means of detecting the presence of a dangerous pro-portion of after-damp or other suffocating gas, the systematic organisation and direction of rescue parties; the means of getting them down a pit as quickly as possible; how they should work; and the precautions to be adopted by them in so doing; and what precautions should be taken by the workers themselves to save

their lives being lost by after-damp.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, '96, gives the
Home Secretary increased power respecting
dry and dusty mines, by enabling him in
certain cases to propose special rules concerning lights, explosives, the number of persons allowed to be in a mine, and the watering and damping of such. It also deals with plans of abandoned mines, inspection before work, etc. In July '96 he made an order (1) that, in all coal mines in which inflammable gas has been found within the pievious three months in such quantity as to be indicative of danger, the use of any explosive, except one which is permitted, is absolutely prohibited in the seam or seams in which the gas has been found; (2) that in all such mines which are not naturally wet throughout the use of any explosive, except a permitted one, is prohibited in all roads and in every dry and dusty part of the mine. Again, in all these mines, or parts of such, the use of permitted explosives is prohibited, except under the following conditions (a) Every charge of the explosive must be placed in a properly diilled shot-hole, and is to have sufficient stemming; (b) every charge is to be fired by an efficient electrical apparatus or by some other method equally secure against the ignition of inflammable gas or coal dust; (c) such charge must be fired by a competent person, appointed by the owner, agent, or manager of the mine, and not being a person whose wages depend upon the amount of mineral to be gotten; (d) and each explosive must be used in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed in the schedule to this order. The term "permitted explosives" in such order means those which are named in the schedule. Nothing in the order is to prohibit the use of a safety-fuse in mines in which inflammable gas has not been found within the previous three months in such quantity as to indicate danger.

In every coal mine the use of any explosive is prohibited in the main haulage roads and in the intakes, unless all workmen have been | Seymour, C.B.

removed from the seam in which the shot is to be fired, and from all seams that communicate with the shaft on the same level, except the men employed in firing the shot, and such other persons, not more than ten in number, as are necessarily employed in attending to the ventilating furnaces, steam boilers, engines, makinery, winching apparatus, signals, or horses, or in inspecting the mine, o except a permitted explosive is used, and every part of the roof, floor and sides of the main haulage road or intake within a distance of twenty yards from the place where it is used is at the time of firing thoroughly wet either naturally or from the application of water to the same. In Feb. 97 a Departmental Committee recom-

mended the testing of explosives for use in coal mines, for which puipose this body reported that it was necessary to erect a testing station under the control of the Home Secretary at Woolwich. This recommendation was carried into effect. One part of the apparatus is for testing in gaseous mixtures, and the other

in mixtures of coal dust and air.

Mint, The Royal The existence of a mint in this country is of very ancient date, regulations concerning it having been made as early as 228, by Athelstan. The present building was erected between 1806-10, at a cost of £262,000. It was somewhat injured by fire in 15, but repaired By an Act passed April 4th, '70, the mastership of the Mint was absorbed in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the duties were devolved upon the Deputy Master of the Mint. The report for '97 shows that the gold issued during that year amounted to £1,778,437, the sulver to £982,001, and the bronze to £107,230 The total number of good pieces struck during the year was 33,593,853, and their value was £3,431,414 The coins were of 31 different denominations, this number, of course, being accounted for by the coinage of pieces for circulation in the Colonies as well as in the United Kingdom For the United Kingdom alone only 16 denominations are required. Compared with '96 there was a decrease of £3,333,354 in the value of pieces struck, a decrease of 2,243,962 in the number, and a decrease of 1 in the number of denominations used The light gold coinage withdrawn during the year was worth nominally £2,749,309, and intrinsically $\mathcal{L}_{2,7}$:1,417, and worn silver coinage was worth nominally \mathcal{L}_{370} ,166, and intrinsically \mathcal{L}_{38} ,766 55. 5d The details of the number of coins struck are as follows —

Imperial-Colonial-Silver 32,085,283 Nickel . 288,000

Total Imperial and Colonial . 93,593,853

4,100,000

Bronze. .

The Colonial coinages were executed for British Honduras, Canada, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements, and three-fourths of the number of silver coins were taken by Hong Kong. The profit on the year's working amounted to \$4.00,625.
The total quantity of metal melted during the year and cast into bars for coinage was 510 tons.
The present Deputy Master is Mr Horace

Ministries from 1886 to 1898.

Noter—The names of Calunet M insters are indicated by an asterisk (*) In columns 1, 2, and 3 the names of those forming the original administration are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office sub-e juently 11 status

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OFFICE AND SALARY	Ld Salisbury s and Administration (Aug 86-Aug 92)	Ld Salsbury s and Administration Mr Gladstone s ath Administration (Aug. 86—Aug. 92) (Aug. 92—March 94)	Ld Rosebery s Administration (March 94-June 95)	Ld Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, 95)	
٠	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Gladstone.	*E. of Rosebery.	*M. of Salisbury.	
First Lord of the Treasury,	Mr W Smith.	*Mr Gladstone	*E of Rosebery.	*Mr. Balfour.	
Lord Chancellor, £10,000	*Ld Halsbury	Ld. Herschell.	*Ld Herschell.	*The E. of Halsbury.	
Lard Fresident of the Council,	*V. Cranbrook.	*E of Kimberley (unpaid)	E of Rosebery (unpaid).	*D. of Devonshire.	_
Lord Privy Seal, £2,000.	*Earl Cadogan (1).	*Mr Gladstone (unpaid).	*Ld Inecdmouth (unpaid).	*V Cross.t	
Chancellor of the Exchequer,		*Sır W Harcourt.	Sır W. Harcourt.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	
Home Secretary, ξ5,000.	*Mr. Henry Matthews.	*Mr. Asquith	Mr. Asquith.	*Sir M White Ridley.	
Foreign Secretary, £5,000 .	F. of Iddesleigh	*E. of Rosebery.	*E of Kımberley.	*M of Salisbury.	
Colonial Secretary, £5,000 .	*Mr. Edward Stanhope	*M of Ripon.	*M of Ripon.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	
Secretary for War, £5,000	*Mr W H Smith.	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	*Mr Campbell-Bannerman.	*M. of Lansdowne	
Secretary for India, 65,000	*V. Cross	*E. of Kımberley.	*Mr H H Fowler.	*Ld George Hamilton.	
£4,500.	*Ld George Hamilton	*E. Spencer	*E Spencer.	*M1. Goschen.	
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,	M. of Londonderry.	Ld Houghton.	Ld Houghton	*E. Cadogan.	
Lord Chancellor of Ireland,	*Ld. Ashbourne.	Mr S Walker	Mr. S Walker.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	
for Ireland,	*Sir M Hicks-Beach *M: A J Balfour *M: IV I Jackson	*Mr. J. Morley.	*Mr. J Morley.	Mr. Gerald Balfour.	
8		'Sır G. Trevelyan.	-Sır G Trevelyan.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	
Chancellor of the Duchy,	*Ld. John Manners (3).	*Mr Bryce.	*Mr Bryce (5)	"Ld James of Hereford.	
President of Board of Trade,	*Lord Stanley of Preston (4)	•Mr. Mundella.	-Mr Mundella (6).	*Mr. Ritchie	
Fresident of Local Gov. Board, \(Mr. C. T. Ritchie (1).	\ Mr. C. T. Ritchie (1).	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.	"Mr Shaw-Lefevre.	*Mr. Chaplin.	
President of Board of Agri- $\left\{ {}^{\bullet}Mr. H. Chaplin (i). $ culture, £2,000 .	wr. H. Chaplın (1).	Mr H. Gardner.	Mr. H. Gardner.	*Mr. Walter Long.	
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(1) Erd Cadogan and Mr Ritclie were not in the Cabinet when it was first formed by Lord Salsbury, and Mr Chaplin entered it when the Board of Agriculture was established.

(5) On Mr Bryce being appointed French Kintsford.

(8) Now That of Mr. Mindella representation to the Board of Trade, Lord Tweedmonth was appointed to this office, retaining that of Lord Prry Seal

(9) Mr. Mindella regigned, and Mr. Bryce was appointed to this office, May 94. (1) Lord Cross receives no valary as Lord Prny Seal but continues to draw his Penson for political

Ministries from 1886 to 1898.

٠,-٠	1	(Aug 85—Aug 921 (Aug 92—March 94)	(a) arch 94—June 95	(formed June 29th, '95)
	Mr. H. C. Raikes.	*Mr. A. Morley.	*Mr A. Morley.	D. of Norfolk.
==	Sir Henry Holland. Sir W. Hart-Dyke	'Mr Acland.	*Mr Acland.	Sir J E. Gorst
, .s.	Mr. David Plunket.	Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.	Mr H Gladstone.	*Mr Akers-Douglas.
Junior Lords of Treasury, Mr.	Sir W. Walrond. Mr. Sidney Herbert Sir Herbert Marwell	Mr. T. Ellis. Mr. Causton. Mr. W. A. M'Arthur.	Mr. W. A M'Arthur. Mr. W. A M'Arthur. Mr. Munro-Ferguson.	Mr Anstruther Mr Hayes Fisher. Ld. Stanler
	Mr. W. L. Jackson.	Sir J. T. Hibbert.	Sir J. T. Hibbert.	Mr. Hanbury.
Patronal, E. Sec. to the Irea Mr.	Mr. Akers-Douglas.	Mr Marjoribanks.	Mr T. Ellis	Sir W. Walrond.
	E Beauchamp. E Brownlow. E of Jersey.	Mr. Scale-Hayne.	Mr. Seale-Hayne.	E of Hopetoun
Judge-Advocate-General (7) . Sir	Sir W. Marriott.	Sir F Jeune.	Sır F Jeune	Sir F Jeune, K C B.
	Adm Sir A. Hood Vice-Adm. Sir A. Hoskins Vice-Adm. Sir A. Hoskins Capt. Ld. Charles Beresford Adm. Sir R. V. Hamilton. Vice-Adm Faulfar. Vice-Adm Faulfar. Rear Adm Hopkins. Rear Adm Beford Rear Adm Fisher Rear Adm Fisher	Adm. Sur A Hiles Hoskins, Adm. S. K. C. B. (8). Vice-Adm. Sur F. W. Rich-Rear Ad ards, K. C. B. W. T. Kerr A. Rear Adm. J. A. Fisher, C. B. Capt Genard Noel (8).	'Adm Sir F. W Richaids, R.C.B. Ld W T Kerr Rear Adm Ld W T Kerr R.C.R. Capt Gerard Noel.	Adm. Sir F. W. Kichards, G.C.B. Vice Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B. Rear Adm. Sir I A. Fisher, Wilson, C.B., W.C. (Gpp. 97) Near Adm. Gerard H. U. Noel (until 98) Capt., Arthur W., Moore,
٠٠٠ . · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. Mr. Forwood Mr C. Stuart Wortley. Sir las Fergusson	Mr. E Robertson Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth. Mr. H. Gladstone.	Mr. E. Robertson. Sir U Kay Shuttleworth. Mr. G Russell	C.D., C.M. C. (app. 98). Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Mr. W. E. Macartney. Mr. Jesse Collings (Mr. Curzon ('94-8).
Under-Sec. Foreign, $\xi_{1,500}$ $\left\{\begin{array}{c} M_{I} \\ E \end{array}\right.$ Under-Sec. Colonial, $\xi_{1,500}$ $\left.\left\{\begin{array}{c} E \\ E_{0} \end{array}\right.$	Mr J. W. Lowlier E of Dunraven. E. of Onslow Baron H de Worms.	Mr. S Buxton.	olf E. Grey. Mr S Buxton.	Mr. St. John Brodrick [(app. '98). E of Selborne.

(7) A salary of £2000 formerly attached to this office, but the holder was afterwards paid by fees Sir F. Jeune was appointed to the position without salary [8] Admiral Sir A. Hile, Hoskins retired Nov. 93, and Capt. Gerard Noel appointed

Ministries from 1886 to 1898.

OFFICE AND SALARY	Ld Salisbury s 2nd Administration (Aug. 86-Aug. 92)	Ld Salisbury s.md Administration Mr Gladstone's 4th Administration Alag 92- March 94)	Ld Rosebery s Administration (March 94—June 95)	Ld Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, 95)
Under-Sec. for War, £1,500 {	Ld. Harris. E Brownlow	Ld. Sandhurst.	Ld Sandhurst Ld. Monkswell.	(Mr. St John Brodrick (95-8). (Mr.C.Wyndham (app.'98).
Under-Sec. for India, £1,500 {	Sir John Gorst.	Mr. G. W. E. Russell.	Ld. Reay.	E. of Onslow.
Under-Sec. for Ireland (un-	Col King-Harman (app April '87, died '88).	Office not since filled up.		
Sec. to the Board of Trade,	Baron H de Worms. E. of Onslow. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.	Mr. Burt	Mr Burt.	E. of Dudley.
Sec. to Local Gov Board, £1,200		Sır W. Foster.	Sır W. Foster.	Mr. T. W. Russell.
Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance,	Mr Henry Stafford North-	Office abolished.		1
Financial Sec. to War Office,	Mr St. John Brodrick.	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Woodall	Mr. Powell Williams.
Attorney-General, £7,000	Sir Richard Webster	Sır C. Russell.	Sir C Russell.	Sir Richard Webster,
Solicitor-General, £6,000 .	Sır Edward Clarke	Sir J. Rigbs.	Sir J. Rigo, (10). Sir R. T. Reid (10) (Sir F. Lockwood	Sir R. B Finlay.
Lord Advocate, £3,237 10 (11)	Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald. Mr. J. P. B. Robertson. Sir C. Pearson.	Mr. J B. Balfour.	Mr J B Balfour	(Sir C. Pearson (July 95—May '94) (Mr. Graham Murray (app. Nay '96)
Solicitor - General for Scot-	Mr J P B Robertson Mr Stormouth Darling No Stormouth Darling Mr Graham Munay	Mr Asher.	Mr. T. Shaw	Mr. Graham Murray (July '95-May '96). Mr. C. S. Dickson (app. May '96)
Attorney-General for Ireland, 65,000.	Mr. Hugh Holmes Mr. J. G. Gibson Mr. Peter O. Brien Mr. Serjeant Madden.	The Macdermott.	The Macdermott.	Mr Atkınson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland,	Mr. Miranson. Mr. Peter O Bren. Mr. Serpant Madden. Mr. Athuson. Mr. Carson.	Serjeant Hemphill.	Serjeant Hemphill.	Mr. W. Kenny ('95-8), Mr. D. P. Barton (app. '98).

(e) Now Str (H.) Stafford Northcore Bart (10) Str Charles Russell and Str John Right) were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General and Solicitor-General and Solicitor-General and Solicitor-General and Solicitor-General (11) The salances of the Lord Advocate and Str P. The day were appointed Attorney-General and Solicitor-General (11) The salances of the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General for Sociation Sociation (12) is solicitor-General for Sociation (13) is solicitor-General for S

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Household Appointments from 1886 to 1898.

				. TOROT O	
	OFFICE AND SALARY,	Ld Salisbury's and Administration (Aug. '86-Aug. 92)	Ld Salisbury's and Admunistration Mr Gladstone s.4th Admunistration Aug. 92-March 94	Ld Rosebery s Administrations (March 94—June 95)	Ld Salisbury s and Administration (formed lune and heavy)
	Lord Steward, £2,000 Lord Chamberlain, £2,000 . Master of the Horse, £2,500 .	E of Mount-Edgcumbe. E of Lathom. D. of Portland.	M of Breadalbane. Ld. Carrington. V. Oxenbridge	M of Breadalbane. Ld. Carrington.	E. of Pembroke.
	Master of the Buckhounds, {	E. of Coventry.	Ld Ribblesdale,	E of Cork. Ld Ribblesdale.	D. of Portland.
	kgo4.	V. Folkestone (12). Ld W. G Lennox.	E. of Chesterfield.	Mr Brand.	(14) M. of Carmarthen
	Comptroller of the Household, Ld Arthur Hill.	Ld Arthur Hill.	Mr G Leveson-Gower.	Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	V. Curzon (app. Feb. 96).
	Vice-Chamberlain, £900.	V. Lewisham (13). Ld Burghley.	Mr. C R Spencer.	Mr C R Spencer.	(V. Valentia (app. '98). Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes
410		Ld De Ros E. of Kintore. E. of Hopetoun. Ld Elphinstone			L Bagot (app. Sept. '96). E of Denbigh (app. Mar. Ld. Churchill. ['97).
	Lords-in-Watting, £702 each	E of Onslow. E. of Limerick. E. Waldegrave.	Ld Acton Ld Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell Ld. Wolverton.		Harris. of Kintore (app Nov. Lawrence. of Clarendon
		La Balfour of Burleigh. V Torrungton. E of Romney Ld. Churchill.	Ld. Brassey. Ld. Playfair V. Drumlanrig.	Ld Brassey. Ld Playfair. V Drumlaning Ł of Buckinghamshire.	E. Waldegrave (July '95-Sept' '96). E of Ranfurly (July '95-Mar. '97)
		Lord Burghley.			Ld. Henniker (July-Nov. '95).
	Guard, £1,200	E. of Kintore.	Ld. Kensıngton.	Ld. Kensington.	E. of Limerick (July '95-
		V Barrington. E. of Rosslyn E. of Yarberough.	Ld. Vernon.		E. Waldegrave (app. Sept. Ld. Belper.
	Mistress of the Robes, £500.	Duchess of Buccleuch.			Duchess of Buccleuch.
		(12) Now E of Radnor.	(13) Now E of Dartmouth	(14) Now D of Leeds,	

MINISTRY.

When a Ministry resigns it is the function of the Sovereign to call upon some person to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses. If the individual chosen undertake the task of forming a ministry, he commences by nominating his Cabinet, taking himself the principal position, caoinet, taking nimsent me prinsipal position, which is variously designated as head of the Government, or First Minister, or Prime Minister, or Primer. The offices which invariably give the holder Cabinet rank are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonics, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty. For many years the Prime of the Treasury himself, but Lord Salisbury has thrice given that position to another member of the Cabinet, and associated with himself the office of Foreign Secretary. The Prime Minister may be first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Physy Seal. The other offices, the holders of which may or may not be in the Cabinet, include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord-Li Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ircland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Local Government Board. Appointments to all these offices, and to many others, a full list of which follows this article, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. Cabinets vary in number from eleven or twelve to eighteen or nineteen; their members are necessarily Privy Councillors, and their deliberations are confidential. If a Cabinet minister was in office before election there is no re-election office comes after a general election Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance. In such a case the Prime Minister either places his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, or asks leave to appeal to the country, and should the latter course be decided upon a general elec-tion follows. The ohief Executive power, though theoretically vested in the forown, is actually exercised by the Gabinet, which is responsible to Parliament, and to the House of Commons more especially, for all its acts. While each minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues, the most important business of every office is brought under the consideration of the whole Cabinet, who in Parliament are bound to act together on all executive questions. From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a privy council; matters of State being discussed in the sovereign's

presence, and the result determined by vote subject to his pleasure. The selection by the sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. "It at length drew to itself the chief executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our polity. Yet, strange to say, it still continues to be altogether unknown to our law; the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public; no record is kept of its meetings and resolutions; nor has its existence ever been recognised by any Act of Parliament." The sovereign cannot now con-Parliament." The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.
"The Cabinet," says Mr. Gladstone ("Gleanings of Past Years"), "is the threefold hinge that connects together for action the British constitution of King or Queen, Lords and Commons. . . . Every one of its members acts in three capacities as administrator of a department of State, as member of a legislative chamber, and as a confidential adviser of the Crown. Iwo at least of them add to those three characters a fourth, for in each House of Parliament it is indispensable that one of the principal ministers should be what is termed its leader. We give on pp. 407 to a full list of all those who go out of office at a change of ministry, and under corresponding headings throughout this work will be found a summary of the powers and duties exercised by many of them.

Missionary Societies. The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick I of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravan Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, G. cenland, and in many other parts of the world The Baptist Missionary Society was founded in 1792 (its centenary was celebrated by a number of special meetings in London in Oct. 92), the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Church Missionary Society in 1795, the Church Missionary Society and the Commencement of the present century, and the Western 1814. The leyan-Methodist Missionary Society in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last pubmonowing details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.—Baptist Missionary Boosety. Received on behalf of the Society during '97-8, £78,546 fs 9d. In India operations are carried on in Bengal, Orissa, and the North-West Provinces, there are 213 stations and sub-stations, 75 European missionaries, and the native areanyments. In the stations and sub-stations, 75 European missionaries, and the native areanyments. sionaries, and 131 native evangelists. In the island of Ceylon there are 104 stations and sub-stations, 3 European missionaries, and 19 evangelists. In China work is carried on in the provinces of Shantung, Shansi, and Shensi; there are 293 stations and sub-stations, 25 European missionaries, and 76 native evangelists. In Palestine the chief station is at Nablus, and there are 5 sub-stations and 1 missionary.

Africa has 20 stations on the Lower and Upper Congo. There are 32 European missionaries at work, and 24 native evangelists. Mission work is also carried on in the West Indies, in Jamaica; and in Brittany and Italy. The statistics for '97-8 summarised show the following results: missionaries, 148; stations and following results: missionaries, 148; stations and sub-stations, 1035, self-supporting churches, 72; evangelists, 843, baptised, 2940; number of members, 53,365; day-school teachers, 726, Sabbath-school teachers, 3428; day-scholars, 37,026; Sabbath-scholars, 38,483. Mission House, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C. — The Church Missionary Society labours in West Africa (Sierra Leone, Lagos and Yoruba country, and the Niger); in Eastern Equatorial Africa (Mombasa, Taita, Taveta, Usagara, Usukuma, etc., and Uganda) Palestine (Jerusalem, Nazareth, Salt, Nablus, laffa, Gaza, and Hauran). In India Salt, Nablus, Jaffa, Gaza, and Hauran). In India it has six missions, having headquarters in Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay, Madras, Amritsur, Travancore, and Cochin. Besides these, mission work is carried on in Egypt, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North-west America, and the North Pacific The C.M.S missionary at Whasang, in China, was, with several of his helpers, murdered in Aug '95. See China, ed '96 The summary of the work shows the following results Stations, 496; Missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native elergymen, female teachers, 6873, native adherents bathised, 28.678, catechnicis, 32.08, native sur, Travancore, and Cochin. Besides these, baptised, 208,678, catechumens, 32,108, native communicants, 64,411; schools, 2257, scholars, 83,877 Mission House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, F. C.—London Missionary Society. Income received in year '97-8, £141,330 98 11d (besides special contributions towards Centen-(besides special contributions towards Centenary Fund). Mission operations carried on in China, at Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Chiang Chiu, Shanghai, Hankow, Wu Chang, Ilian Kan, Chung King, Tientsin, Yen San, Chi Chou, Peking, and Mongolia In India at Calcutta, Berhampore, Juagan, Benaics, Mangari, Mirzapore, Dudhi, Kachhwa, Almora, and Rani Khet, in the noith; and at Belgaun, Bellary, Anantapur, Gooty, Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah, Kadri, Chik Ballapur, Bangalore, Tripatoor, Salem, Coimbatoor, Madras, and Vizagapatam. Also in the kingdom of Travancore, in Southern India. In Madagascar vancore, in Southern India. In Madagascar 13 principal stations are sustained. In South Africa there are 12 and in Central Africa 3 stations Mission work is also carried on in Polynesia and New Guinea A general summary shows that the Society has 261 Summary Shows that the Society has 201 European missionalizes and 3722 native age ints, 55,541 Church members, and 156,982 native adherents, while they conduct 1167 native schools, with 52,715 scholars. The amount advised as raised and appropriated at mission stations was £24,257 os. 7d, but this amount is included in the total given above, and does is included in the total given above, and does not include Madagascal advices. Mission House, 14. Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.—Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions. Founded 47 Total income, 96, £22,139; expenditure, £23,056. In China operations are carried on in the districts around Amoy, Swatow, Chao-chow-fu and the Hakka country, and amongst the Chinass and more or less and amongst the Chinese and more or less civilised Malay aborigines in the island of Formosa. Work is also carried on at Singa, pore and at Rampore Bauleah, in India. Thirty-

whom 11 are medical, 4 are teachers, and 1 is a whom it are medical, 4 are teachers, and 1 is a missionary evangelist. There are also 22 lady missionaries, besides 15 native pastors, 116 native evangelists, and 53 native students. There were about 4946 communicants at the end of '96, being an increase of 366 during the year, and there were 3267 baptised children. -Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. The total receipts of this Society for the year ending March 31st, '98, were as follows: General fund £32,362 158 *jd., African fund £9296 188. 8d., making a total of £41,659 148. 3d Secretary, Rev. John Smith, 71, Freegrove Rd., Holloway, N.—Wealeyan Methodist Missionary Society. The total sum received in '97 from the home districts amounted to £98,306 8s. 5d., Ireland £4446 148. 1d., foreign districts £9258 118. 4d., Mission House receipts £3262 5s. 1od., and miscellancous receipts £16,953 os. 5d., together making a total of £132,227 os. 1d. The expenditure was £131,266 148. 10d., showing a making a total of £132,227 os. 1a. The ex-penditure was £131,266 1as. rod., showing a surplus on current account of £960 5s. 3d. Mission operations carried on in France, Italy Spain and Portugal, and Malta, in four dis-tricts of Ceylon, seven districts of India, two detents we have a constant of the seven and the seven a districts of Ceylon, seven districts of India, two districts in China, in Southern and Western Africa, and in the West Indies. The simmary of the year (not including affiliated Confer-ences) gives the following results Circuits, 272; chapels and preaching places, 2255; mis-1913, chapters and preaching places, 2255; missionaries, 345; other paid agents, 2,93, unpaid agents, 5772; full Church members, 44,734; on trial for Church membership, 11,167; scholars, 85,972 Mission House, 17, Bishopsgate Street Within

A principality, surrounded on all Monaco. sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea Area, 8 sq m, pop. 13,304 Consists mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo (q, v), pop. 3794; Monaco, 3292, and Condamine, 6218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco.

Money Lending for report of Committee on this, see Session, sect 105.

Money Market. See Banking and Stock Exchange, Movements of.

Monson, Sir Edmund, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,

H M Ambassador to Paris, is the son of the sixth Baron Monson, and was b in 1834. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (becoming Fellow of All Souls' in '58), he entered the Diplomatic Service in '56 by being appointed Attache at Paris. He afterwards was appointed to Florence, Washington (where he was private secretary to Lord Lyons), and Hanover; and then was promoted to be third secretary at Brussels He resigned in 65, and contested Reigate unsuccessfully, and in '69 was appointed Consul in the Azores, and Consul-General for Hungary in '72. After holding the positions of Minister to Uruguay '79, to the Argentine and Paraguay '84, to Denvart' '84, to Greeke '88 and to Belgumy' '79, be mark '84. to Greece '88, and to Belgium '92, he was appointed Ambassador to Austria in in which year also he was made a Privy Councillor In Aug. '96 he was chosen to succeed the Marquis of Dufferin as Ambassador at Paris.

Mont Blanc, Observatory on. Some Paris Scientists, led by M. Janssen, Director of the Meudon Observatory and member of the French Institute, conceived some time ago the plan of pore and at Rampore Bauleah, in India. Thirty-five European missionaries are engaged, of An association was formed in '91, to which

Mr. Bischoffsheim, Prince Roland Bonaparte, and others gave generously, and in Aug. '92 a suitable structure was built at Meudon, and sent off to Chamounix, whence it was intended to transport it up the mountain for reconstruction there. It consisted of a conical wooden building 25 ft. high and 33 ft long, surmounted by a square platform, with a wooden scaffolding and a tower for the mounting of the meteorological instruments The lower part of the building, set deeply in the snow, sontains two rooms, one serving as a bedroom and the other for the storage of provisions, instruments, etc The upper one is fitted for physical and meteorological observations. At first it was intended to excavate the crust of snow, so as to rest the foundations of the building on the rock itself, but subsequently the idea occurred to M. Janssen of resting the Observatory on the hard and compact snow covering the summit, especially as he found from investigations he made that this crust scarcely ever changed its conformation. This idea he acted upon, and in Sept '93 he was able to make the gratifying announcement from the top of Mont Blanc itself that the Observatory, had been erected, and in due the Observatory, had been erected, and in due course the interior arrangements were completed M Janssen, in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences on Nov 8th, '92, announced that "there was no need to add that the Observatory would have an international character, and would be open to all scientists who desired to work there" Meteorological and spectroscopical work, and all the brain hes of analytical physics and of astronomical work, are carried on. A polar "siderostat" has since been erected at the Observatory, with an aperture 1211 in diameter and a focal length of about 19 ft. 6 in. It can be used both for astronomical observations and for photographing the heavens. Important work has already been done in regard to the

solar constant, weight, and solar oxygen, etc.

Monte Carlo The casino in Monaco (q v.) First stone laid in 1858. To Prince Albert of Monaco the sum of £60,000 is paid annually for the concession to play. The Societe Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is 30,000,000 fr in 60,000 shares, holds a contract, which was made with the late Prince Charles, and expires in 1918. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality. The ariangement is that the present ruler, Prince Albert, receives from

present ruler, Frince Albert, receives from the Society an annuity of £70,000 a year.

Montenegro. A principality under the patriarchal rule of Prince Nicholas I (q.v.), which is practically absolute, though nominally shared with a Council of eight, half elected by the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and half nominated by the Prince The country is divided into a number of districts governed by prefects who are called "captains," but whose powers are not at all defined. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against cipality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin The Montenegrins belong to the Servian branch of the Slav race. Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880, 1800 sq. m.; pop. 250,000. Capital, Oethinje, pop. 1500. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the prographity is incultivable, consisting

stone. Revenue and expenditure, '97, about £60,000; public debt, '98, £180,000. Imports, '97, 60,400; exports, 650,000. See DIPLOMATIC and I URKEY.

Montserrat. A British West Indian island, with an area of 32 sq m. Pop. 11,762. Capital, Plymouth Governed as a Presidency of the Plymouth Governed as a Presidency of the Leeward Islands by a Commissioner and Executive Council nominated by the Sovereign, and a Legislative Council of six members appointed by the Crown, Education well provided for. The chief exports are sugar and limes. For financial statistics see British EMPIRE (table).

Moore, Frank Frankfort, novelist and dramatist, was boin at Limerick 1855. He published a volume of poems through Messrs. published a volume of poems through Messrs Smith & Elder as early as '74, and subsequently the following novels and romauces,—"Sojourners Together," "Where the Rail Runs," "Told by the Sea," "Mate of the Jessua," "Daireen," "The Mutiny on the Albatros," "The Fate of the Black Swan," "Will's Voyages," "The Great Orion." "Tie, Pol, and Pen," "Firefiles and Mosquitoes," "Under Hatches," "One Fail Daughter," "His Friend's Infirmities," "Highways and High Seas," "The Slaver of Zanzibar," "Coral and Cccoanut," "The Slaver of Zanzibar," "Coral and Cccoanut," "The Slaver of Zanzibar," "Coral and Cccoanut," "The Slaver of So," "They Call it Love," "Phyllis of Philistia," "Ine Scret of the Court," "The Sale of a Soul," "Two in the Bush," "Dr Koomadhi of Ashantee," "In Our Hours of Eave," "The Impudent Comedian," "The Jessemy Bride," "The Millionaires," "The Fatal Gift, "and "A Whrilwind Harvest." He is also the author of a number of plays "Darwin in the Draving-room," "A March Hare Hunt." "Moth, and Flame," "Broken Fetters," "Foigotten," "The Queen's Koom," "The Mayllower," "Oliver Goldsmith," "The Discoverer, "and "Kitty Clive" In '76 he joined the staff of the Beflisst News Letter, as hterary and art editor, but in '93 relinquished this post and came to London He is a Director of the Authors' Club and Hon Sec. to the Argonauis Club. Address 17, Pembroke Road, London, W Smith & Elder as early as '74, and subsequently Argonauts' Club. Address 17. Pembroke Road. London, W

Moore, Sir John Voce, Lord Mayor of London, 98-9, is the son of the late Mr James Moore, of Stockport, Leicester, and Loughborough, and was born at Stockport in 1826 borough, and was born at Stockport in 1826 He is the head of the firm of Moore Brothers, tea merchants, of London. He became a member of the Court of Common Council for Candlewick Ward 70, and in '80 was elected Aldelman of the same Ward. He served as Shoutf in 'considerable was the served as Sheriff in '94, and was knighted in that year. He is a member of the Loriners' Company, and, as he is a widower, his only daughter, Mrs. John King-Failow, is acting as the Lady Mayoress during his term of office.

Moravian Church. The. A body of Christians tormed from among the followers of Huss; organised in 1457 as the Brethren's Unity; repressed in the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, 1621; descendants of the Church survived in Moravia, and settled in 1722 at Herrnhut in Saxony, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf In 1735, the Orders of the Moravia Church were represented to 141. vian Church were resumed, spread into Holland, Denmark, England, and America, developed extensive mission work in the colonies, and of the principality is uncultivable, consisting extensive mission work in the colonies, and of forest and mountain pasture, and bare lime-

and abroad. The Church composed of three provinces, Germany, England, and America, each independent within its own sphere, and all constituting the Brethren's Unity. In constitution, ritual, and doctrine, the Church is one; foreign missions, leper mission at Jerusalem, mission in Bohemia and Moravia, the joint responsibility of all. Elected general synods responsibility of all. Elected general synods held every ten years, representative of all the provinces and foreign missions. Governing Boaid of the Unity elected at these synode Each province appoints its own executive at its provincial synods. See "A Short History of the Moravian Church," by J. E. Hutton, M.A. (Publication Office, 32, Fetter Lane, E.C.) Total constituency in 97 about 200,000 Day-schools and Boarding-schools about 200,000 Day-schools and Boarding-schools about 29,000; Sunday-schools about 36,000,

"Morning Advertiser," a daily paper founded feb. 8th, 1794, is the recognised organ of the licensed victuallers. It possesses distinctive features of its own, and, while Constitutional in politics, it is not exclusively the advocate of any one party. Editor, Frank G Doney. Offices, 127, Fleet Street, E C.

"Morning Leader." First published in May 1892, and the first of the halfpenny mornper day. Though professing Liberal views, it does not aim so much at being a political it does not aim so much at being a position organ as a thoroughly well-edited compendium of the day's news, its motto being "A penny-day's news for a halfpenny." During '90 its size was chlarged from eight pages to twelve, a woman's page forming part of the added matter Offices, Stonecutter Street, F.C.

"Morning Post." The oldest of the London daily newspapers, having been first published on Nov 2nd, 1772. Enjoys the distinction of being the fashionable chronicle of society, and since its reduction in price to 1d, in '81, has increased its circulation tenfold. Conservative in politics, it takes a keen interest in naval. military, and ecclesiastical matters, and makes a feature of its Parliamentary reports Offices, 346, Strand and 12, Wellington Street, W C

"Morning, The London," published its first issue on May 21st, '92, as The Morning It was enlarged to eight pages on May 17th, 94, to ten pages May 4th, 96, and given its new title in 98 The aim of the page: is to present the complete news and intelligence of the day in a concise form It has a home page and a personal page, norm it has a nome page and a personal page, with magazine and literary matter. A unique feature is a daily signed article on "Topics of the Time," by David Christic Murray, who, in taking the editor-hip of The London Monning, returned to journalism. The principles of the paper are Progressive and Imperialistic

Offices, 19, 5t. Bride Street, and Castle Court,
Ludgate Circus, E.C.
Morocco. The westernmost of the Barbary
States, occupying the NW. corner of Africa.
An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez An empire consisting of the kingdoms of read and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha, and Tafilet The British Government issued a notice in '98 recognising the coast as far as Cape Bojador, on the 26th parallel of N lat., as belonging to Morocco. Area estimated at about 220,000 square miles. Population estimated

Tafilet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara. Ruled by a Sultan, Abdul Aziz (q.v.), usually styled "Emperor" by Europeans. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority. The Sultan is head of religion as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the executive. Disciplined standing army 10,000 infantry, 400 cavally, and some artillery; militia infantry 10,000, cavalry 8000; Irregular forces 40,000. Trade chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mount-ains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources, and the exportation of corn is actually forbidden. Imperial revenue about £500,000 per annum. Imports, '96, £1,793,689; exports, £1,632,626. See DIPLOMATIC. Morocco, Sultan of See ABDUL Aziz

Morris, Sir Lewis, M A., author of the "Epic of Hades," "Songs of Two Worlds," "Gwen,"
"The Ode of Life," "Songs Unsung," "A Vision of Saints," "Songs without Notes," etc, originally published anonymously as the productions of "A New Writer," was b. in Carmarthen. Graduated first class in Classics at Jesus College, Oxford, 1855. Called to the bar '61, and ('80) served on the Committee of Inquiry into Intermediate and Higher Educa-tion in Wales In Jan '88 he received a silver medal from Her Majesty in recognition of his Jubilee Ode. A new volume of poems by him, "Idylls and Lyrics," was published in '96. He was knighted in '95. Athenæum Club. Address Penbryn House, Carmarthen,

Mortgage See Law, '98 Motor Cars See LOCOMOTIVES ON HIGH-WAYS ACT, '06

Mozambique. See East Africa (Portu-

Muller, Max. See PRIVY COUNCIL. Municipal Corporations See LOCAL GOVIRNMENT

Municipal Officers' Association. Officers duly elected by any statutory Local Government authority are eligible for membership, the sub-Scription being 5s. per annum. President, the Right Hon the Lord Mayor of London; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Gilbert Handen, Hon. Sec., Mr. C. | F Carnell , Office, 117, Holborn, London, E.C.

Muravieff, Count, comes of a family that has played a distinguished part in Russian history. He was born in 1845, and educated at the Poltava gymnasium and afterwards at Heidelberg. Entering the Diplomatic service, he was appointed secretary to the Russian Embassy in Berlin in '64, and afterwards went in a similar capacity to Stockholm, and Stuttgart In 69 he was again appointed to Berlin, and again to Stockholm in '73. In '74 he was made Secretary at the Hague. He was for some time at Paris 80-84, and in the latter year became Councillor of Embassy at Berlin. Promotion came in '93, when he was made Minister to Denmark. His name was mentioned at one time as that of the probable successor of Baron mated at from 2,500,000 to 9,000,000 There are three espitals: Fez (pop. 140,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). Ohief ports are by the high opinion of his abilities entertained Mogador and Tangier, on the Atlantic; Tetuan and some smaller places on the Mediterranean. Minister for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Prince Lobanoff.

Muscat. For Political Agent see DIPLO-

Museums Committee's Report. See SESSION, sect. 106.

MUSIC, '98

Throughout the year Metropolitan musical taste was in a transitional state? except with regard to Wagner. Both in the spring and in the autumn miscellaneous concerts were less numerous than usual. At chamber concerts the claims of the younger school of composers were unhesitatingly admitted (sometimes to the detriment of the old), and there were indications of a slight decline in the demand for purely orchestral programmes. Amid these changes the Bayreuth master remained unchanges the rayreuth master remained unshaken, alike on the platform and on the stage Directly the scheme of cycles of Der Ring des Nibelungen at Covent Garden Opera House was matured, appreciation of Wagner was manifested in the most pronounced manner Collythus sortes of professional contents. Only two series of performances were originally decided upon, but the prompt sale of all the seats led to the announcement of an intervening cycle. The eagerness to hear the tetralogy was ascribed to two causes. There being no festival at Payreuth, the faithful English Wagnerian pilgrims proclaimed their willingness to pationise representations at home, and the arrangements for the periormances comprised much that was novel here. In the most emphatic manner it was officially declared that no "cuts" in the score would on any account be permitted, and that the representations of the three later sections of the colossal music drama would commence at a very early hour in order to provide a long interval after the first act, during which the theatre would be cleared of the audience and ventilated None but experienced Wagnerian artists were engaged, and it was announced that the two 10e Reszkes would appear both in "Sterfried" and in "Gotterdammerung" Herr Anton Seidl, who had been such a favourite at Covent Garden the year before, was named as conductor, but to the universal regret of the musical world this distinguished interpreter of Wagner died suddenly in New York in the spring In his place, solely as regards the "Ring" cycles, Herr Fehx Mottl was secured, and the appointment gave general satisfaction Practically June was filled with the "Ring" and other operas from the same pen, and the unprecedented spectacle was presented of full houses for "Die Walkure" and "Siegfried" full houses for "Die Walkure" and "Siegfried" at five in the afternoon, and for "Gotter-dammerung" at four 1 xeitement was increased by the arrival in London of Fractosima Wagner, for the purpose of attending one of the cycles. As regards the rendering of the music, apart from the attempt to copy Bayreuth conditions as far as the differing circumstances of locale would admit, the performances of the "Ring" considerably eclipsed all predecessors in this country. Mottl's control of the orchestra was superb, and none witnessing them will speedfully forget the imcontrol of the orchestra was superb, and non-witnessing them will speedily forget the im-posing embodiments of Brunnhilde by Fraulein Ternina (who was new to England), of Wotan by Herr van Rooy, and of Erda and Waltraute by Frau Schumann Heink. Excellent, too-were the efforts of some dozen other artists,

though in most cases falling short of the absolute genius marking the impersonations named. Unfortunately, during the first cycle there was a serious hitch. Through a misunderstanding, M Jean de Reszke and M. Edouard de Reszke in the third section of the tetralogy played Siegfined and the Wanderer respectively played Siegfied and the Wanderer respectively as they had been in the habit of doing—that is to say, with a few "cuts" in the score. Staunch Wagnerites were at once in arms, and discussion was fierce, but it came to an end when M. lean de Reszke eventually sang the music of Siegfried in entirety, and supplemented this concession to Wagnerian enthu-

mented this concession to Wagnetian enthusiasm by appearing as the fearless hero in "Gotterdammerung." Altogether the "Ring" cycles, which drew tremendous audiences, formed the most eventful chapter in the musical history of the year. Independently of Wagner, the opera season commencing on May oth had several interesting features. During the eleven weeks there were in all 67 representations, no less than 32 of which were of works by the Bayreuth master. Madame Calve retuined to Covent Garden, and appeared for the first time there as Marguertie. appeared for the first time there as Marguerite appeared for the first time there as marguette in Gounod's "Faust," as the same character in Boito's "Mefatofele," and as Ophelia in Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet" Madame Melba came late in the season for four performances, and to the delight of her multitudinous admirers added Rosina in "Il Barbiere" to her London repettoire. Two other memorable evenings were those on which the gifted Fraulein Termina played Isolde and Fridelio respectively Mesdames Lames and Nordica were also among the stars. There were two novelties in Mancinelli's "Ero e Leandro" (July 11th)-originally heard as a cantata at the Norwich restival two years before—and Saint-Sains' fifteen-years-old "Henri VIII." (July 14th), the latter being specially well received. Signor Mancinelli was conductor-in-chief, and the season was exceedingly successful through-out The old regime of the Carl Rosa opera organisation came to an end in the summer, but after a while the company was taken over by Dr. Osmond Carr, who continued the perby Dr. Osmond Carr, who continued the performances on tour of popular works. The Savoy again reverted to Gibert-Sullivan opera "The Gondoliers" did well in the spring, but had to give place to the Pinero-Carr-Sullivan novelty, "The Beauty Stone" (May 28th), a work more serious in tone than had hitherto work more serious in touc than had infriend been given on these boards. But "The Gondoliers' soon returned, and afterwards. (Sept 22nd) came a revival of "The Soroerer," with "Trial by Jury" as a pendant.

There were two important regularly recurring provincial festivals—those of Gloucester (the Three Choirs) and of Leeds. At the former the mangural service took place for the first time on the Sunday afternoon (Sept. 11th)—a new departure received with general approval, This service included four works composed or the occasion—a "Featival Overture" by Dr. C. H. Lloyd, a "Magnificat" and "Nuno Dimittia" by Mr. C. Lee Williams, and a setting of Psalm xcviii., "O Sing unto the Lord a New Song," by Mr. Herbert Brewer—three regimes of the Gloucester Cathedral organistship being thus represented. The "Stabat Mater," the "Te Deum," and a quartet for female voices-all by Verdi, given a few months before in Pariswere introduced to England, whilst the absolute

novelties were an impressive cantata, "A Song of Darkness and Light," by Sir C. Hubert Parry, a setting by Dr. Basil Harwood of Psalm Ixxxvi, "Inclina, Domine," and a vigorous oichestral work, "Ballade in A Minor" by Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor. Mr. Frewer was the conductor-in-chief, and in all respects the festival was the most satisfactory given for a least read. Executionally, successful too. long period Exceptionally successful, too, was the festival in October in the West was the festival in October in the West Riding. Here there were six positively new works. Of these the most imposing were a well-written diamatic canata, "Daractacus," by Mr. Edward Elgar, a masterly setting of the "Te Deum" by Professor Stanford, and a very tasteful version by Mr. F H. Cowen of Collins's "Ode to the Passions." The other specially conversed works were an ode by 15 Alex "Ode to the Passions." The other specially composed works were an ode by Dr Alan Gray, "A Song of Redemption" (Mason Neale's hymn, "The foe behind, the sea before"), a short ode by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, "Music" (words by Sir Lewis Morris), and a "Moorish Rhapsody" for orchestra, by Engelbert Humperdinck (composer of "Hänsel und Grete.") bir Arthur Sullivan was again the conductor It was at this festival that the intended retirement of Mr. Edward Lloyd, the tenor, became knoun.

Incidents of the 86th season of the Philharmonic Society were the appearances of Moritz Moszkowski as a pianist (May 12th) and of Saint Sains as an organist (June 231d), each playing a work of his own composition On June oth Eugen d'Albert conducted his Symphony in F, and played Beethoven's Planoforte Concerto in E flat. Another autumn scason was proposed, but it was eventually abandoned The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts, under the veteran August Manns, were less in number than before, but their interest and excellence were unimpaired. The excuse for the annual assemblage of the Handel Festival Choir (1898 not being a festival year) was the celebration of the 60th anniversal y of the Queen's coronation. The stupendous "Dies Ires," from Beilioz's Requiem, was given as nearly as possible according to the peculiar conditions demanded by the composer, and Madame Adelina l'atti took part in the programme There was a short series of Richter Concerts both in the summer and autumn. At a Wagner concert on May 17th, Felix Weingartner, a shining light among modern German conductors, made his debut here with the utmost success. As a composer he won favourable opinion with his symphonic poem, "King Lear" Mr. Newman's Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall, with Mr. Henry J Wood as conductor, retained their hold of the public, and with the same orchestra special concerts were conducted by M. Lamoureux early in the year. The Promenade Concerts in the autumn under the same roof were carried on with the accustomed spirit and herality, several compositions not previously heard in England, by I schalkowsky and other meeters being submitted. The Stock heard in England, by Ischalkowsky and other modern masters, being submitted. The Stock Exchange Orchestral Society, under Mr. Aithur W. Payne; the Royal Amateur, under Mr Ernest Ford; the Imperial Institute Orchestra, under Mi. Randegger; and kindred associations, also did meritorious work. The Royal Ohoral Society, under Sir Frederick Bridge at the Albert Hall, adopted Beethoven's "Runs of Athens" music (rearranged for concert purposes), and Franco Leoni's new oratorio, "The Gate of Life" (March 16th). The Baoh

Choir at Queen's Hall brought to London Professor Stanford's Birmingham Festival "Requiem," and gave a Brahms "In Memoriam" concert, the programme of the latter including the "German Requiem" A few oratorio per-formances were given by the Queen's Hall Choral Society, which was afterwards utilised by Mr. Newman for his Sunday evening concerts. The zealous labours of the Handel Society comprised the revival of the master's "Athaliah" and "Nisi Dominus" (Poster cxxvii).

For the first time since they became a recognised Metropolitan musical institution, no Monday Popular Concerts were given prior to Christmas, but the Saturday series was resumed Concerts of chamber music were successfully given by Messrs. Walenn, G A. Clinton, Simonetti, and others, whilst the foreign visitors representing this branch of art included the Fitzner Quartet and the Bohemian String Quartet Pianists who had no reason to regret giving recitals were Moritz Rosenthal, Vladimir de Pachmann (reappearing after long absence), and Aithui Fiiedheim.
The reconstructed Salle Erard was opened in
April by Paderewski Mozart's Don Juan was performed by the Royal College students at the Lyceum in January Sullivan's "The Martyr of Antioch" was played as an opera by the Carl Rosa troupe in February. Herr Karl Klindworth reappeared in London as a conductor. Mr David Jenkins, the Welsh composer, brought his "Legend of St. David" to Queen's brought his Legena of St. David to Queens Hall on April 4th During the annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians held in London in January, I allis's Forty-Part Motet was performed by a choir of about 400 voices under Dr Mann

Music, Guildhall School of See Guild-HALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Music, Royal Academy of. See ROVAL

Music, Royal College of. See Royal College of Music

Mutsu Hito, the present Mikado (or Emperor) of Japan, was b 1852 Ascended the throne in 67, and married Princess Haruko in 69 His children are Prince Yoshihito, b 79, and proclaimed Crown Prince in '89, and three Prince Michael Company of the Prince Prince Michael Company of the Prince Prince Michael Company of the Prince proclaimed Crown Prince in '89, and three Princesses. His reign has been marked by great reforms, and the feudal system, which had impeded the general progress of the country, has been abolished. Under the rule of the piesent Mikado, Japan has entered upon an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and diess has secured for Japan of Western arts and diess has secured for Japan of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has given the Japanese a parliamentary constitution based on European principles. See JAPAN

Muzaffer-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, is a son of Na-r-ed-Din, the late Shah, and was b. March 25th, 1853. He was nominated by his father for the succession in spite of his being the second, and not the eldest son, the Shah having a power always to appoint his successor. He held the post of Governor-General of the Azerbaijan province, his elder brother, Zil-es-Sultan, being Governor of Ispahan. On the death of his father at an assassin's hand, Muzaffer-ed-Din quietly succeeded to the throne (May 1st, '96), and was enthroned at Teheran (June 8th).

Mysore. For Resident see DIPLOMATIC.

N

Nansen, Fridtjof, 16 the son of a well-known Norwegian advocate, and was born at Froen, near Christiania, Oct. 10th, 1861. He was educated at a school in Christiania, and entered Christiania University when he was nineteen. Here his bent towards scientific subjects was at once made manifest. In 82 he went on a voyage into the seas round Spitzbergen and Iceland, with the object of increasing his zoological knowledge, and then first became acquainted with Greenland, across which island he made his famous journey in '88. It was this feat which won for him his reputation as an explorer and a scientist, and the journey is described in his book, "The First Crossing of Greenland" On the same occasion he acquired that intimate knowledge of the Eskimo which he displayed in his subsequent work on the subject. Meanwhile he held the office of Curator of Bergen Museum '82-8, and in '84 that he first thought of his Polar journey, and his plans were slowly matured, based on that theory of Polar currents which has since teceived such remarkable confirmation. His vessel the Fram was designed by him specially to resist ice pressure, and on June 24th, '97, he left Christiania and plunged straight in the Arctic regions. An account of his adventirious and successful journeys green in Arctin the Arctic regions. An account of his adventirious and successful journeys green in Arctin the Arctic regions. An account of his adventirious and successful journeys green in Arctin the Arctic regions. An account of his adventirious and successful journeys green in Arctin the Arctic regions. An account of his adventirious and successful journeys green in Arctin the Arctic Arctic Paga and in '97. Dr Nansen mairied Mille, Eva Sars in '89.

Napoleon, Victor, son of the late Prince Napoleon and Princess Clothlde, was b 186. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took the position of head of the house of Bonaparte, the claim was disputed by M Paul de Cassagnac and several other limperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival, a position he definitely assumed even before his father's death in '91. By the Expulsion Bill of '86 the Prince was exiled from France, and took up his residence at Brussels His younger brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, is a colonel in the Russian Imperial Guard, and for personal reasons is preferred before Prince Victor by many Bonapartists as a candidate for the French throne.

NATAL

A British colony situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named Terra Natalis. Sea-board extends a distance of about 200 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the colony on the north, Orange Free State and Basutoland on the west, and Cape Colony on the south-west. Area, including Zululand and Amatongaland, 12,561 sq. m.; pop. 748,527; the only port is Durban. Zululand and British Amatongaland, which had formerly been administered as a dependent protectorate, were in Dec. 197 made an integral part of the colony. Their area is about 12,500 sq. m., and the population about 180,000. There is a Governor, a Ministry of 5 members, a Legislative Council

of 11 members, appointed for 10 years by the Governor, with the advice of the Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 37 members, elected for 4 years by voters having a pioperty qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per ainum, or having an income of £96. Religion is well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 14 Government primary schools, and a large number of other primary schools, and a lerge number of other primary and secondary schools, for both Luropean and native children, are aided and inspected by the Government. There are still about 700,000 acres of Crown lands unalienated. The chief products of the colony are wool, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar Over 4co miles of railway have been constructed. Revenue, '97-8, £1,1004,314; expenditure, £1,812,118, exports, '97, £1,024,314; expenditure, £1,812,118, exports, '97, £1,024,314; See British Empire (table), Diplomatic, and

Transvaal (map)

National Agricultural Union. See Agriculture, IX.

National Artillery Association. See Artillery Association.

National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. This body was first definitely formed at the fourth National Congress of the formed at the fourth National Congress of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, which was held at Nottingham in March 96 Prior to '96 there were only four local Free Church Councils in existence; but the move-ment rapidly spread, and by March '95 130 Councils had been formed. A year later, at the Nottingham Congress above mentioned, 209 Councils were represented and by the and of Councils were represented, and by the end of '97 there were 7500 churches, representing, in round numbers, about a million members, associated with about 500 local Councils. denominations represented are Congregational, Baptist, Picsbyterian, Methodist of all sections, the Society of Friends, the Moravians, the Salvation Army, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, the Free Episcopal Church of I ngland, and various unattached Evangelical Missions. At the annual congress held at Bristol in Maich '98 there were 800 delegates picsent, representing 6,000,000 Free Churchmen. Definite religious work is first and foremost in the work of the Councils, United missions are held in many centres, as well as united open-air and indoor services. Social work is not neglected, however. There have been organised crusades against gambling, houses of ill-famc, and drunkenness. The American Churches have been twice addressed on the subject of "International Arbitration"; and correspondence is carried on with Evangel-ical Free Churches on the continent of Europe. The movement is not associated with any poli-The movement is not associated with any political parity, and all shades of political opinion are represented on the Councils. The constitution of the Council was settled at the Nottingham meeting in March '96, and the objects are stated as being —(1) To facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches. (2) To assist in the organisation of local Councils. (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the

Churches. (4) To advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and to defend the rights of the associated Churches. (5) To promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. All local Councils formed in harmony with the principles of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches are entitled to send as many representatives-men or women-to each Annual Council as the Executive Committee shall from time to time determine, on payment of 5s on behalf of each representative thus sent. The Executive Committee consists of fifteen ministers and fifteen laymen elected annually by the Council by ballot, together with the President, ex-President, and as many Treasurers and Secretaries as the Council shall from year to year appoint. The organ of the movement is The Free Chunchman, edited by the Rev F. B. Mey.cr, B.A., and published monthly President, Rev Alexander Mackennal, D.D. Treasurers, Mr. George Cadbury, J.P., Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., M. Evan Spicer, J.P., Secretary, Rev. J. Monto Gibson, D.D.; Organiang Secretary, Rev. Thomas Law, Office, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

National Debt. See British Empire (table) and Firance, National. sters and fifteen laymen elected annually by

and Finance, National.

National Footpath Preservation Society.

This was formed Sept. 30th, 1884, for the "preservation of ancient foot and bridle paths, "preservation of ancient foot and bridle paths, and all other rights of way by land and water, fishing, vacant spaces, as village greens, roadside slips of land, etc." Branch societies have been formed at Abergavenny, Ackworth, Brighton, Bristol, Cailisle, Godalming, Lancaster, Leicester, Middleton, Noi manby, Northampton, Padiham, Saddleworth, Thetford, Wensleydale, Whitby, Wilirall District, and elsewhere. The subscription is 5s. a year, but a 10s. 6d subscription entitles the member to legal advice gratis. The Secretary has now published a shilling "Hootpath Manual" for the use of the District and Parish Councils Complaints may be addressed either to a local Footpath Society, or to the Secretary and Sur-Footpath Society, or to the Secretary and Surveyor, Mr. Henry Allnutt, 42, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

Strand, W.C

National Gallery (For earlier history see ed. '88, and later editions) I he present Trustees are The Earl of Carlisle, A C. de Rothschild, Esq. John P. Hesseltine, Fsq. the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Charles I ciniant, Bart., Earl Brownlow, Sir Henry Fate, Bart, and J. Murray Scott, Esq. The Director is Sir Edward J. Poynter, P.R.A.; the Reeper and Secretary is Mr. Hawes Turner; the Chief Clerk being Mr. George E. Ambrose. The National Gallery contains by far the best examples of

days, and on payment of a fee of sixpence on the students' days, Thursday and Friday. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," while official details appear in an Annual Report issued by the Director.

National Gallery of British Art, The, Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, and opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales July 11th, '97. The site was the old Millbank Prison, and was placed by the Government at the disposal of Sir

The site was the old Millbank Prison, and was placed by the Government at the disposal of Sir Henry Tate, who built the galleries at his own expense, and is now extending them to provide room for further pictures. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. The Gallery is open to the public from September to January, from 10 a.m. till dusk; February to March, 10 a.m. till 5 p m; April to August, 10 a m. till 6 p m; except on students' days, viz Thursdays and Fridays, when the hours are 11 a m till 5 p.m. on payment of sixpence. The Keeper 18 Mr. Charles Holroyd.

National Home Reading Union. This

National Home Reading Union. This Society completed the pinth year of its existence in August '98. President, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Chair-Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Chairman of the Council, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford, Chairman of Executive Committee, Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College; Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University; Hon. Secretary, Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham; Secretary, Miss Mondy. Office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.
Rationalisation of the Land. See Land

NATIONALISATION SOCIETY NATIONALISATION SOCILITY.

National Liberal Federation, The (for history see ed '88). It consists of a union for national purposes of all Liberal Associations throughout the kingdom. The Liberal Central Association is charged with the official care of the Parliamentary interests of the party, while the Federation chiefly represents and expresses the redetation enterly represents and expresses the outside opinions of the rank and file of the party. The headquarters of the Federation are at 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. President, Dr. Robert Spence Watson; Chairman of Committee, Mr. Edward Evans, jun.; Secretary, Mr. Robert A. Hudson; Assistant Secretary, Frank Barter

National Physical Laboratory. See Elec-

TRICITY, '9 National Portrait Gallery. Founded in 1856, on a motion by Earl Stanhope, P.S.A., in the House of Lords (March 4th, 56), "for the Secretary is Mr. Hawes Turner; the Chief Clerk being Mr. George E. Ambrose. The National Gallery contains by far the best examples of the English school of painting to be found, comprising as it does the masterpieces of the English school of painting to be found, comprising as it does the masterpieces of Road, South Kensington, whence the collection Turner, Reynolds, Landseer, Gainsboiough, Ety, and others. On the other hand, the foreign was removed, on loan, to Bethnal Green Wilkie, Romney, Constable, Herring, Callott, Ety, and others. On the other hand, the foreign and board-room, etc., were granted at 20, Great George Street, then in Exhibition of portraits of eminent British his chief and the schibition of portraits of eminent British his exhibition of portraits of the fire and the schibition of portraits of eminent British his exhibition of portraits of the fire at his House of Lords (March 4th, 56), "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British his exhibition of portraits of the minent British his exhibition of portraits of the public for the exhibition of portraits of the public for was removed, on loan, to said the House of Lords (March 4th, 56), "for the exhibition of portraits of the public for was removed, on loan, to said the House of Lords (March 4th, 56), "for the exhibition of portraits of particle when an entrance fee of sixpence is charged. The Director, Keeper, and Secretary is Mr. Lionel Cust, M.A., F.S.A. The present Trustees of the Gallery are: Viscount Peel (Chairman), the Lord President of the Council (for the time being), Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, Viscount Cobham, Viscount Dillon, P.S.A. (Vice-chairman), Viscount Knutsford, G.C. M.G., Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Aldenham, Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., Right Hon. William Edward Hartpole Lecky, M.P., Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., the President of the Royal Academy of Arts (for the time being), Leslie Stephen, Esq., and George Frederick Watts, Esq., R.A.

National Reform Union, The, is an outgrowth of those reform associations which existed in most towns prior to the Reform

grown of those reform associations which existed in most towns prior to the Reform Bill of 1867. The conference which led to its establishment was held at Manchester in April '64. Its first programme included "the household and lodger franchise, vote by ballot, redistribution of seats, and triennial parliaments." Its declared objects now are: (1) The dissemination of political knowledge and the furtherance of Liberal organisation, especially in the county constituencies. (2) The promotion and agitation of any leading question which an important section of the Liberal party may from time to time place before the nation, and in regard to which it may be thought desirable in regard to which it may be thought desirable to move and instruct public opinion. It has 419 affiliated and subscribing branches, and sends out lecturers all over the country The officers are President, Hon P. Stanlhope, M P; Ron. Secretary, Mr J H Maden, M P., Chairman of Executive, Mr R. Barlow; Secretary, Mr. A G Symonds, M A; and the offices are at 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester.

Manchester. National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children. This Institution was founded in the year 1843 by the late Mr. William Williams, and is supported by voluntary con-tributions It now has under its care the two well-known training-ships Arethusa and Chichester, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, where boys, of good character only, are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Army Marines; it also wholly maintains eight Homes on shoie for boys and girls, amongst those for boys being two at Bisley, Surrey. In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for two children. No yotes are In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1000 children. No votes are necessary, but applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 oclock, at the London Home and Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. Children having fathers able to work are not considered eligible; criminal children are not received. The age for admission to the Homes is from 10 to 13, but boys for the ships must be between 14 and 16, and physically fit. The education of the children in the Homes is under the supervision of the Education Department. Boys who have passed the third standard spend half their time in trades, and are boys, while the girls are trained for domestic, bakers, gardeners, laundry boys, and band boys, while the girls are trained for domestic, and the principal competitions: G.Co. 2nd North-mpton Regiment, 158.

Regulars v. Volunteers (15 shots at 800 and 900 yards). Volunteers (15 shots at 800, 900, 910 yards). University 755, Cambridge Univer

Emigration Agency and Working Boys' Home Emigration Agency and Working Boys' Home form an important part of the work. £18 will support a child for one year. Receipts in '97 amounted to £19,315 178.7d. President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.; Chairman and Treasurer, Mr. W. E. Hubbard; Deputy Chairman, Mr. Charles T. Ware; Secretary, H. Bristow Wallen; Finance and Deputation Secretary, Henry G. Copeland. Head Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Since the enforced relinquishment of Wimbledon, Baley has become the scene of the annual meeting of the National Rifle Associaannual meeting of the National Rifle Association. The first meeting took place at Wimbledon
in 1860, and for thirty years, till '89 inclusive,
the annual meetings were held there. In '90
the first meeting at Bisley was held, and permanent camp buildings have since been erected
there. The thirty-innth meeting of the N.R.A.
opened at Bisley on July 11th, '98, and was as
well attended as in former years. The shooting
was even better than in '97, when wonderful
scores were made, and what with fine weather
and the result of practice with the Lec-Metford and the result of practice with the Lec-Metford rifle, the scoring was extraordinarily good. The number of ties which had to be shot off was very numerous, in fact, a tie seemed to be the rule in almost every competition. One feature of the mecting was the reinstatement of the 1000 yards range in the Queen's competition. Since '82 the shooting at this range had been abolished, but this year the Council determined to restore it, though unfortunately during the afternoon on which the last stage of the Queen's was fired the wind was very gusty and strong, and in consequence the shooting at the long range was very uncertain. It is an open question whether this long range should be included in the Queen's competition, since there are so few places where Volunteers can there are so new places where volunteers can ever get any practice at 1000 yards. This was the principal reason for its abolition in '82. For the first time the 1100 yards range was used in a competition. The weather was splendid throughout the meeting, though very hot, with occasional windy days. The Duchess of Westminster distributed the prizes at the conclusion of the meeting The following were the results of the principal competitions —

Evelyn-Wood Competition: G Co. 2nd North-

Cadet Corps Challenge Trophy (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards) Uppingham 116.
Public Schools Veterans' Match (10 shots at

500 yards). Eton 238
United Hospitals' Challenge Cup (15 shots at

Soo yards). Guy's 389.

Albert (10 shots at 800 and 900, and 15 at 1000 yards). Lieut. Patterson, 1st VB.

Gordon Highlanders, 141 Bass (15 shots at 900 and 1000 yards) Mr

Morgan, Lisburn, 128

Moigan, Lisburn, 128
Kolapore Gup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600
yards) Guernsey 744, Victoria 741, Mother
Country 741, Canada 735, Jersey 718, India 700
United Bervice Cup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600
yards) Aimy 764, Volunteers 748, Royal
Marines 748, Royal Navy 732, Militia 714, Yeomanry 701

Lucas Cup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 6.0 yard-) Surrey Brigade 1478

Chancellor's Plate (7 shot's at 200, 500, and 600 yaids) Cambridge 7.1, Oxford 717.

Duke of Westminster's Challenge Cup Civil

Service R 80

Eloho Shield (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards). England 1595, Scotland 1540, Ireland

Prince of Wales' (10 shots at 200 and 600 yards) Scrigt Inst Wallingford, Hythe Staff, 05 Sir J. Whitehead Challenge Cup Galloway

Rifles, 1st team, 114

Mullens' Competition Galloway Rifles, 1st team, 63

Brinsmead Challenge Shield II M S Lxcellent,

Mappin: Artists', and team, 200.
Wimbledon Cup (10 shots at 600 yards) Pvt

Marke Wood, Suffolk, 50

Queen's Prize (200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1000 yards) 1st stage, Pvt F. Simpson, 4th V B Man chester, 101, bronze medal, 2nd stage, Lieut yards) ist stage, Pvt F. Simpson, 4th V B Man chester, not, bronze medal, 2nd stage, Lieut Fletcher, and Liverpool, 214, silver medal, 31d stage, Lieut D Yates, 3rd l nark, 3r7, gold medal, 2250 and gold badge; Sergt A Handlord, 2nd V B Manchester, 326, N R A badge and 260; A. Sergt I H. Scott, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk, 326, N R A badge and 240, Pvt. 6 M'Haffle, Galloway Rifles, 124, N R A badge and 230, Col Sergt Barrett 2nd Norfolk, 324, N R A badge and 250 N R.A badge and L20

St. George's Competition 15t stage (7 shots at 500 and 600 vaids), Corp A Somers Lewis, 1st V B. Oxford, 70; 2nd stage (10 shots at 800 yards) L -Corp C (Fleming, 1th V B Scottish Rifles, 116, winner of vasc

Yeomanry Inter-regimental Cup: West Kent. 1st team, 266.

Alexandra (7 shots at 500 and 600 yards)

L.-Corp. Fisher, 1st South Stafford, 09 China Cup (10 shots at 600 yards)

shire, 442 Loyd Lindsay Ayrshire Ycomanry, and team,

Belgian Cup 31d Lanaik 175 Starley Cyclists' Prize: Galloway Rifles, 1st team, 146

Mackinnon Challenge Cup: England 44, Scot-land -7, Ireland 26, Wales 19, Canada 19

Royal Cambridge Shield (for Regulars) 7th

Dragoon Guards 123 Whitehead Revolver Cup. Army 1003, Volunteers 962, All Comers 943, Royal Navy 876, Royal Marines 820

Bargrave-Deane Revolver Cup : 13th Middlesex.

Halford Memorial Cup for match rifles (25 shots

at 900 and 1000 yards): Major G. C. Gibbs. 2nd

Gloucester Engineers, 144.

Duke of Coburg's Challenge Cup for the Marines Or shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards); Portsmouth Division R M.L.I. 690 National Challenge Trophy (7 shots at 200, 500

and 600 yards) Scotland 1942, England 1915 Wales 1888, Ireland 1824. Match Rifle Aggregate Mr. Morgan, Lisburn,

Wimbledon Cup for match rifles (15 shots at 1120 yards) Mr Morgan, Lisburn, 61.

National Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising Hon Secretary, Mi Richardson Evans, 1, Camp View, The Common, Wimbledon Official Address 7, Great

College Street, Westminster, S.W

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The (Incorporated by Royal Charter), has for its object that no child in the United Kingdom shall live an unendurable life This object is sought by (1) warnings, (2) enforcement of laws; (3) promotion of any new law that may be necessary. The Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, which was passed during '94, imposes penalties upon those who inflict unnecessary suffering on children and injury to their health, punishes assault, neglect, abandonment, and exposure, adds further penalties where the death of the child so wronged would bring insurance money; specially provides for the treatment of drunkaids who cause suffering to their children, punishes parents who cause then children to beg, or to sell anything in the street, after nine at might and before six in the morning under cleven years of age It provides for Govern-ment inspection of places where pantomime children are employed, or acrobat children are trained, provides conditions of new guardian-ship, and makes necessary the authority of the Home Office for the emigration of couelly treated children; abolishes the necessity of the oath for abandoned and abducted children of tender years who are victims of crimes of indecency by penalties varying from three months' in-prisonment to three years' penal servitude Patron, Il M The Queen Director and Secre-Asson, 11 M Inc Queen Director and Secretary, Rev Benj Waugh. Assistant Secretary, S. H. Gladstone Organ, The Child's Guardian, Editor, Rev B Waugh Central Office, 7, Harpur Street, London, W.C.

National Society, The, for promoting the education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, was instituted in 1811 and incorporated in 1817. Its objects are expressed in its title Schools are supported in all parts of England and Wales, training colleges are helped, religious inspections of the schools are organised, and information on all educational topics is diffused directly and by means of Diocesan and other local Boards of Education throughout the country The annual report for '07 showed that the accommodation in Churca schools was 2,759,670, and the average attendance 1,871,773. The income for '97 was £19,694. The voluntary contributions to the schools were £6,12,905 in '97. The total income of the schools amounted to £3,727,397, and the expenditure to £3,824,122. President, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Sovetary, Rev. or showed that the accommodation in Church expenditure to £3,824,122 President, the Archbishop of Canterbury; Secretary, Rev. J. S. Brownrigg. Offices, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

National Union of Teachers, The, founded 1870. Objects: (1) to promote the spread of

education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (a) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers; (5) to secure the appointment of a Representative Educational Council, and the creation of a Ministry of Science and Education. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, profesand assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the Schoolmaster. It includes local associations and district unions Conferences are annually held at Easter. The twenty-ninth annually held at Easter. The twenty-ninth annual conference was held at Cheltenham, April 11th to 14th, '98, the President being Mr. R Waddington There are now 430 local associations in England and Wales, with 38,687 members. There are a Provident Society, Benemembers. There are a Provident Society, Benesius voient Fund, and Orphan Homes in connection with the Umon Up to May '98 over £125,000 had been raised for benevolent purposes. Socretary, J. H. Yoxall, M.P. Office, 71, Russell Square, W.C.

Navies, Foreign. See Foreign Navifs.

Navy League, The, was founded in 1895, and is a strictly non-party organisation formed to urge upon Government and the electorate the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. The League, the best guarantee of peace. The League, which has branches throughout the world, carries on its work by the distribution of literature, public meetings, the delivery of lectures, and by the organisation of celebra-tions of such anniversaries as Trafalgar Day. President, the Earl of Drogheda, Secretary, Commi W C Clutchley, R N R. Offices, 13, Victoria Street, Westminster.

NAVY, THE BRITISH.

For early history of the Navy see ed '87, and

for early instory of the Navy see ed. C_7 , and of continuation of history and modern progress, eds. '88 to '98. See also Admiratory Finance. The estimates for '98-9 amount to a net total of $L_2 L_7 78 L_7 r_8$, being an increase of $L_1 L_4 L_7 r_8 L_7 r_8$ or permulably the program of the second of the s year, which were originally (21,838,000, but to which a sum of \$50,000 was added in the month of July under special circumstances In reality the sum voted in '98 will, if it be spent, show an increase very much larger, owing to the inhappy delays consequent upon the dispute in the engineering trade tually the result of that dispute was to throw back the actual dates of completion for service of many important ships by some six or seven months, the result being that a sum of £1,400,000 which would other wise have been expended on which would other wise have been expended on the shipbuilding vote was not so spent, and the fulure to spend this money seems likely to cause further delay. While the shipbuilding ote shows an increase of $\mathcal{L}_{1,571,000}$ over the c-timates for 97.8, in reality it is only the difference between this sum and the sum of LI, 100,000, which was mentioned above, that must be taken to represent the increased provision. As in the previous year, so in '98 9, the increased number of officers, men, and boys proposed necessitates a further increase in nearly every vote connected with the personnel The aggregate of these votes exceeds by

miscellaneous votes, as shown below, are increased. The ordnance vote still remains very high, but it is less than the corresponding vote for the previous year by £125,800—the decrease being partly accounted for by the completion of some heavy orders for guns, and partly by the application of a sum of £90,000 out of savings. Since the termination of the dispute in the engineering trade the policy of accelerating shipbuilding has been pursued vigorously, and not only in the dockyards but in the private establishments there has been an activity which bids fair to make up in some respects for the loss of time in '07. The abstract of expenditure, independent of the supplementary vote, is as follows —

Effective Services.	L
Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen,	
Wages. etc., of Officers, Seamen, and Boys, Coastguard, and Royal	
Maimes	4,488,000
Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	1,491,700
Medical Establishments and Services	167,000
Martial Law	11,400
I ducational Services	86,600
Scientific Services	67,200
Royal Naval Reserves	257,000
Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance,	
etc —	_
Section I - Personnel	2,218,000
Section 11 - Material	2,971,000
Section III - Contract Work	5,612,000
Naval Armaments	2,549,200
Works, Buildings, and Repairs at	_
Home and Abroad	650,100
Miscellancous Effective Services .	232,900
Admiralty Office	247,700
Total Effective Services . L	21,549,800
Non-Effective Services.	
Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratui- ties, and Compassionate Allow-	752,500
ances	1,082,900
Civil Pensions and Gratinties	332,000
Total Non-effective Services	2,169,300
Extra Estimate for Services in Con- nection with the Colonies.	
Additional Naval Force for Service	
in Australasian Waters Annuity	
payable under	60,300
	23,778,400

See also Supplementary Estimate In Vote 1 there is an increase of £295,185, mainly due to provision for additional numbers for the fleet, as shown in Vote A, and to vai iations in lanks and ratings and in the several ates of pay and allowances Vote 2, for victualing and clothing, shows an increase of £95,263. This increase is mainly on provisions, on savings—that is to say, payments for provisions not taken up—mess traps, lights, and seamen's and marines' clothing, owing of course to the additional numbers voted. Provision is also made in the vote for the first cost of certain victualling-yaid craft It is increased by a net transfer of £11,837 from other votes, which accounts for the difference between the apparent and real increase. Vote 3, for medical establishments and services, is increased by £4202, 446,300 the provision made for the sainc services in '97.8. The works vote does not infirmary provisions and stores. There is a differ materially, but on the other hand certain transfer of £1:98 to this vote from others.

Vote 4, for martial law, shows an apparent increase of £800, but in reality part of this is a transfer from vote 1 of £294, consequent on the establishment of a new prison at]amaica. The increased provision is required for courts martial and conveyance of prisoners. Vote 5, for educational services, is increased by 1,100 on account of the larger number of oflicers studying at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and by additional educational staff for the fleet. Vote 6, for scientific services, shows an increase of £500, including the provision for new instruments and apparatus at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and at the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope The requirements also in connection with the photographic mapping of the heavens has caused this vote to be increased. Vote 7, for Royal Naval Reserves, which in the previous year showed an increase of more than £20,000, is this year again increased by the sum of £7100. Provision has been made for an additional number of engineer officers (Royal Naval Reserve) to undergo a course of instruction in the home dockyard reserves, and for additional firemen. It is also expected that increased numbers of Royal Naval Reserve men will put in their full attendance at drill during the year Vote 8, for shipbuilding, shows an increase in all three sections, although this increase is more apparent than real owing to the transfer of certain sums to or from other votes. The real increase for section 1 (personnel) is £97,676, mainly on account of increased requirements for wages of artificers. The real increase in section 2 (material) 18 Lo11,490, being an increase of naval stores generally, including armour and coal. In section 3 (contract wolk) the increase is 2,173,200, due to additional provision for hulls of ships and machinery. Further details concerning naval aimaments, shows a decrease of £226,882 The apparent decrease is rather less, but there has been a transfer of £1082 from votes 1 and 2 Requirements on account of guns, small arms and miscellaneous stores have decreased, but the total is modified by increased provision as regards wages of artificers and police, projectiles, ammunition, torpedoes, and gun cotton thes, ammuniton, torpeaces, and gun cotton Vote 10, for works, buildings, and repairs, shows an increase of £1300 on account of barracks, hospitals, infilinaries, and coastguaristations. Vote 11, for miscellaneous effective services, is increased by the laige sum of £37,500 as against an increase last year of only 16000 This increase is explained by additional expenditure on passage money, lodging allowances, lighthouses, lightships, beacons, loss by exchange, and allowances to ministers of religion. Vote 12, the Admiralty Office, also shows an increase of £4100 for additional staff and pro gressive increases of salary for length of service As against this, however, there is an increased contribution from the War Office towards the cost of the transport department. All the non-effective votes show increases, the steady but inevitable growth of these being only what might have been anticipated. That for half-pay, reserve and retired pay, is increased by £3000; that for pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances by £39,700; and that for civil pensions and gratuities by £5500. In vote 16, for the additional naval force for service

in Australasian waters, there is no variation **Personnel.**—The number of officers, seamen, boys, coastguard, and Royal Marines

voted for '97-8 was 100,050-an increase on the previous year of 6300. It was proposed in '98-9 to increase the numbers voted by 6340, bringing up the total to 106,390. This increase it is proposed to distribute as follows: 111 commissioned officers, 39 subordinate officers, 50 warrant officers, 2400 seamen class men, 100 artisans, 1984 engine-room ratings, 356 miscellaneous ratings, 300 boys under training, and 1000 Royal Marines The additional numbers entered in '96.8 were distributed as usual over the whole year, each month showing an increase on its predecessor. Any average therefore of the numbers borne over the entire year would be delusive, and a column has therefore been introduced in Vote A of the estimates showing the actual number of officers, men, and boys borne on the latest date available before their printing The number so shown on Jan. 1st, '98, was 97,518, but on Feb. 1st the number stood at 98,652. It is probable, therefore, that the aggregate number voted was obtained before the end of the financial year. Several increases in the established lists of various classes of officers having been rendered necessary, orders in council were obtained for this purpose. The establishment of engineer officers has been raised from 850 to 950, including 50 warrant officers called artificer engineers. The list of accountant officers has also been raised from 500 to 550 As was announced in the edition, a committee, presided over by Vice-Admiral Richard E. Fracey, had been appointed officers afloat. This report has not yet been made public. A committee was also appointed to investigate the general question of recruitto investigate the general question of accurating, and its report having been received, many of the minor suggestions have already been adopted, iesulting in a marked improvement in the entry of engine-room ratings and artisans. The addition of the Calliope to the boys seater than the control of the Calliope to the suggestions and the calling the seater and the se going training squadron has been most satisfactory . 1070 lads were entered through these training ships during the twelve months ending March 31st, '97, and 808 more in the succeeding nine months Experience having shown that the naval ration hitherto issued to lads in the sea-going training ships might with advantage be increased, a new scale has been laid down. The training ship Black Pince, referred to last year as having been stationed at Queenstown, is now capable of accommodating the full number of boys allotted to her, and this number is being regularly instructed. As a further depôt ship for boys discharged from the training ships, but not yet diafted to sea, the Agincourt ships, but not yet diatted to sea, the Agincouri has been sent to Portland from Chatham, and fitted as a training establishment. The advan-tages of Portland for the purposes of training have been referred to in previous years; an assistant inspecting captain has now been appointed with his headquarters at that place. The regular training squadron has had its composition somewhat altered, the Active having been replaced by the Raleigh, a larger vessel, and capable of carrying more men. The Calypso has also been replaced by the Cleopatra. A new system of selection of men to be trained as higher gunnery and torpedo ratings, and of the best shots as captains of guns, has been associated with the grant of higher pay to captains of turiets and captains of turret guns. Some discussion occurred during the year as to the proficiency of British seamen as gunners and marksmen. The Navy League offered to establish a prize for the gun's crew making the best shooting in the Channel Squadron, but this was refused by the Admiralty on the ground that a system of prize firing has already been instituted. There seems no reason to doubt that the men of the fleet are as well trained in this respect as those of other navies. But it is believed that proposals are being considered by the authorities for an increase of the provision of ammunition to be used for training purposes. The measure of the year before last, by which a supplemental list of leutenants was raised from the Mer-cantile Marine and the Royal Naval Reserve for temporary service, has been still further extended in '98, which may be considered as proof that this system is deemed to have been satisfactory. At the same time there is to be noted an expression of opinion, both in the Navy and outside it, that the method by no means fulfils its purpose

Martnes, Royal.—This corps is a military body specially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in the naval votes The strength of the corps,

which stood at 16,841 in '97-8, is now to receive a further increase of 1000 men. Whenever an emergency arises, and there is an opportumity for active service, the Marines are the first force drawn upon; and in all the naval and military operations in which this country and military operations in which this country has been recently engaged they have taken a prominent part. Their motto, "Per mail, per terram" subty describes the nature of their duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillely (Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Red Marines). The foiner have their headquarters at Eastney (near Portsmouth); the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at mouth): the latter at Unatham, Forton Co-Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer (near Deal) a recruit depôt, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-Royal Marines are recruited under the longservice system, and there is nevei any lack of
applicants to this corps d'elite. The accepted
candidates, whether officers or privates, are
picked men, far above the average standard of
the army. The recruiting office for London is at
22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered
at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby,
Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock,
Wakefield, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, and
Taunton As a rule, one-half the force is
embarked for duty in Her Majesty's ships, the
remainder being at headquarters, revising remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc. Recently, however, the increased number of ships in commission has obliged a larger proportion to serve affoat, and a difficulty has even been experienced in finding proper relief. It was from the men in the depôts that battalions of marines have been formed for co-operating with land forces abroad Recruiting for the Marines has been excep-tionally active, and the standard height for growing lads under twenty averaged on entry a little below 5 ft. 6 in. for infantry recruits, and fully 5 ft. 7½ in. for artillery recruits, with a minimum chest girth of 33 in. Very few recruits were received over twenty years of

age, but a considerable number between seven-

whole of the barrack accommodation there, and in order not to lessen the flow of reci uits, those for the artillery were sent to Eastney, the men of that branch already at Walmer being also withdrawn to complete their course at their own headquarters. An increased scale of ration has been granted to recruits while under training A good deal of progress has been made, both with the new arrangements for musketry practice and for the provision of the latest description of heavy gun for the training of the men in naval gunnery. The emoluments of Royal Maiine officers alloat have been improved Senior officers of Marines employed in ships carrying the flags or broad pennants of flag officers or commodores now receive a flag allowance under conditions similar to those which govern the payment of that allowance to naval officers, while a money payment in aid of mess will be made to Marine officers of junior rank whenever embarked. The increased rate of pay sanctioned by lengths of service to majors of Marines is now payable after two instead of three years' seniority in the case of these officers. In continuance of his agitation for the employment of Marines as the garrisons of coaling stations, Capt. Sir John Colomb, M.P., late of the Marine Artillery, published early in the year a pamphlet on the subject. He wished the Government to try his scheme at Hong Kong, for which about 1800 would be required as a garrison, while it would be also necessary to add about 600 more men to the divisions at home if this plan were adopted Mainly, it is understood, because of the difficulives which already exist in providing for the proper rulef of Marines alloat, and also because there has been some falling off in the class of recruits coming forward, Government has not yet accepted the proposal—which is, however, said to be favoured by the War Office. Sii John Colomb also obtained a Parliamentary return showing the numbers of commissioned officers, subordinate and warrant officers, petty officers, men and boys of the executive branch and other branches of the Navy, borne on April 1st, '58, '68, '78, '88 and '98 respectively, excluding pensioners and Reserves, and also showing in a similar manner the numbers borne on those dates of officers and men of the Marine corps. this purpose in obtaining this return was to prove from the figures it contains his contention, "I hat as regards the Marine forces of this country, the Admirally have ceased to have any policy at all." Considerable discussion took place in the press and elsewhere on the subject, but, except that there is a general agreement that the force should be increased gradually to at least 20,000, the views of the agitators have not received any large amount of support.

Royal Naval Reserve.-Provision has been made in the estimates for increasing the executive officers list by 100, and this corps is so popular, and the great mercantile marine companies do so much to encourage their officers to join it, that there is seldom a vacancy on the lists, and many scores of applications for entry from eligible candidates. The total num-ber of officers on the active lists who had screed for twelve mouths or more in the Navy, or who were undergoing twelve months' training at the end of the last financial year, was 225, an increase of 42 on the previous year. Inteen and eighteen. The large accumulation of struction was also given to a small experimental recruits at Walmer training depot absorbed the class of engineer officers of the Reserve in the

Portsmouth Steam Reserve at the end of '97. and similar classes have been formed this year. Since the introduction of the scheme for the entry and training of Royal Naval Reserve men given in the last year's Annual, 1815 men were enrolled in the new seamen class, and at the end of the financial year the numbers voted or '97-8 were complete. It is too soon yet to judge of the probable result of the change, which has been made with a view to putting a larger number of men through a six months' training in the fleet. Modifications in the original regulations, especially in the direction of reducing the age and of allowing the young men to embark direct for six months' training as soon as they had completed twenty-eight days' drill, instead of first serving for two years in the Reserve, appears to be working satisfac-It is considered that accommodation cannot be advantageously found on board the ships at one time for more than 600, and this number are embarked. The drill ships and batteries have now been supplied with the Lec-Metford magazine rifle, and the Royal Naval Reserve is being instructed in the use of this weapon. It is proposed to raise the number of men by 500 firemen, making therewith a total of 22,000 seamen, 3500 firemen, and 300 boys opinion has been expressed that the limit of the Navy on a peace footing is 100,000 men on active service. To maintain the Navy on a war footing in time of peace is a course opin to grave objection. The alternative is to provide a welltrained reserve of sealaring men in sufficient numbers to bring up the number of men we require in time of peace to the strength required in time of wai. This is the principle of the Royal Naval Reserve, which was first raised in 50 under an Act of Parliament which empowered the Admiralty to raise a force not exceeding 30,000 men. No difficulty is found in obtaining suitable men for commissoon, either as executive or engineer officers. The age for compulsory retriement of heutenants is now 45 instead of 55, and for sub-lieutenants 40 instead of 50. Midshipmen, entering after the new order comes into force, who do not qualify for promotion by the time they attain 25 years of age, will be removed from the list The service rendering a lieu-tenant eligible for the rank of retired commander will be 10 years' seniority as a lieutenant instead of 15. The maximum age for entry is now fixed at 35 for lieutenants, 30 for sub-lieutenants, 45 senior engineers, 35 engineers, and 30 for assistant engineers. Midshipmen who have undergone twelve months' training will m future be eligible for promotion to sub-lieutenant after 5 years' service in the reserve, if they have obtained a chief mate's certificate, and those who have not undergone such training will in future be eligible for piomotion to acting sub-lieutenant after 6 years' service in the reserve, if they have obtained a chief mate's certificate, the latter being confirmed as sublieutenant on obtaining an ordinary master's

certineate.

Rhipbuilding Programme.—The programme of new construction for '97-8 was most seriously affected by the prolonged labour disputes, which lasted from July '97 until february '98. The payments to contractors were so disarranged by the suspension of work, that when the estimates were presented this year the Admiralty confessed themselves unable to foresee the exact amount by which

the anticipated expenditure on new construction would fall short. They anticipated that it would be about £2,270,000, out of which sum £1,400,000 was expected to fall in 98-99, and the remainder in the two following years. As may be understood, in the case of many of the contracts spreading over several years, the postponement of the work for six or seven months threw forward all the instalments to later dates than were buginally anticipated, and it is only to a certain extent that arrears have been made up The difficulties consequent on the labour dispute affected the production of propelling and auxiliary machinery, gun mountings, armour, and indeed almost every important class of material, while their indirect effects were not confined to contract ships. In the dockyards the delays on the part of contractors in the delivery of material involved difficulty in callying on the work of construction, and postthe steam and gunnery trials of certain vessels were thrown back, rendering their completion and readiness for service a matter of doubt Broadly speaking, it is believed that the actual dates of completion for service of the most im-portant ships will be deferred by an interval practically equal to the time during which a retardation of work prevailed and the dispute continued. Of the battleships in hand the Illustrious and Hannibal were completed, and are now in commission. It was anticipated that these vessels would have been ready in the autumn of '07, had no delay occurred. Six battleships of the Canopus class have been in progress in '97-9, the Canopus at Portsmouth, the Columb at Chatham, the Coren at Devonport, the Glory at the works of Messrs, Laird. the Albion at the Thames Ironworks, and the Vennance at Barrow by Messrs Vickers, Tengance at Barrow by Messrs Vickers, Maxim & Co. Of these vessels, the Canopus was launched in October '97, the Goldath on Manch 14th, the Alhom on June 21st, and the Chean on July 5th. The final dates of compiction of these vessels will be dependent upon the contract portion of the works. Satisfactory progress is reported on the hulls of all of was seriously delayed. The three battleships of the type known as the Formidable class, particulars of which were given last year, have been lud down in the dockyards on the slips occupied by three vessels of the Canopus class. The Formidable is building at Portsmouth, the Implacable at Devonport, and the Irresistible at Chatham Of the first-class cruisers of the earlier programmes the Diadem was the only vessel of her class which was delivered by the contractors during '978 The Europa and Auth, have since been delivered, and all have made their trials, the Diadem being in commission. The Andromeda is leady to leave Pembroke to be completed at l'ortsmouth, and the Spartialr was launched at that yard on Oct 27th. The last-named vessel, as well as three others, are slightly modified reproductions of the Diadem. The Argonaul, which was launched at the Fairfield Works in January '98, was delayed in construction by two serious fires in the works of the contractors. She has been delivered at Chatham. Amplistrate was launched at Barrow on July 5th; the Artadne is still in hand, the engineering dispute having greatly retarded the work on these vessels. A commencement of the four armoured cruisers of the Cressy class was

delayed by the fact that the introduction and firing guns, with which these vessels are to be armed, involved a considerably longer period than was anticipated, and consequently retaided the completion of the design. Orders have been placed for these vessels, the Aboukir and Cress, with the Fairfield Company, the Hogue with Messrs Vickers, Son, & Maxim, at Barrow, and the Sulley with the Clydebank Shipbuilding Company at Glasgow. Of the second-class cruisers two of the Airogant class -the nameship and the Furious-have passed successfully through their steam, gunnery, and steam steering trials, and are now attached to the Channel Squadron The Gladiator and Vindictive are fanly advanced Phethree new vessels of the modified Talbot class, the Hyacmth, Highfiver and Hermes, building by contract, have been considerably hindered and contract, have been considerably influence and their progress retarded. Of the ten ships of the Pelous, thurd-class cruiser type, several are now well advanced, and one is in commis-sion. Considerable progress has been made with these vessels, as also with the Condor and Rosario, sloops building at Sheerness. Fanly good progress is also reported with the twin-ciew guilboats. Bramble, Britomail, Dwarf, and Thistle, while the eight light cast guilboats mentioned last year are now all completed, and two are already in service on the Nige. The Royal Yacht was laid down December 18th, '97, at Pembroke Dockyard, and substantial progress has been made on her. She is to be ready for launching in April '99. Of the fortytwo earlier to pedo-boat destroyers of '6' to '7' knots, all but five were delivered before April '98, the remainder were to be delivered this year. Forty-five torpedo-boat destroyers, with contract speed of 30 knots, were in construction at the beginning of 37-8, and five noie, making fifty altogether, were ordered during the year. It is intended that thirty-four shall be completed in '98. Three experimental destroyers of 32 to 33 knots have been ordered, but then progress has not been very substantial. An experimental vessel, with a steam turbine, reference to which was made last year, is also in hand.

New Programme, '98-9. - When the estimates were first announced to the House of Commons in March, the new programme for the coming financial year consisted of 3 battleships, 4 armouted cruisers, and 4 sloops, of which the thice battleships and two of the sloops were to be built in the dockyaids and the remainder by contract in the private yards. The three battleships will be laid down on the slips as soon as they are vacant, but as it is essential that rapid progress should be made with them at the earliest date, the preparations to build and the earlier stages of construction are provided for in '98 9, and are already in progress. The slips for them should be ready early in '99. The London will be laid down at Poitsmouth, the Venerable at Chatham, and the Bulwark at Devonport These vessels are of the For-Devonport midable class. The four armoured cruisers, it was announced, would be built by contract With regard to these cruisers, two will be of the Cressy class, but the others will be of a different character. They will be superior in speed and armament to the Crossy class, and of larger dimensions. The length between per-larger dimensions. The length between per-pendiculars will be 500 ft., extreme breadth cruisers from the commencement of this year, 71 ft., mean draught 26 ft., displacement about and we propose to commence an equal number

14,100 tons, speed 23 knots, horse power 30,000, armament two o'2 in. guns with armoured shields, sixteen 6-in. quick-firing guns in casemates, fourteen 12-pounders quick-firing, three 3-pounders, and two submerged torpedo tubes. The protection to the 92-in and 6-in. quick-firing guns will be equal to that of the Powerful class. The guns will be of the more modern type adopted for the Crossy class, and of considerably greater power than those of any other cruise. There will be four more 6-in, guns than in the Cressy. Buoyancy and stability will be protected by vertical side armour about 6 in. thick, associated with strong steel decks. In these features the arrangements will be similar to those of the Cressy class and of the Canapus class, but the bows will be more strongly defended The steel hulls will be strongly defended unsheathed, the measured-mile speed on an eight-hour trial, with natural draught, will be 23 knots, the continuous speed in smooth water will be 21 knots, water-tube boilers will be adopted and twin sciews. The capacity of the adopted and twin sciews — The capacity of the coal bunkers will be 2500 tons, and 1250 tons will be carried at the speed trial — Of the four sloops, two (to be named the "hear water and Tristal") are to be laid down at Sheemess as soon as the Condor and Rosana, of which they are sister ships, shall have been passed out of the way The other two will be built by Messrs. Lard of Birkenhead, and will be called the Rinaldo and Mutine. At the time, therefore, of the introduction of the estimates, the number of vessels under construction or projected was 12 battleships, 16 first-class cruisers, 6 secondclass cruisers, to third-class criisers, 6 sloops, first-class gunboats, 4 destroyers, and a Royal yacht

Additional Programme. On July 22nd Mr Goschen submitted to the House of Commons a supplementary programme in addition to that already authorised. In making the announcement he said that on all the knowledge the Government had when the estimates for the year were submitted he considered the original programme sufficient. It was based on the principle that we must be equal in number, but superior in power, to the fleets of any two countries. It was, however, impossible to conceal that it was the action of Russia, and the programme on which she had entered, which was the cause for our taking parallel action and strengthening our fleet. He declared that the purpose was not aggressive in the slightest degree, but it was well for Europe to note that we intend to increase our power because we believe it is absolutely ssential to maintain the principle above mentioned. He went on to say that the resources of this country, both in shipbuilding and in engineering, with our power of manufacturing for ourselves what we require, and the rapidity with which we can build ships if we lay them down, will enable us to keep pace with, if not to outstrip our neighbours "What, then, is to outstrip our neighbours "What, then, is the position? We know of six Russian battleships to be laid down this year, including one already begun. We have now verified where those six ships are to be built. Of those I took two into account in my original estimate, so that the balance against us is four. Accordingly I must ask the House to sanction four battieships beyond my original estimate.

of cruisers—that is to say, four cruisers in addition to those provided for slready. My programme also includes twelve torpedo-boat destroyers, "The additional programme authoriusers, and 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, the total hability for these vessels being about \$\mathcal{L}_{8,000,000}\$. to be spread over about three and a armoured cruisers of the original programme,

Ships of the British Navy, completing, building, or (rdered (Nov. '98).

Canopus . Golath . Ocean Albion . Glory Vengeance Formidable Implacable Irresistible London . Bulwark . Venerable 4 unnamed Aboukir . Cressy . Hogue . Sutlej . Euryalus . Bacchante 2 unnamed 2 unnamed Andromeda Andromeda Niche . Diadem . Europa .		Battle-ship	12,900 "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	18	12 in. 46-ton " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Completing " " " Building " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Portsmouth Chatham. Devonport. Blackwall. Birkenhead. Barrow. Portsmouth Devonport. Chatham. Portsmouth Devonport. Chatham. Gontract. Glasgow.
Ocean Albion		n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Building	Devonport. Blackwall. Birkenhead. Barrow. Portsmouth Devonport. Chatham. Portsmeuth Devonport. Chatham. Contract.
Albion		Armoured consers	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" Building " " " " " " "	Blackwall. Birkenhead. Barrow. Portsmouth Devonport. Chatham. Portsmouth Devonport. Chatham. Contract.
Glory Vengeance Formidable Implacable Irresistible London , Bulwark , Venerable 4 unnamed Aboukir . Cressy . Hogue . Sutlej . Euryalus . Bacohante 2 unnamed 2 unnamed Andromeda Niobe . Diadem .		Armoured consers	,, 14,700 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	21 11 11 11 11 11	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Building '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' ''	Birkenhead Barrow, Portsmouth Devonport. Chatham. Portsmeuth Devonport. Chatham. Contract.
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Formidable Implacable Irresistible London , Bulwark , Venerable 4 unnamed Aboukir . Cressy . Hogue . Sutlej . Euryalus . Bacohante 2 unnamed 2 unnamed . Andromeda Niobe . Diadem .		n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	14,700 "" "" "" "" "11,1co	21 11 11 11 11))))))))))	" " " "	Portsmouth Devonport. Chatham. Portsmouth Devonport. Chatham. Contract.
Implacable Irresistible London , , Bulwark . Venerable 4 unnamed Aboukir . Cressy . Hogue . Sutlej . Euryalus . Bacohante 2 unnamed . Andromeda Niobe . Diadem .		Armoured consers	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	21 11 11 11 11))))))))	" " "	Devonport. Chatham. Portsmeuth Devonport. Chatham. Contract.
Irresistible London , , Bulwark . Venerable 4 unnamed Aboukir . Cressy . Hogue . Sutlej . Euryalus . Bacchante 2 unnamed . Andromeda Niobe . Diadem .		Armoured consers	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	21))))))))	" " "	Chatham. Portsmouth Devonport. Chatham. Contract.
London . , Bulwark . Venerable 4 unnamed Aboukir . Cressy . Hogue . Sutlej Euryalus . Bacchante 2 unnamed . Andromeda Niobe . Diadem .		Armoured cruscis	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	21))))))	"	Chatham. Portsmouth Devonport. Chatham. Contract.
Bulwark . Venerable 4 unnamed Aboukir . Cressy . Hogue . Sutlej Euryalus . Bacochante 2 unnamed 2 unnamed . Andromeda Niobe . Diadem .		Armoured consers	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	21	" " "	" "	Devonport. Chatham. Contract.
Venerable 4 unnamed Aboukir . Cressy . Hogue . Sutlej Euryalus . Bacchante 2 unnamed 2 unnamed . Andromeda Niobe . Diadem .		n Armoured cruisers n	" " ",100	51 ,,	2) 1) 2)	"	Chatham. Contract.
4 unnamed Aboukir . Cressy . Hogue . Sutlej Euryalus . Bacchante 2 unnamed 2 unnamed . Andromeda Niobe . Diadem .		n Armoured cruisers n	" " ",100	51 ''	"	,,	Chatham. Contract.
Aboukir . Cressy . Hogue . Sutlej Euryalus . Bacchante 2 unnamed . Andromeda . Niobe . Diadem .		Armoured cruisers	" 11,100	,, 21	,,	,,	Contract.
Cressy . Hogue . Sutlej . Euryalus . Bacchante 2 unnamed 2 unnamed . Andromeda . Niobe . Diadem .		Armoured coursers	11,100	51	1	1	
Hogue . Sutlej Euryalus Bacchante 2 unnamed . 2 unnamed . Andromeda Niobe .		"	,,		9	, ,,	
Sutlej Euryalus Bacchante 2 unnamed 2 unnamed . Andromeda Niobe . Diadem		,,			,,	, ,	Glasgow.
Euryalus Bacchante 2 unnamed . 2 unnamed . Andromeda . Niobe					1 "	",	Barrow.
Euryalus Bacchante 2 unnamed 2 unnamed . Andromeda Niobe . Diadem		,,] "] "	. ",		Glasgow.
Bacchante 2 unnamed 2 unnamed . Andromeda Niche . Diadem			,,		"	"	Glasgow.
2 unnamed . Andromeda Niobe . Diadem		.		".	,,	,,	Barrow.
Andromeda Niobe . Diadem		,,	Type not	settled	"	" ,	Darrow.
Andromeda Niobe . Diadem		Cruisers	٠.		1	1	
Diadem		ıst-class cruiser		20	6-inch.	Completing	Pembroke.
		,,	,			' '	Barrow.
			.,	"	"	,,	Fairfield Co
			••	"	,,,	"	Blackwall.
Spartiate			,,	"	"	Building	Pembroke.
Argonaut		"		"	"		Fairfield.
Amphitrite		,,	"	,,	"	"	Barrow.
Ariadne .		٠,	.,	"、	"	"	Blackwall.
Vindictive		,,	,,	¢ "		C	Chatham.
Gladiator		and class cruiser	5750	,.	,,	Completing	Portsmouth
Hermes		"	"	,,	,,	,,	
Hyacinth	•	,,	5600	,,	. "	,,	Fairfield.
Highflyer	•	,,	- ''	,,	" "	"	L. & G. Co.
nignnyer Proserpine	•	, ,,	,,	"	"	,,	Fairfield.
Prometheus		3rd-class cruiser	2135	20	4-inch.	,,	Sheerness.
	•	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Hull.
Pyramus Pioneer	•	,,	,,	,,	,,	"	Contract.
Pandora		,,	"	,,	,,) "	Chatham. Portsmouth

Sloops and Gunboats.

Name.	Description or Class.	Length.	Draught	Speed.	Builder.
Rinaldo . Bramble .	Sloop ,, ,, ,, Gunboat	180 ft.	71 ft. 6 m.	13'2 kts. " " " " " 13 5 kts.	Sheerness, ", ", Laud. Potter & Co., Liverpool.
Britomart Dwarf . Thistle .	"	,, ,,	,, ,,	"	London & Glasgow Company.

(42) Torpedo-boat Destroyers, 215 tons displacement, 27 knots, 12-pounders.

Name. Contractor. State. Name. Contractor. State.	
	e.
Ardent Thornycroft In commission Laird Thornycroft In reserve Spiffine Banabee I Laird Thornycroft In reserve. Thornycroft In reserve. Thornycroft In commission In commission Daring Thornycroft In commission Dragon Laird "Starte Barrow In commission Dragon Laird "Starte Barrow In commission Dragon Pailey Completing. Handy Fairfield In commission Hart Fairfield "Starfield "Starfield Barrow In commission Hardy Doxford "Starfield "Starfield Barrow In commission Hart Pairfield "Starfield "Starfield Barrow In commission Hart Pairfield "Starfield "Starfield Barrow In commission Hart Pairfield "Starfield	ssion. rve. ssion. rve. ssion. rve. srve.

(50) Torpedo-boat Destroyers, 300 tons displacement, 80 knots, 12-pounders.

Name.	Contractor.	State.	Name.	Contractor.	State.
Albatross .	Thornycroft	Completing.	Foam , .	Thornycroft	In reserve.
Angler .	. 1	In commission.	Gipsy .	Fairfield Co.	1
Arab .	Thomson	Building	Griffon .	Laird	Incommission
Ariel	Thornycroft	In commission.	Kestrel .	Thomson	Building.
Avon	Barrow	In reserve.	Leopard	Barrow	Completing.
Bat .	Palmer	In commission	Locust	Laird	In reserve.
Bittern .	Barrow	Completing.	Mallard	Thornvcroft	Incommission
Brazen .	Thomson	Completing.	Mermaid .	Hawthorn	Building.
Bullfinch .	Earle	Building.	Osprey	Fairfield Co.	In reserve.
Chamois	Palmer		Otter	Barrow	2 1 4 5 6 7 6 7
Cheerful	Hawthorn	Completing	Panther	Laird	,,,
Coquette	Thornycroft	Building	Quail		Incommission
Orane .	Palmer	In commission.		Thomson	Completing.
Cygnet .	Thornycroft	Building.	Seal .	Laird	In reserve.
Cynthia	1	Dunuing.	Sparrowhawk		Incommission
Desperate .	,,	In reserve.	Star.	Palmer	In reserve.
Dove .	Earle		Sylvia	Doxford	
Earnest .	Laird	In commission.	Thrasher .	Laird	Incommission
Electra	Thomson	Completing.	Violet .	Doxford	In reserve.
Express .	Laird	Building.	Virago	Laird	III I COCI VC.
Fairy	Fairfield Co.	In reserve.	Vulture	Thomson	Building.
Fame .	Thornycroft	In commission.		Palmer	In commission
Fawn .	Palmer	Completing.	Wolf	Laird	In reserve.
Flirt	Lainei	Completing.	Zephyr	Paisley.	Completing.
Flying-fish	. , ,,	In reserve.	Tohna	Laistey.	Completing.
e varial-usu	• ,,	in reserve.		1	1

New Programme, '97-8-9. *

Nam	ie.	Contractor.	State.	Name.	Contractor.	State.
Lee . Leven Orwell	: :	Sunderland Glasgow Birkenhead	Building.	Spiteful Stag Viper .	Jarrow Chiswick Newcastle	Building.

^{* &#}x27;97-8.—Three boats of 32-33 knots speed, one steam turbine boat. '98-9.—Twelve boats (tenders asked for).

for the construction of the twelve torpedo-boat destroyers of the additional programme, but nothing more has up to the present (November) been heard of the four cruisers of the additional

programme

General Administration.—In addition to the shipbuilding and completion of new vessels, the following ships have undergone large repairs and in some cases acconstruction large repairs and in some cases reconstruction at the home yards during '97-8 — The Royal Arthur, Barham, Seagudt, Mercury, Porpose, Mohaek, Arthusa, Rodaey, Acolus, Bonneemine, Magreum, Sportan, Ringdove, Barraconta, Swallow, Racoon, Holspin, Polphin, Ralegh, Flora, I van, and The isher. In addition, progress has been made on the repairs of the following vessels — Bellona, Crescent, Marathon, Indian, Dreadmonght, Cambrian, Salamander, and Shidrake. Several of these ships have been commissioned and others passed have been commissioned and others passed into the Fleet Reserve. The work in the yards at home continues to be carried out in a satisfactory and economical manner. The work at the yards abroad continues to be very heavy, principally because of the much larger number of ships in commission, and because re-commissioning repairs were rendered necessary by the non-delivery, on account of the engineering dispute, of new ships intended as reliefs During '86-9 the principal work to be undertaken is the advancement in the work of fitting new boilers in the *Dicadnoight*, and in re-boilering the *Blanche*, Sheldrake, and Bellona The policy of the Admiralty in relieving ships continues to be the despatch of a heavier and stronger vessel in place of a less strong and lighter armed ship. Although this course necessitates the employment of more officers and men at sea, the classes under instruction and in the depots have increased in number Additions have also been made to the number of torpedo-boat destroyers on foreign stations, and in those at home the crews have been frequently changed with the object of securing the training of as many men as possible in this special service. During the last twelve months several important experiments have been made on armour plates of improved quality, and contracts have been arranged on the basis of these experiments. The output of armour Mr. Goschen referred to in introducing estimates

one would be built at Pembroke instead of by and additions of plant. To a certain extent it contract, when the Spatiale was launched was understood from the First Lord that he did The tender to her sister ship was invited not consider it advisable to lay down more from the constructors in October these are ships, owing to the incapacity of the plate-the two exceptionally large vessels mentioned above. The other two armouned cruisers of the two exceptionally large vessels mentioned was invited in October to keep pace with the building. The fact is, forginal programme are to be built, the third built in order to introduce the Barrow. Tenders were also invited in October the construction of the twelve torpedo-boat engineering trade occurred. During the five engineeing trade occurred. During the five months that it lasted, two of the firms were able to deliver plates very slowly, while a third was idle all the time. Even in April the rean angement of the machinery was not yet complete, and several months were expected to elapse before they could be in full swing. It must be admitted, therefore, that the delay was caused, at least in part, by the transition from the Harvey to the Krupp process. With regard to the lost of the plant for armour making, with a capacity of from 5000 to 6000 tons yearly, it is estimated that this would represent about \$800,000, and of course a ninch larger expenditure would be necessary to open a new establishment. The cost of finished plates is something like \$\int_{100} \text{cool} a ton. The difficulties in the direction between the cost of \$\int_{100} \text{finished}\$. culties in this direction, however, are gradually disappearing, and in the coming year it is anti-cipated that much larger deliveries will be made. The manufacture of guns is proceeding pace with the requirements of the fleet. The conversion of 6-in and 4 in breech-loading guns to the quick-firing system is to be completed this year A new and more powerful 6-in quick firing gun has, after exhaustive thals, been adopted, and its manufacture for future ships is proceeding. For the first time since the intioduction of quick firing gins it has been found possible to produce a gun which, while able to fire with safety and rapidity, does not require the expensive and heavy brass cartridge case which has litherto been thought indispensable. The adoption of this plan will indispensable The adoption of this plan will cause a great saying in the cost and weight of ammunition, and of the space to stow it. The heavy guns for the main aimaments of the new battleships and first-class cruisers of the '97 and future building programmes will be much more powerful weapons than the corresponding gun previously afloat. Their manufacture is proceeding. The supply of cordite to the flect is proceeding satisfactorily, and it will be furthei extended as the present stocks of gun-powder are reduced. The equipment of the fleet with the Lee-Mctford magazine rifle has been completed, and the difficulties in finding ranges suitable for this new arm are being gradually overcome. During the whole year the withdrawal from the service of some of the earlier as having been seriously reduced in conse-types of Whitehead has been carried out, the quence of the dispute in the engineering trade and the introduction of new qualities of plate which necessitated considerable alterations of gun mountings of all types is proceeding

Great attention has been devoted to the development of all appliances which experience has shown will improve the rapidity of fire, and at the same time simplify as far as possible the machinery necessary for the working of modern heavy guns of great power. There is every reason to believe that when the heavy gun mountings to the new designs are completed a great improvement

will have been achieved.

Launches and Trials. The following vessels satisfactorily completed their trials in vessels satisfactionly completed their trans in vessels satisfaction by the battleships Mais and Jupiter, the second-class cruisers Don's and Jsi, and toil torpedo destroyers. The following vessels have also completed their contract steam titals the battleships Casar, Illustrious, and Hannibal, the first-class cruiser Diadem, and the second-class cruisers Arrogant and Furious, with twenty torpedo-boat destroyers of 30 knots speed. It is probable that the machinery of many more vessels would have reached the namy more vessels would have search and it not been for the delay aweed by the labour difficulties. The Powerful has been commissioned for service on the China station. Her boilers have fully answered expectations, and although some trouble was experienced with her machinery, now that more expense has been gained these difficulties have been overcome In August last she made a record trip from Wei-hai-Wei to Yokohama She was ordered to run at 5000, 8500, 12,000, and 18,000 horse-power, the best coal consumption being at the last-named power, which was obtained for 1.98 lb of coal per indicated horse-power per hour, this amount including all purposes as well as the main engines—that is to say, for electric lighting, distilling, steering, refrigerating, ventilating, pumping, etc. The run was made from Wei-hai Wei to Yokohama direct, the latter place being reached in sixty-seven hours. As the distance is 1200 miles. this gives an average of very nearly eighteen miles an hour. The ship did easy steaming for the first twelve hours, having left at 6 30 p m Then she worked up to 20 knots at 18,000 indicated horse-power, after eight hours at this rate the engines were run up to between 1,000 and 22,000 for a couple of hours, and then eased down slightly, making a fair run for the twentytour hours of 472 knots, or an average of more than 19} knots The vessel then continued her than 19} knots journey at 15 knots until she arrived in port. There were times during the run when the speed was fully 22 knots. Everything worked smoothly and splendidly. The Livible has been commissioned, and has also made a scries of interesting trials, in one of which Mr Goschen, in June last, ran to Gibraltar and back. These trials have also been satisfactors, so far as the boilers are concerned, but there are still some little difficulties to be surmounted in connection with the engines The trials of the Diadem were of first-class interest, as she is the first ship with Belleville water-tube boilers, fitted with economisers. It is therefore highly satisfactory to learn, from a paper read by Sir John Durston at the Institution of Naval Architects, that the results obtained are very satisfactory in regard to economy of fuel, efficiency of combustion, ease of working, and of maintaining the specified powers. Speaking broadly, the Diadem's engines and boilers have been tested under all possible circumstances and degrees of power, as well as during dis-

tribution of the same power when reduced over some or all of the generators, so as to ascertain the relative grate efficiency, coal economy, and other features, as compared with those attaching other features, as compared with those attaching to other forms of the boiler. The Europa and Nioba, both of the Diadem class, have also made successful trials. During her thirty hours' run at 12,500 indicated horse-power, the Europa attained a speed of 19,33 knots. During her eight hours' full-power trial with During her eight hours' full-power trial with 17,137 indicated horse-power, she attained a speed of 20'4 knots. The *Duadem*, at a corresponding trial, with 17,188 indicated horse-power, got a speed of 20'6 knots. In her concluding trial the *Europa* was required to sterm for four hours with only 78 per cent of her total boils' power, when the indicated horse-power attained was 16,208 and a speed of the full knots. The Metale of her full proper. of 20'0 knots The Niobe, on her full-power trial, attained 16,8,4 indicated horse-power, and a speed of 20 5 knots, with a coal consumption of 160 lb. per unit of indicated hoise power per hour. In the matter of smaller vessels, the destroyer Crane reached the high speed of 32 49 knots, the destroyer Dashur, which has had her locomotive boilers replaced by boilers of the Thornyci of t water-tube type, made successful trials, the destroyer Seal underwent a full-power trial, her speed on the mile being so o4 knots, the destroyer Wolf, also built b Messrs. Lard, made a speed of 30 3 knots, with a mean for a three hours' run of 30 11. Some interesting experiments took place in July on board the tot pedo destroyer Sinly, when oil fuel was, for the first time on a British warship, which is fitted up on board the Suily was invented by Mi Holden, of the Great Eastern Railway, and the trial took place with the special permission of the Admiralty. Mr Holden's invention was adapted to only two of the Smily's boilers, of which there are four From the descriptions which have been given, it appears that coal fires are in the first place lighted in the furnaces. No sooner has sufficient heat been generated, than bricks are placed in the furnaces to take the place of the coal, and the oil is sprinkled on them from an overhead the oil is sprinkled on them from an overhead tank, in this way overcoming the difficulty which has sometimes previously been experienced in furnishing a regular and sufficient supply of the oil. The tital was made over the mile in St. kes Bay, and appears to have been airly successful, the spray being quite sufficient to obtain the heat required. The thermometer in the stock-hole indicated 150° h at one time. Although it was hoped that a speed of 16 knots would be obtained the average for these times. would be obtained, the average for three runs over the mile was 14 knots. The petroleum over the lime was 14 knots. The periodeum refuse, which is used to sprinkle on the bricks in the furnaces, has a flash point of 280° k. Further experiments are taking place, but it is understood that the results have already been so encouraging as to induce the authorities to order several new destroyers to be fitted on this principle Several more third-class cruisers of the "P" have undergone their trials, and all with complete success. The experiments with different types of water-tube boilers in the torpedo guiboats have not been completed, although the Salamander with Mumford boilers, the Seagull with Niclausse, and the Lapress with De Laal boilers, have commenced their trials. The following vessels have been launched since the publication of the '98 edition. the first-class cruiser Vinductive at Chatham in Dec. '97, the torpedo-boat destroyer Express at Laird's in Dec. '97, the second-class cruiser Argonaut at Fairfield in Jan. '98, the torpedo-boat destroyer Cygnet at Thornycroft's in Jan. '98, the battleship colutal, at Chatham in March, the second-class cruiser Arradne at Clydebank in April, the second-class cruiser Hermes at Fairfield in April, the battleship Albion at the Thames Ironworks Company in June, the second-class cruiser Highflyer at Fairfield in June, the battleship Ocean at Devonport in July, the second-class cruiser Amphilirite at Barrow in July, the third-class cruiser Psyche at Devonport in July, the tor-pedo-boat destroyer Albatross at Thornycroft's in August, the torpedo-boat destroyer Orwell at Laird's in September, the torpedo-boat destroyer Conthua at Thorneycroft's in September, and the second-class cruiser Hyacinth at Govan in October

Incidents. The conclusion of the engineering dispute, which took place cally in the year, enabled the Admiralty to push on with the building programme, and not before it was necessary, for the situation in the Far East had already become critical, and both the Russian and French Governments were increasing their squadrons in those waters On April 4th it was announced that we had effected a lease with China of the port of Wei-hai-Wei, Mr Balfour explaining that this was "the one port in the Gulf of Pechili which may be held to balance the possession of Port Arthui by the Russians The ceremony of taking over Weihai. Wei, after the departure of the Japanese took place on May 24th, when the commissioners, who included Capt King Hall, of the Narcissus, and who were entrusted with the duty of carrying out the transfer, after certain formalities unfurled and saluted the Union Jack. Upwards of one hundred bluejackets formed a guard, and the (enturion and Barfleur, flagships, with the *lphigenia*, cruiser, arrived at the place shortly afterwards. In February, on the return of the 5t. George from her com-mission as flag hip of the Cape station, her officers and men proceeded to Osborne, and were graciously received by the Queen. On the Nile the naval forces again took part in the billiant exploits of the Anglo-Egyptian Expedition which regained the Soudan prowas most successful, the Dervishes being outflanked, and leaving everything in the hands of the attacking force. And again, in the crowning victory at Omdurman, the following gunboats were present Sullan, Lieut Cowan, R.N., Shek, Lieut Sparks, R.N.; Falch, Lieut Beatty, R.N.; Mass, Lieut Hood, R.N.; Zafin, Com. Keppel, R.N.; Tamat, Lieut Falbot, R.N.; Hafin, Lieut, Staveley, R.N., Metamach, Lieut, Kemble, R.N. The Zafir was, unfortunately, lost by grounding just before the action, and Capt Keppel was forced to transfer his flag to the Sultan In April, owing to a strike of the Welsh miners, the coal supply of the Navy was considerably jeopardised, and for some time it was feared that the ordinary stocks would be much de-plenished. With a view to lessen the difficulty which might have been created, the Admiralty announced "that the customary partial mobi-lisation of the fleet will not take place this year, but cruises will be arranged for the

summer." In accordance with this decision there were no strategical manœuvres, this since '87. The Channel Squadron made a cruise round the coasts of England, Scotland, cruise round the coasts of Engiand, Scotiand, and Ireland, visiting a number of ports. The First Reserve, or Coastguard Squadron, was also mobilised, and, proceeding to Berehaven, there underwent a week's training. Later in the year the four vessels which act as a portguard at Sheefaess, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke, had their crews completed to full strength, and under the command of Comfull strength, and under the command of Commodore Bambridge, with his flag in the Nile, proceeded on a cruse to several of the principal poits. Early in June His Royal Highness the Duke of York hoisted his pennant on board the Crescent, thus returning to sea duty after a lapse of six years, when, as Acting Captain, he commanded the *Mclampus* during the manœuvres of '92; his previous services having been as lieutenant in command of the Thrush been as lieutenant in command of the Inrush in '90, and as lieutenant in command of torpedoboat No 79 in '87, he having previously served in subordinate positions on board the Bacchante, the Dreadmought, and Alexander On Aug 77th the Ciescent was paid off, after a commission of just eleven weeks, during which time she had been attached to the Channel Sciendrus. The ship on being inspected was Squadron The ship, on being inspected, was reported as in a highly creditable state of efficiency. The leave-taking of the Duke was a hearty one, and was made paticularly interesting by the presence of the Duchess of York and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstem. On July 20th the Lord Mayor of London maugurated the practice, and set an admirable precedent by entertaining a large number of naval officers and official representatives of naval administration. The invisentatives of naval administration. Ine invitation was "to meet the First Lord of the Admiralty," and brought together probably the most representative gathering of the naval service ever seen in the City of London. On Tiafalgar Day the Royal Navy Club, a dining institution dating back to a very early period, entertained the Lord Mayor, and although the function was entirely nivate, it may be said to function was entirely private, it may be said to have been a return of hospitality. These and other incidents will be found fully reported in the Army and Navy Gasette and other papers. On Sept. 6th a fanatical outbreak occurred at Candia, when a picket of the Highland Light Infantry, with a small party of bluejackets and marines, were attacked, and, after four hours' fighting against overwhelming numbers, were forced to take refuge on board a vessel in the harbour. An officer and twelve men of the highland Light Infanty, with four bluepackets of the Hazard, were killed, and nearly forty of of the Hazard, were killed, and nearly forty of the party wounded The gallantry of Lieut. Vaughan Lewis, R.N., Sub.-Lieut. Nicholson, R.N., and Dr. Mallard, surgeon of the Hazard, with others of the gunboat's crew who went to the assistance of the soldiers, was universally commended. A large naval force under the command of Admiral Noel proceeded to the port, further British troops were landed at the place, and order restored. (See Crite, History 98) Towards the end of October, and early in November, the hesitation shown by the French November, the hesitation shown by the French in removing from Fashoda the mission headed by Major Marchand caused the relations between the two countries to become somewhat strained. As the French appeared to be increasing their Channel and Reserve Squadrons during the coast defences and augmenting their fleets,

Great Britain also proceeded to prepare for war. The Reserve Squadron was mobilised, war. The Reserve Squarron was modified, and every preparation made on foreign stations and elsewhere for hostilities. However, on Nov, ath Lord Salisbury, at a dinner to Lord Kitchener at the Mansion House, announced that the French Government had decided to evacuate Fashoda, and the preparations were suspended.

Miscellaneous — The following are the principal promotions and appointments of the year — Rear-Admiral H. L. Pearson to command Australian Station; Rear-Admiral C. P. Fitzgerald to be second in command in China; ritzgeraid to be second in command in China; Captain E. P. Roe to be Commodore in command of the Training Squadron, Captains A Barrow and R. S. Lowry to be Assistant-Directors of Naval Intelligence; Vice-Admiral C. F. Hotham to be Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour to be Commander-in-Chief in China; Rear-Admiral A. P. Lake to be Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland; Rear-Admiral G. H. U. Noel to be second in command in the Mediterianean, Captain A. W. Moore to be Junior Sea Lord of the Admiralty; Captain C. J. Norcott to be Commodore on the South-East Coast of America; Captain A. K. Bickford to be Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, Rear Admiral A. L. Douglas to command the East Indian Station, Captain C. G. Drury to be Senior Officer at Gibraltar, Rear-Admiral Sir R. H Harris to be Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station; Captain W H. Henderson to be Commodore at Port Royal; Rear-Admiral J. W. Brackenbury to be second in command of the Channel Squadron; Captain W F. S. Mann to command the Naval Barracks at Sheerness, Captain J. L. Hammett to command the Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth, Captain J II. Rainier to command the Fleet Reserve at Devonport; Captain H. T. Grenfell to command Devonport Naval Barracks; Captain S. H. M. Login as Captain of the College at Greenwich. The following vessels were commissioned — The first-class cruiser Royal Arthur to relieve the ()rlando as flagship in Australia; the first-class cruiser Edgar to carry relief ciews and the newly-appointed Second in Command to China, where Admiral Fitzgerald would transfer his flag to the Graffin, the third class cruiser Porpoise to relieve the Pylades in Australia, the second-class cruiser Don's to relieve the St. George as flagship on the Cape Station; the first-class battleship Trafalgar to relieve the Inflictible as portguard ship at Portsmouth, the sloop Aleit to relieve the Buzzard in the West Indies; the Nile to take the place of the Devastation as portguard ship at Devonport, the Casar to take the place of the Nile on the Mediterranean Station; the new second-class, cruiser Arrogant for service in the Channel, relieving the Hermione, the Barfleur was transferred from the Mediterranean to China, transferred from the mediterranean to China, the third-class cruiser Racoon to relieve the Brisk in the East Indies, the Victorious was transferred to the China Station from the Channel; the second-class cruiser Thetis to relieve the Spoil in the Mediterranean; the first-class cruiser Terrible at Portsmouth for trials, the second-class cruiser Bioinaventura, to relieve the Raymon in China, the secondto relieve the Rambow in China, the second-class cruiser, Hermione, to relieve the Pique in China; the second-class battleship Devastation to serve as tender to the Collingwood at Bantry; the first-class battleships Illustrious and Han-

nibal, the former for the Mediterranean the latter for the Channel; the first-class battleship Casar also transferred from the Channel to the Mediterranean, the second-class cruiser Raleigh to relieve the Active as Commodore's ship of the Training Squadron; the third-class cruiser Cleopaira to relieve the Calypso in the same squadron; the third-class cruiser Tariar to relieve the Blonde on the West Coast; the second-class cruisers Dido and Isis for special service, the first-class cruiser Diadeni to reservice, the first-class cruiser Diadem to releve the Blanheim in the Channel Squadron,
the Blanheim carrying out new crew to the
Barfleur in China; the first-class cruiser
Crescent for special service in the Channel
Squadron, the third-class cruiser Marathon
to relieve the Cossack in the East Indies; the
second-class cruiser Rambow to proceed to
Malta, there to pay off and undergo repair and
refit; the third-class cruiser Posserpine to
relieve the Partindge on the North American
Station, the third-class cruiser Comms to
relieve the Cordelia on the same station;
the Dido and Isis to relieve the Astrea and
Toke in the Mediterranean, the 30-knot tor-Forte in the Mediterranean, the 30-knot tor-pedo-boat destroyers Linest and Griffin for service in the Mediterranean as tenders to the Carsar and Illustrious, the gunboat Salamander to relieve the Scout in the Mediteiranean until the new third-class cruisei Perseus is ready The shallow-draught river gunboats Sandpiper and Woodcock have been sent out in sections to Hong Kong, where they will be commissioned as tenders to the Tamar. The number of vessels on each station up to the end of Oct. '98 was Mediterianean and Red the end of Oct. 98 was Mediterianean and Red Sea, 38, Channel Squadron, 13; North America and West Indies, 15; 5 E Coast of America, 4, Pacific, 8, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, 18, East Indies, 10; China, 29; Australia, 12; Training Squadron, 4; Particular Service, 12; Surveying Service, 8.

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Australia, 12; Iraning Squadron, 4; Particular Service, 12; Surveying Seivice, 8.

Awal Priblications.— "The British Flect" (4th edition), Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N., "Inonclads in Action," H. W. Wilson; "Naval Administration," Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton; "Naval Annual" (97), Lord Brassey; "Journal of Sir Bartholomew James," and "Life of Captain Stephen Martin," in Publications of Navy Records Society; "Torpedoes and Forpedo Craft," Lieut. George Armstrong, late R.N.; "Naval Warfare" (3rd edition), Admiral Colomb, "The Mechanism of a Man-of-War," R. C. Oldknow; "The Trafalgai Memorial," Professoi Laughton; "Naval Policy," G. W. Steevens; "The British Navy for One Hundred Years" (Navy League Publications), C. McHardy; "The Petrified Eye," Capt. Drury, R.M.; "Running the Blockade," T. E. Taylor; "The Effect of Maritime Command on Land Campaigns since Waterloo," Major Caldwell, "Life of De Ruyter," G. C. Mine; "The Sailor's Pocket-book," Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, "Life of Nelson," Captain Mahan; "History of the Administration of the Royal Navy," W. Oppenheim; "The British Navy, Past and Present," Captain Eardley Wilmot, R. N., "Biography of Sir George Tryon," Admiral C. C. Fitzgerald, "Shoth History of the British Navy," David Hannay; "The Royal Navy," Laiid, Clowes and others; "Neutral Ships in War Time," A. Saunders, "Russia's Sea Power, Past and Present." Sir G. Clarke; "The American Navy," C. Norris; "Benin, the City of Blood," Com. R. H. Bacon,

R.N.; "Nelson and his Times," Lord C. Beresford and H. W. Wilson; "The Interest of the United States in Sea Power," Captain A. T. Mahan; "Famous Frigate Actions," C. R. Lowe; "The Mastery of the Mediterianean," W. F. Lord; "All the World's Fighting Ships," F. T. Jane; "Life of Sir John Glover, R.N.," Lady Glover, "Drake and the Tudor Navy," J. S. Corbett; "Old Cruisers and the Far East," P.L.I. Paper, "Naval Pocket-book," L. Cail Laughton, "Our Navy its Glowth and Achievements," J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U.S.N.; "Notes on the Management of Ships in a Fleet," R. N. Onmaney, R. N.; "Maritime Warfare and Merchant Shipping," () Douglas, and "Britain's Naval Power," Hamilton Williams

Neon. See Chi MISTRY

NETHERLANDS, THE.

A kingdom under Queen Wilhelmina (q v), daughter of the late King Wilham III and of Queen Emma, who was Queen-Regent till the Queen came of age (Aug. 11-t, '98). Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the States-General, sitting in two chambers the first, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one third retning every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants, the second, of 100 members, elected directly by all male citizens of 25 years or more who either pay a direct tax to the State of a little over a florin, or have occupied rooms at a rent of from 80 cents to 2] florins for 6 months or more, or own or lease a boat of not less than to tons buiden, or receive a public pension of 275 florins of more, or have deposits of at least 50 florins in the savings bank, or have passed the examina-tion necessary for the profession of an engineer, a surgeon, and other professions. Practically, the ability to support himself and his family qualifies a man to vote. The second chamber is elected for four years. The Government and the second chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation, the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General The country is divided into ii provinces and 1123 communes, each province having its own re-presentative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the King. Its colonies include Java and territories in Sumatra, Borneo, and numerous other islands in the Eastern Archipelago; Curação and five other small islands in the West Indies, and five other small islands in the West Indes, and Surinam in South America. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Education not compulsory, but well organised, and practically iree as to the primary schools Length of railways 1699 miles. The chief exports are tood products, diugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. Area, 12,648 sq. m; pop. 5,004,204. Revenue, 98, £11,733,075; expenditure, £12,717,830; debt. £95,277,958; imports, 97, £14,1, %,778; exports, £12,702,241. See Diffunction Families.—Parties in the States-General are divided into Liberals and Anti-Liberals, the latter being composed chiefly of such opposite elements as Catholics and

such opposite elements as Catholics and Orthodox Protestants, who are also called

Conservatives. The only bond apparently between these two bodies is the conviction that the supremacy of religious authority must be recognised in the government of the nation, whereas the Liberals urge that religious questions should be kept separate from the administration of the State. A Franchise Reform Bill brought in by Dr. Iak van Poortvliet, the Premier and head of the Liberal party, in '94, split up the Liberal party, an extreme or Radical section supporting the Premier, while a moderate Liberal porting the Premier, while a moderate Liberal section opposed him The Chamber was dissolved, and at the general election in April the Moderate Liberals scored an unexpected victory Dr. Tak only secured 44 seats, against the 56 secured by the Opposition. M. Van Houten then carried a measure consideration of the control o ably extending the suffrage, in June '96, and the disintegration of the Liberal party was completed li now consists of four groups, Conservative Liberals, Advanced Liberals, Ra-Conservative Liberals, Auvanceu Liberals, and lasts, and Social Democrats A general election took place in June '97, when 48 Liberals, to Catholics, at Orthodox Protestants, 4 History Christians. 4 Radicals, and 3 Social toric Christians, 4 Radicals, and 3 Social Democrats were returned. Classified in another way, the successful candidates included 2 Liberals, 45 Anti-Liberals, and 3 Social Democrats The Historic Christians are a section of the Orthodox Protestants, but hostile to the coalition with the Catholics A Progressive Liberal Cabinet was formed under Di Pierson

History. '98 .- A Bill brought in by the Government and establishing compulsory personal military service, with exemption for ministers of all denominations, was carried by the First Chamber by 4 votes to 13 (July 1st), received the Royal assent and became law (4th) Oueen Wilhelmina attained her eighteenth biithday (Aug. 3751) and ascended the throne, the regency of her mother accordingly ceasing. The Queen attended divine service in the Great Church at the Hague, and thank sgiving services were held throughout the kingdom. Hei Majesty formally entered Amsterdam in state (Sept. 5th) amidst enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty, and was enthroned in the New Church (6th), where she took the oath to keep and maintain the constitution. A state entry into the Hague followed, and the Queen for the first time opened the States-General

(Sept with)
Nevis. A British West Indian island included in the presidency of St. Christopher (qv), of the federal colony of the Leeward Islands (qv). Area, 50 sq m; pop 13,087 Capital, Charlestown, with a population of 900. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. Statistics included in those of St. Christopher. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

New Brunswick. A province of the Do-minion of Canada It lies along the Bay of Fundy Area, 28,200 sq. m.; pop. 321,263.
Capital Fredericton, pop. 6502; chief commercial centre St. John, with a population of 39,179. Divided into fifteen counties. Chief rivers are the St. John and the Miramich, which are navigable in part. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Assembly of 41 members. The Province has ten seats in the Dominion Senate and fourteen in the House of Commons. Religion abundantly provided for. Both higher

and elementary education publicly provided and supported—the latter free, but not compulsory. The history of New Brunswick was comprehended in that of Nova Scotia until 1784, when it was made a separate Government. Joined the Dominion in 1867. See Canada and DIPLOMATIC.

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. It is a Freich penal colony, and the Loyalty Islands to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the Huon Island, the Chesterheld Islands and the Wallis Archipelago. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with a Council-General. The penal population is about 10,000 or 11,000. The area of the island and its dependencies is about 7700 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 62,752. The capital is Noumcal Ores and minerals are worked and exported

Newcastle. Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A British colony and island lying across the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which was discovered by the Cabots in 1,97 m; 100. 202,40. Capital, Area, 42,200 sq. m; pop. 202,40. Capital, St. John's, pop 29,007 Atlantic cable lands in Heart's Content Harbour. Interior uninhabited. Great Bank to southward, shallow seas where Gulf Stream and Arctic Current meet; ever loggy, but teeming with fish, especially cod Copper is also found in the island A portion of Labrador, the area of which is computed at about 120,000 sq. m. (pop. 4106), belongs to Newfoundland, and was joined to it in 1809, Governor and responsible Ministry form Execu-tive. Two Houses of Parlament' Legislative Council of 15 members, nominated by Governor; House of Assembly of 36 members, representing 18 districts, and elected every four years by nanhood suffrage Religion chiefly divided between Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Westeyan bodies. Education denominational, and not free. The colony passed through a serious financial crisis in '95, when the Commercial Bank and the Union Bank of Newfoundland had to suspend payment. The latter was had to suspend payment. The latter was afterwards found to be solvent, but the former was in a hopeless condition, and much distress was caused in the island. Union with Canada was in the air for some time, but ultimately fell through. Fishing is the main industry, and dried cod. cod and seal oil, and copper form the chief exports. A transinsular railway, with branches to the important towns, way, with branches to the important towns, connects with the railway system of Canada, the intervening strait being crossed by steamer in six hours. See British Empire (table) and DIPLOMATIC.—History, '98 The Winter Ministry assumed office (Nov. 17th, '97). After some negotiation the Government entered into a contract (Feb. 19th) with Mr. Reid, the contractor who built the trans-insular railway, by which he agreed to work the whole railway, by which he agreed to work a whole railway of 50 miles at his own expense for a term of 50 years, as from '93, paying therefor \$1,000,000 cash to the Government and receiving a subsidy from the Government of 2500 acres a subsidy from the Government of 2500 acres of land per, mile. At the end of the term of 50 years, and on the payment of a further \$6,000,000, the railway is to become his own property. He also agreed to purchase St. John's Dock and the Government telegraph system for a cash payment of \$200,000 undertaking to im-

prove the dock, to cheapen the rates on the telegraph system, and to build eight mail steamers for the coast service. receiving a subsidy of \$100,000 for 30 years on this account.
The land granted to him included large coal
areas, which he bound himself to work, mining areas, which he bound nimsell to wolk, mining not less than 50,000 tons a year and paying to the Government a royalty of 10 cents a ton; also pulp and lumber mills, and coppel and other minerals. The contract was approved by the Legislature by large majorities in both houses. The Budget statement (March 11th) for the year ending June '98 showed a deficit, but it was stated that for the ensuing year the revenue and expenditure would balance. Owing to the financial condition, however, the Government decided that a preferential tariff for other parts of the Empire must be postponed. An appeal was made, on resolutions passed by both Houses, for an Imperial Commission to examine into the financial condition mission to examine into the mancial condition of the colony, its agricultural and mineral resources, and the French shore question (27th), but the home authorities declined to appoint such a Commission (May 4th), so a delegation consisting of the Premier and the Receiver-General left for England (June 13th) to impress their views on the Colonial Office. In consequence of their representations, a Royal Commission to inquire into the Fiench shore question was granted (Aug. 15th), and it was understood that their efforts to obtain the establishment of a naval reserve in the island, and the representation of the colony before the Anglo-American Joint Commission, were successful

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1490 miles from E. to W, with a breadth at centre of 410 miles. The area is now computed to be 305,900 sq m. British New Guinea comprises the south-eastern part of the island, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the seat by Juste and on the porth by German. west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its area is about 88,460 sq m., and the population is estimated at about 350,000 A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in 88 it was definitely annexed. It is administered by a Governor, who resides at Port Moresby, the official centre. An annual sum of £15,000 is guaranteed by the colonics of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, to cover the cost of administration, in which these colonies have some share. It was agreed in '98 to continue the guarantee for four years, at the end of which period it is hoped the country will be self-supporting. The country is being gradually settled, and it is hoped that the natives may be trained to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. The chief iands 101 commercial purposes. The chief exports are trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood. The London Missionary Society has been established in the island since '70, and has done much good work See British Empire (table).—The German territory is known as Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, territory is known as Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and hes to the noth of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 72,000 sq. m., and the population something over 100,000. The administration is in the hands of the German New Guinea Company and an Imperial Commissioner.
Tobacco is cultivated with much success.—
Dutch New Guines, lying to the west of the

British possessions, covers an area of 151,700 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. It is administered as a part of the Dutch East Indies, by a Resident at Ternate, who is responsible to the Governor-General. See COLONIES, ETC., OF EUROPEAN POWERS

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic Islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3000 sq. m.

New Jerusalem Church. The New Church, whose members are commonly called "Swedenborgians," because they accept the system of Scriptural interpretation contained in the of Scriptural interpretation contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (b. 1688, d. 1772), by whose instrumentality they believe the Lord has effected His Second Coming by unfolding the internal or spiritual sense of the Divine Word. The doctrines of this sense, together with the science of correspondenceswhich constitutes the key by which that sense which constitutes the key by which that sense may be unlocked—are set for thin Swedenborg's theological writings. The fundamental doc-trines taught are, that the Lord Jesus Christ, in His glorified humanity, is the only God of heaven and earth, and that in Him is the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, answering to the trinity in man of soul, body, and their operation together; and that in order to be saved it is necessary to believe in Him, and to keep the commandments by shunning the evils therein forbidden, as sins against Him evils therein forbidden, as shis against frim Swedenborg's withings were first extensively made known in this country by a clergy-man of the Church of England, the Rev-John Olowes, rector of St. John's, Maichester, who translated a great number of them, including his greatest work, the "Aroana Occlestia" (13 vols) Another clergyman, the Rev. William Hill, translated the work second only in importance to it, the "Apocalypse Explained" (6 vols) The Rev. Thomas Hartley, rector of Winwick, translated "Heaven and Hell." Very carly, some diawn from the lanks of the Methodist preachers and other students of the meth dist preachers and other students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. There are existing 82 societies, with 4868 registered members. They have Sunday-schools with 6413 children, and dayschools with 7713 scholars. There are twoive societies in London and its neighbourhood Their statistics, however, fail to tell the number of their receivers, who have always consisted of separatists and non-separatists the latter sometimes from their isolation, but sometimes from principle, worshipping in the Established Church or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealous; if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a Oonference, which meets annually, and consists of all the minisreater; and in every foreign country, both in ters and of from one to three representatives from each society, according to the number of its members. The Swedenborg Society, 1, Blooms-bury St., was founded 1810 for translating, printing, and circulating Swedenborg's works, which may be had in fifteen languages. The Church also possesses its own orphanage, its college

Newnham College. See Women, Higher Education of.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales is the oldest of the British colonies in Australia. It was founded as a penal settlement in 1888, and originally embraced half the continent. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From on the north, and victoria on the south. From the sea upon the east it stretches to about long 140 E, which ineridian divides it from South Australia. Total area 310,700 Sq. m.; pop in '98, 1,235,800. The capital is **Sydney**, on Port Jackson, pop, 410,000. Ruled by a Governor(Viscount Hampden, see under Peers) and responsible Ministry Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at pre-sent of 65 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 125 members, elected triennially by 125 constituencies on a basis of manhood suffrage. Every male subject above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the colony and for three months in his electional district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. For local government purposes the colony recognises 75 bot oughs and 107 municipal districts, besides Sydney There is also a division into 141 counties. Education under Government control, compulsory for all children between the ages of six and fourteen years, and free to the poor. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans and the Congregationalists, in the order named There is no state aid to religion. For defence there is a permanent force of about 620 men and about 5000 volunteers, while there is a nearly soo rouniteers, while there is a naval station at Port Jackson and a naval force of nearly 600 men. There are 2691 miles of railway open, and 37,000 miles of telegraph line. Much grain is grown, and there are nearly 50,000,000 sheep in the colonial bette are line to the colonial bette are line to the colonial bette are line to the colonial state. there are large forests, and gold and silver are mined Staple export is wool, to the amount of \$L_{10}, \text{cos}, \text{cos} oper annum Silver and gold are also exported. Revenue, \$97-8, \$L_{9}, 482, 134; expenditure, \$L_{9}, 301, 5012; imports, \$97, \$L_{21}, 744, 350; exports, \$L_{23}, 751, 972. Public debt, \$L_{64}, 565, 540. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC

the latter sometimes from then isolation, but sometimes from principle, worshipping in the Established Chuich or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Chuich is much societies of the New Jerusalem Chuich is much spreater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealous, if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a Conference, which meets annually, and consists of all the ministers and of from one to three representatives from each society, according to the number of its from each society, according to the number of its from each society, according to the number of its meets. The Swedenborg Society, 1, Bloomsbury St., was founded 1810 for translating, printing, and circulating Swedenborg's works, which may be had in fifteen languages. The Church also possesses its own orphanage, its college for training candidates for the ministry, its National Missionary Institution, and other associations formed to forward its propaganda.

and his supporters contended that the Premier was not a sincere supporter of Federation, but was not a sincere supporter of rederation, our was pressing amendments to the Constitution Bill which he knew would not be accepted by the other colonies, while the Ministernalists retorted that Mr. Barton and his party would agree to terms which would be much to the disadvantage of New South Wales. The Labour members supported the Premier, while the Protectionists joined the Federal party under Mr. Barton The election was most keenly fought, and scenes of disorder were common. The Premier defeated Mr. Barton in the King division of Sydney, but the result of the poll showed that 63 Ministerialists, 57 Federalists and 5 Independents had been returned (29th). The Government majority previous to the election had been about 37 Three of the members of the Cabinet were defeated, and the Labour party were included in the 63 Ministerialists. In opening Pailia-ment the Governor said that the Government proposed to introduce, as the first business, a series of resolutions specifying the amendments in the Constitution Bill which were deemed of urgent importance, since the Government felt their paramount duty was fo endeavour to bring about Federation on fair and just lines (Aug. 17th). The resolutions were moved, and an amindment proposed by the Opposition was only defeated by \$8 to \$4 votes (Sept. 15th). Mr. Reid later on estimated the the expenditure at £9,681,000 The deficiency he proposed to meet by new duties on tea, coffice, biscuits, confectionery and jams, thus departing from his Free Trade policy. The Assembly agreed to the amendments in the constitution Bill suggested by the Government (Oct. 20th)

Newspapers and Magazines It appears from the '98 edition of the "Newspaper Press Directory" that he number of newspapers now being published in the United Kingdom is 2418 In England there are 1878, 470 in London and 1408 in the provinces; in Wales there are 103, in Scotland 236, in Ireland 179, and in the various isles round the coast 22. Of these there are 185 daily papers in England, 6 in Wales, 19 in Scotland, 20 in Iteland, and 4 in the 18les. In '46 there were only 200 magazines in 164 there were only 551 papers published in the United Kingdom, and only 14 dailies Of magazines, including the quarterly reviews, there are now 2225, 494 of which are religious. In '46 there were only 200 magazines in

existence.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand is a colony of the British Empire, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: North Island, 500 m by 250, area 44,467 sq m.; South Island, sometimes also called Middle Island, Joo m. by 200, area 58,525 sq. m; also Stewart Island, area 665 sq. m.; Chatham arfd Auckland Islands at some distance E. and S., area 377 sq. m. Area of entire colony, 104,409 sq. m; population 759,146, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 39,854. Capital, Wellington, pop. (including suburbs) 44,791; chief cities, Dunedin, 48,672; Auckland, 58,344; Christchurch, 56,330. Volcanoes and volcanic belt across the centre of North Island. of North Island. Alpine chain descends along the west coast of South Island. The famous "Hot Lakes" and geyser regions are in North Total revenue, about £300,000; expenditure,

Island, between Taupo and the Bay of Plenty. Island, between 1 aupo and the Bay of Fienty. Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 48 members nominated by the Governor for life (exc. pt those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the House of Representatives of 24 (negliging). the House of Representatives of 74 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an 4 Maoris) members elected trienmaily on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the colony for a year, and in the electoral district for 3 months. Members of the Lower House receive £240, and of the Upper House £150 a year for local government the country is divided into countries and beroughs, the 83 counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. About 40 per cent of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 22 per cent, are Presbytenians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedoboats. The majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and a big frozen meat industry is being fostered. There are 2222 miles of railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication.

There are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly Incre are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals The ohief exports are wool, frozen meat, gold, gum, and grain. Revenue, '97-8, £5,079,230; expenditure, £4,912,372; imports, 97, £8,055,22; exports, £10,016,993. Public debt, £44,081,521. See British Empire (table) and

DIPLOMATIC.

History, '98.—The Piemier, Mr. Seddon, announced that the result of the financial year's working was a surplus of over £500,000 (April 18th). All branches of the revenue had returned more than was estimated, thus showing the continued prosperity of the country. The exact amount of the sui-plus was given in the Rudget statement (Aug. oth) as \$\inf_{2}\$co,000, and the Covernment proposed to take advantage of it by remitting 5 per cent. in the duties on British manufactured goods, and by asking Parliament again to sanction the old age pen-sions scheme. The Old Age Pensions Bill, sions scheme 1111. Old Age Pensions Bill, providing that every person of 65 years and upwards, of good character, having resided for 25 years in the Colony, and possessing an income of not more than £34 per annum, should be entitled to a pension of £18 per annum, passed its third reading in the House of Representations (Mark 2014) and passed its third reading in the third reading in the Legislative Council (20th), and duly became law. Other measures which passed during the Session ending in November were a Mining (Consolidation) Act, a Divorce Amendment Act, and a Municipal Franchise Reform Act.

and a Municipal Franchise Reform Act.

Niagara Utilisation. See Enginerring.

Nicaragua, a Central American republic,
bounded on the N by Honduras, S. by Costa
Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean
Sea. Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador constitute the United States of Central America so far as their relations to foreign countries are concerned. The Constitution of '94 vests are concerned. The Constitution of '04 vests the executive in a President elected for four years, and a Legislature of one House, containyears, and a Legislature of one House, containing 40 members elected by universal suffrage for two years. Army about 17,000, including reserve and milita. Exports: coffee, sugar, hides, and cattle. Area, 49,500 sq. m.; pop. 500,000. The capital is Managua (pop. 18,000). Total weaping about forces: expenditure. (500,000; imports, £538,700; exports, £462,929. Public debt, £607,507. See Central America; for Ministry, etc., see Diplomatic; and for Nicaragua Ship Canal see Engineering.

Micholas I., the reigning Prince or Hospodar of Montenegro, was b. Oct. 7th, 1847. After an educational course at Trieste and Paris, he succeeded his uncle, who had been assassinated, Aug. 'co. He married, in the same year, Princess Milona, the daughter of the Vice-President of the Council of State. During '90 the thritteth anniversary of his accession was celebrated, and during '90 the bicentenary of the foundation of his dynasty. Queen Victoria gave him the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in March '97. His daughter Princess Helen is married to the Prince of Naples, the heir to the throne of Italy; and another daughter, Princess Anne, to Prince Francis, Joseph of Battenburg.

throne of Italy; and another daughter, Princess Anne, to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenburg.

Nicholas II., who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded his father, Alexander Ill., as "Emperor of all the Russias,' was born at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68, his mother being the Princess Dagmar, a daughter of the King of Denmark, and sisterto the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. The course of his studies was, by the wish of the late Czar, chiefly directed to modern history and languages, constitutional history, political and social economy, and the law and administration of his own country. He is gifted with the linguistic facility of most of his countrymen, and fluently speaks French, German, Italian, and especially English, of whose literature he has a thorough knowledge During the famine of '91 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Préobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had confeired upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmistadt in Nov. '94 A daughter, Princess Olga, was born to them in Nov '95, and another daughtein June '97. His coronation took place with impressive and elaborate ceremonial at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President for France. The visit to Paris was taken advantage of to accentuate the friendly understanding or alliance, as it may now be called, between France and Russia. This alliance was definitely announced on the occasion of the visit of President Faure to St Petersburg in '97. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 are set out under Russia, History, '98.

Nicoll, W. Robertson, H.L.D., was born Oct. 10th, 1851, at the Free Church manse, Auchindor, Aberdeen michaler

Nicoll, W. Robertson, LLD., was born Oct. 10th, 1851, at the Free Church manse, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire. He studied first at the University of Aberdeen, graduating M.A. in 70; next at the Free Church College, Aberdeen, until 74, when he was ordained minister of the Free Church, Dufftown, from which in 77 he was transferred to the Free Church, Kelso. In succession to Dr. S. Cox, he became editor of the Expositor in 84. In the following year ill-health compelled him to give up public speaking. In Nov. 86 he came to London, and started the British Weekly, which has been instrumental, to a remarkable extent, in introducing new writers to the reading world. The degree of LLD was con-

ferred upon him by Aberdeen University in '90. He was married (his second marriage) to Miss Katherine Pollard in '97. Dr. Nicoll is the author of many theological works, in addition to a "Life of James Macdonell, of the Times" ('89), a "Memoir of Professor Elmshe" ('90), and has been engaged for a long time on "The Victorian Era of English Literature a Biographical and Critical History," He has projected and edited "The Expositor's Greek Lestament," "The Lxpositor's Bible," "The Theological Educator," "The Clerical Library," "In Household Library of Exposition," etc. He is also joint editor of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," of which two volumes appeared in '95 and '96. In Oct. '91 he commenced the Bookman, a monthly literary journal, which was quickly recognised to be of high literary merit; in '93 the Woman at Home, which he had a large share in founding, began its caieer, and in '98 he undertook the editorship of the Christian Budgest.

Niger Coast Protectorate. A British pro-

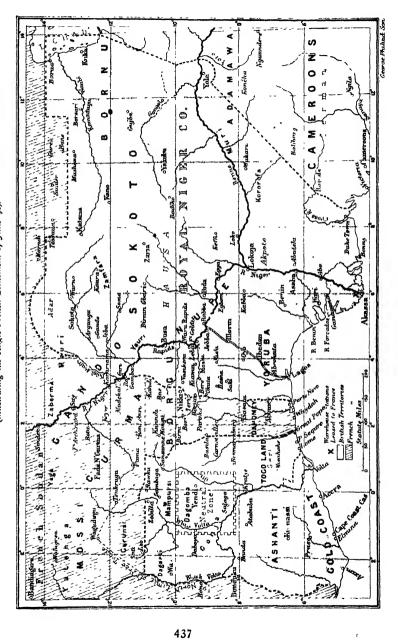
editorship of the Christian Budgel.

Niger Coast Protectorate. A British protectorate was formed in 1884 along the west coast of Africa, from the boundaries of Lagos (q.v.), at the mouthof the Benin river, to the mouth of the Rio del Rey, including the mouths of what are called "the Oil rivers," but excluding that portion of the coastline which lies between the Forcados and Brass rivers, and which belongs to the Niger Territories. Until '93 it was called the Oil Rivers Protectorate. Inland it includes the whole Benin region, the Niger delta, and the Oil Calabar or Cross liver from the rapids to the sea. Benin lies on the western limits of the Protectorate, and owing to the attitude of the king and the savage fitish customs prevailing, trade was very difficult to carry on, so an expedition was sent in '97 and the king was deposed, a Resident being appointed in his place. The country is rich in rubber, gums. mahogany, etc. It is bounded on the northwest by Lagos and Yoruba. The territory is administered by an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General, with six vice-consuls, and is now divided into three divisions, each under a consular officer. Government posts have been established at Ediba on the Cross river and Ngwa, behind Opobo. Oild Calabai is the headquarters. The trade is chiefly carried on by a Liverpool Company, called the African association, Ld. The chief products are palm oil and kernels, rubber, ivory, camwood, gums, etc. See Diplomatic, French West Africa (map), and Niceria.

NIGERIA.

The Royal Niger Company are the chief representatives of British power and influence in Western Africa. The Niger Territories, now called Nigeria, which they administer under a royal charter dated July 10th, 1886, cover about 500,000 sq. miles, and contain a population variously estimated at from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000. The Anglo-German and Anglo-French agreements of 85, 86, 90, and 93 settled the frontiers of the territory. The eastern frontier, settled by previous agreements made in 85 and 93, runs from a point on the Old Calabar or Cross river on the coast in a north-easterly direction to a point on the river Benue. Yola and its immediate neighbourhood were made the property of Great Britain, while Germany secured the Upper Benue and the confluence of the Faro river, together with the south shore of Lake Chad, as far as the 14° E. long. This frontier

(illustrating the Anglo-French Settlement of June '98). NIGERIA





separates the Company's territory from the German sphere of influence in the Cameroons. The northern frontier, separating the British and French spheres of influence, stretches from Barua, on Lake Chad, westwards to lo, on the west bank of the Middle Niger, I ut drawn so as to leave within the British sphere all the territory belonging to Sokoto. The frontiers on the west were settled by the agreement made in '98 (see History '98 below). On the Gulf of Guinea the Company have access to the sea by means of a coastline of about 120 miles in length, extending from the Forcados to the Brass river. The capital of Sokoto is Wurno, and other large towns are Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Yakubu, Zaria, and Illorin The capital of the Territories is at Asaba; and the troops—Hausas principally, with English officers—are chiefly centred at Lokoja, the junction of the Niger and Benue rivers. The naval headquarters are at Akassa, at the mouth of the Niger, which possesses the only "slip" on the West coast of Africa on which vessels can be repaired. The Niger delta has a bad climate, but the inland portions of the territory are much healthier. The chief products are rubber, gum, hides, ivory, palm oil, and palm kernels The Governor of the Company is Sir George Taubman-Goldie, and the Deputy Governor is Loid Scarbrough The Offices are at Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. See British Empire

History, '95 .- In January an understanding was arrived at by the Company with the Sultan of Sokoto, who, since the subjugation of Nupe in '97, had shown symptoms of rebellion against the Company's authority. He, however, finally declared his intention to adhere to his alliance with the Company, and in proof thereof accepted the annual subsidy which he had previously refused. The Ibouza tribe agreed (Feb. 17th) to abolish human sacrifices, to open their roads to all tribes, to admit missionaries into three of their towns, and to appoint a responsible chief and a Council of twelve under the Company instead of the numerous petty chiefs then ruling. In this month and later on the French policy of pushing forward into British territory armed expeditions, even while negotiations were going on at Paris, led to serious complications, and on a rank, led to serious complications, and a French force was actually reported to be approaching Sokoto, though this was denied. Colonel Lugard left England (March 5th) to take command of the British West African Frontier Force, with his headquarters at Lokoja. The Anglo-French Commission was all this time sitting at Paris, and an agreement was finally reached and a Convention signed (June 15th) so far as Nigeria is concerned the result was as follows. The French claim was for the whole of the right bank of the Niger from Say to a point just below Busa, the capital of the kingdom of that name. The boundary agreed upon gave them the kingdom of Gurma, and a triangular district on the east of the river, lying between Say, Mauri, and a point ten miles north of Ilo, with both banks of the river from Say to the point ten miles north of Ilo. From that point the boundary passed in a north-easterly direction along the watershed between the Niger and the river Sokoto, and

intersection of the arc with the 14th parallel the boundary line ran along that parallel for 70 miles, then south and east again for 250 miles, and then north again to the 14th parallel and along the parallel to a point a little to the east of the longitude of Kuka, and thence southward to the southern shore of Lake Chad. Southwards, from the point ten miles north of llo, the boundary was traced so as to include Borgu, but leaving Nikki to France, the line Dahomey and Lagos on the 9th parallel. This necessitated the withdrawal of the French from llo, Busa, Kish, and Boia, leaving them Nikki, however. Two pieces of land (to be mutually agreed upon by the two Governments) on the Niger between Leaba and the junction of the Mossi and the Niger, and on one of the mouths of the Niger, were leased for 30 years to the French Government for trade purposes, and in return France conceded equal terms for French and British trade in all French colonies from the Liberian frontier to the Niger. Borgu was completely evacuated by the French (Sept. 18t) and re-garrisoned by British troops In October it was reported that the Imperial Government had taken over Akassa from the Company, and the terms upon which the administration of the territories is to be transferred to the Imperial Government were made the subject of many numours. However, nothing definite had transpired up to the time of going to press (Nov. 10th).

Nile, Valley of the Upper. The events of the last few years, and more especially of '98, have combined to lend especial interest to this region. The distance from Khartoum to Lak Victoria, at the point where the Nile leaves it, is about it comiles; and Great Britain, Egypt, the Congo State, France, and Abyssinia are all interested more or less in the territory lying on both sides of the river along this part of its course. The events connected with the over throw of the Khalifa and Dervish rule will be found set out under Egypt, with maps to illustrate the position of affairs. There also, as well as under France and Franch Conco, Major Marchand's expedition to Fashoda, and the events which ended in his withdrawal, are described. Fashoda is about 370 miles from Khartoum. The Congo State have captured and now hold Rejaf, Wadelai has been occupied by a British force from Uganda, whence another expedition is now advancing northwards, and the Sindai has established ports at Fashoda and Sobat.

NOMS DE PLUME

The word nom-de plume is not known in French, the proper phrase being nom-de-guerre. The following list of pseudonyms deals chiefly with modern English or American writers. It is by no means exhaustive, but it will be found to include practically all writers of note who use a pen-name —

between the Niger and the river Sokoto, and thence in an arc extending some distance to the north of the old Say-Barua line, so as to include all the empire of Sokoto. From the Argles, Mrs. now Mrs. Hungerford.

Bede, Cuthbert Rev. Edw. Bradley.	Lady Herbert née Elizabeth A'Court. Lee, Holme
Betty Paol: Eliz. von. Arnım. Betty Paol: Elizabeth Glück.	Lee, Holme Harriet Parr.
Betty Paol: Elizabeth Glück.	Lee, Vernon Violet Paget.
Bibliophile Jacob Paul Lacroix.	Le Fanu Sneridan.
Billings, Josh Henry W. Shaw.	Leigh, Aston Mrs. Diehl.
	Leigh, Aston . Mrs. Diem. Linner, Luke . John Leighton (artist). Lothrop, Amy . Miss A. B. Warner. Julien Viaud. Lyall, Edna . Miss Ade Ellen Bayly.
Boldrewood, Rolf T A. Browne Braddon, Miss M. E Mrs. John Maxwell.	Lothrop, Amy Miss A. B. Warner,
Breilmann, Hans . Chas G Leland	Loti, Pierre Julien Viaud. Lvall, Edna Miss Ada Ellen Bayly.
Brick Pomeroy Chas G Leland Brick Pomeroy M. M. Pomeroy.	
Browne, Phillis Mrs. Hamer.	Poorten-Schwartz.
Browne, Phillis Mrs. Hamer. Brown, Tom Thos. Hughes.	Madee (in "Truth") . Mrs. Humphry.
BV., James I nomeon	Madge (in "Truth") . Mrs. Humphry. Mailland, Edward Herbert Ainslie. Mailland, John Wilson William Watson. Mrs. Harrison (née
Bystander Goldwin Smith	Maitlaw, John Wilson William Watson. Malet Lives Mrs Harrison (née
Caliban M. Bergerat, also Jules	Malet, Lucas Mrs Harrison (nee
Claretie	Kingsiey).
Carle Victorien Sardou. Carmen Sylva Queen of Roumania.	Manuelt, Licas Kingsley). Marnotti, L
Clambel (song writer) Mrs. Burnard	Markitt, E Henriette Eugenia John.
Claribel (90ng writer) Mrs Barnard. Cobbleigh, Tom Mr. Walter Raymond Conway, Hugh F. J. Fargus.	Marryat, Florence now Mrs. F. Lean. Mathers, Helen . Mrs. Reeves (nie Mathers)
Conway, Hugh F. I. Fargus.	Mathers, Helen Mrs. Reeves (nie Mat-
Corelli, Marie Marion Mackay	thews).
Coroll, Murie . Marion Mackay Craddock, C. E Mary N. Murfree Crayon, Christopher . J. E. Ritchie Cushing, Paul	Meade, L. T now Mrs. Toulmin
Crayon, Christopher . J E Ritchie	Smith
Cushing, Paul Roland A Wood Seys	M L Francis Mrs Frank Blundell,
Dagonet G. K Sims,	mec M. E. Sweetman, Mills O Reilly Chas G. Halpin.
Danbury Newsman,	
The J. M Bailey.	Miller, Joaquin C. H. Miller Mrs Mulock Mrs G. L. Craik. Minina Macle in Mrs Todd Mrs Fairfai Mirule Bell Mrs Henry Wood Mrs Partington Ben P. Shellabar. Nancy Bell Mrs Henry Wood Nancy Bell Mrs Pland Mrs Bland
Dangerfield, John . Oswald Crawfurd Dart, Stephen Adeline Sergeant	Mary Marley Mass Todd
Dari, Stephen Adeline Sergeant Dean, Mis Andrew Mrs. Sidgwick	Mis Carray Mizule Bell
Democritus Junior. Robert Burton	Mrs Henry Wood nee Miss Ellen Price.
De Montauban, G Wm P Greenough	Mrs Partington , Benj P. Shellabar.
De Montauban, G. Wm P Greenough Donovan, Duk J. E. Muddock.	Nancy Bell N. d'Anvers.
Dora d Istrea Elina Ghiki, Princess	Nesbit, E Mrs Bland
Kotsova	Nancy Bell . N. d'Anvers. Nesbil, E. Mrs Bland Ninnad . C. J Apperley. Ogiliv, Gavin M Barrie.
Druid H. H. Dixon.	Oarling Gamma M Barrie.
Duchess, The Mrs Margaret Argles	OROlga Kiréet, now Madame de Novikoff
L. Owens Blackburn . Miss Elizabeth Casev	Waldame de Novikon Wilfred Maynell Editor
E V B Hon. Mrs. Boyle Fairleigh, Frank Francis E Smedley.	Oldeastle, John . Wilfred Meynell, Editor of "Merry England"
Falconer, Lance. Miss E Hawker	O'Rell, Max Paul Blouet.
Falconer, Lance . Miss E Hawker Fane, Violet . Mrs. Singleton	Ourda . Louise de la Rame.
Farningham, Mari-	Pausy Mrs S M Alden.
	Pendragon Henry Sampson.
anne Mary Anne Hearn Field, Michael . Miss Bradley	Penn, Arthur . J Brander Matthews Pency, Reuben Thos Byerley.
Forrester, Frank . II W Herbert	Percy, Reuben Thos Byerley. Percy, Sholto
Garrett, Edward Mrs Isab, I yvie Mayo	Percy, Sholto . J C Robertson Petrolcum V Nasby . David Locke Physic K Browne
Gaston, Marie . Alphonse Dauget	Petroleum V Nasby . David Locke
Graham, Ennis Mrs Molesworth	Plus Browne
Grav, Marwell Miss M G Tuttiett. Grile, Dod Ambrose Buree	Prout, Father F S Mahony.
Gimse! M Rochefort	O T. Purnell, Douglas
Gushington, Impulsia Lady H. Dufferin	lerrold A 1. Utilier
Gvp Comtesse de Martel	Couch, and others.
Halevy, Lud Levy	Red Spinner Wm Senior.
Haliburton, Hugh Logie Robertson	Red Sprine:
Hamilton, Gail Mary Abigail Dodge	(F G. Trafford) Mrs. C E L'Riddell
H H Mrs Helen Jackson	RI'a . Mrs E. M J von Booth.
Hobbes, John Oliver . Mrs. Craige Hope, Anthony . A. H. Hawkins.	Robt Byr Karl Enimerich Bayer Aoberts, Capt A C . Hobart Pasha
Hope, Ascott R. H. Hawkins. R. Hope Moncrieff	Postur Cun I Hetton
Hotshur H M Feist	Sadie Miss Sarah Williams.
Hutton, G. M Mrs Mona Caird	Saintine, X B de J. X Boniface
Hyacinthe, Perc Chas M Loyson	Sctoun, Gabriel . Mr. Hepburn.
Ian Maclasen Rev. John Watson	Shapcott, Keuben W Hale White, M.A.
Ingoldsby Rev James Hildyard Ingoldsby, Thomas . Rev R H Barham.	
Ingoldsby Rev James Hildyard Ingoldsby, Thomas . Rev R H Barham.	Shetchley, Arthur Slingsby, J. F. Slingsby, Philip Stahl, Arthur Singsby, Philip
zote	Slick, Sam T. C. Haliburton, Slingsby, J. F Di. J. F. Waller. Slingsby, Philip . N. P. Willis, Which Weight
Cattyn	Slingsby, J. F Di. J. F Waller.
Isa Craig Mrs John Knox	Stingsby, Philip N. P. Willis.
J. K. Marvel Donald Grant Mitchell,	Stahl, Arthur Mme. Valeska Voigtl. Stretton, Hesba Sarah Smith.
LL.D. Katherine Tungu Mrs H A Hinkson	Stretton, Hesba Sarah Smith. Stuart, Esmé Miss Leroy.
Katherine Tynan . Mrs H. A. Hinkson.	Tasma
Keith, Leslie K Johnston. King, Alice Mrs A. King Hamilton.	Tasma Mme. Convure. Thackeray, Annie Mrs. Richmond Ritchie.

Joel Chandler Harris,
Editor of The GentleMan's Magazine
Thomas Hughes Urban, Sylvanus Vacuus Viator . Mrs. G. L. Banks. Verax H. Dunckley. Verne, Jules M Olchewitz. Vignon, Cloude Wagstaffe, Launiclot Wilker, Patricius Mme Bouvier. C Mackay. Wm Allingham. Mrs G James
Susan Warner
Mrs, K. Thomson
Mrs H. E V. Stannaid. Ward, Artemus. Warden, Florence Wetherell, Llizabeth Wharton, Grace Winter, John Strange Wizard I Corlett. Worborse, Emma J Yendys, Sydney . . Yorke, Stephen . . Zadkiel Mrs Etherington Guy-Sydney Dobell, [ton Miss Linskill Lieut, R. J Morrison

Norfolk Island. Discovered by Capt Cook, Oct. 9th, 1774; 600 miles from New Zealand, 900 miles east from Australia; length 5 miles, breadth 3 miles Pop. 750. Occupied as a penal settlement till '55, and then given to the Pitcairn Islanders. In Nov. '96 the island was transferred to the Government of New South Wales, and a resident magistrate was appointed to administer it, assisted by an elected council of twelve members. The chief village 18 Kingston.

Norman, Henry, born in Leicester, journalist, author, and traveller. Educated in France, at Harvard, U.S.A., and at Leipzig For several years on the staff of the Pall Mall Gazette From '88 travelled in China, Siberia, Korea, Japan, Tonquin, and Malava, visiting the Franco-Chinese frontier, crossing Korea on horseback, and exploring a hitherto unknown part of the Malay Peninsula, which he also crossed, being the first European to pass through the upper part of the closed native State of Kelantan Author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" ("81), "The Real Japan" ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('94), and a later work upon the Balkan Peninsula, based upon a series of letters in the Daily Chronicle, in the autumn of '95, called "Round the Near East" Since '92 he has been a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Chronicle, and was appointed assistant-editor March '95.

Norris, William Edward, was b Nov 18th, 1847, and is the son of the late Sir W. Norris, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon. Ed. at Eton. Married Frances Isobel, daughter of the late J. Ballenden, Esq., in '71, and was left a widower in '81. His first novel, "Heaps of Money," was published in '77, and there have since followed "Mademoiselle de Mersac," "Matrimony," "No New Thing," "His Grace," "A Deplorable Affair," "The Countess Radna" ('93), "St. Ann's," "Matthew Austin," "A

Victim of Good Luck" ('94), "Billy Bellew" ('95), "A Dancer in Yellow" ('96), "Clarissa Furiosa," "Marietta's Marriage" ('97), "The Widower" ('88), and several other books, and serials in the various leading magazines. His novels are noticeable for their excellence of dialogue, and are generally descriptive of aristocratic society. Address: Underbank, Torquay.

North-West Territories, The, comprise three organised districts: Assiniboia, area three organised districts: Assimbola, area 89,535 sq m.; Alberta, area 105,100 sq. m.; and Saskatchewan, area 107,002 sq. m. The unorganised territories, comprising Athabasca, area 104,500 sq. m.; Yukon, Mackenzie, Franklin, and Ungava, the combined area of which is 906,000 Sq. m, are strictly under Federal jurisdiction, represented by the Lieut. Governor. Pop. 99,722. Capital, Regina. Great lakes and large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, Peace, Saskatchewan, among the chief—are found in the Teiritories. The resources are enormous, agricultural, pastoral, and mining. Vast coal fields of fairly good quality exist, and are being profitably worked. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses Assimboia and Alberta. The Government of the Teiritories, consisting of a Lieut.-Governor, a Responsible Municipal and a Levelative Accombination. consisting of a Lieut. Governor, a Responsible Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 26 members, was made representative in 51. The Ferritories have two seats in the Dominion Senate, and four in the House of Commons. The new gold fields at Klondike lie in the Territories Klondike is only a small section of Yukon, one of the provisional districts above named Ali those who know the district seem to agiee with Mr. W. Ogilvie, the Dominion Surveyor on the Yukon, and recently appointed Commissioner for the district, that it promises to be one of the largest and richest mining areas in the whole world. The gold-bearing area extends south-eastwards from the 141st meridian into British Columbia Indications show that it by at least 50 miles long tions show that it is at least 500 miles long and in places upwards of 100 miles wide. The arctic climate and the shortness of the summer season appear to be the great hindrances to mining operations, together with the scalerty of supplies caused by the remoteness of the district, and the great difficulty of the transit thither The Times sent a special commis-sioner to the district in '98, and from the articles published in its columns it appears that Dawson City, which has sprung up at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, has a population of 20,000, that of the whole district being about 27,000. There are about 5000 miners actually at work, and the output of the '97-8 season has been estimated at from £2,000,000 to £5,000,000, primitive and un-economical as the modes of working the gold are. The administration of the district has been bitterly complained of, mere particularly the Dominion regulations that a 10-per-cent royalty must be paid on the gross output, and that alternate claims in every new district must be reserved for the Government. A Commission directing Mr. Ogilvie to hold an immediate inquiry under oath into the charges of official corruption and maladministration in the Yukon district was issued (Oct. 9th, '98). See British Empire (table), Canada, and DIPLOMATIC.

Norway. See Sweden and Norway. Norwich, Bishop of. See under Peerage. Nossi Bé A small Island on N.W. coast of Madagascar, held by France since 1843; and a

flourishing trade-port.

Nova Scotia. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It is a peninsula connected by a narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incornarrow istumus with new brunswick. Incorporated with it is Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct colony. Area 20,907 sq. m.; pop. 450,396 Capital, Halifax; pop. 38,556. A fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 18 counties. The coal mines near Halifax and Cape Breton turn out about 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and the whole of the Dominion Government railways are worked with coal from these mines. Administered by a Lieut -Governor and Executive. ministered by a Lieut Jovernor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a House of Assembly of 38 members. The Province has 10 seats in the Dominion Senate and 20 in the House of

Commons. Education receives some Government support, and is free and to some extent compulsory. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714; entered Dominion 1867. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), CANADA, and DIPLO-MATIC.

Nurses, Royal British Association of, 18 a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of nearly 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing proare to improve the status of the nursing profession, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. Over 2500 nurses have already been registered, and a copy of the register (38 6d.) can be obtained of the Secretary, 17, Old Cavendish Street, Oxford Street, W.

Nyasaland. See BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

OBITUARY.

(Dec. '97-Nov. '98.)

The following classified list of persons de-ceased during the year will explain itself, though it may be mentioned that, wherever it has been possible to obtain them, the date of decease is given in parentheses at the end of each paragraph, and the age in italic figures Following our usual practice, the lengthy biographical details given in previous editions with regard to the two great statesmen, Bismarck and Gladstone, who died during the year, are omitted from this Obituary. Some details as to the simple obsequies of Bismarck are, however, given under Gramany, and a full account of the splendid Parliamentary tribute paid to Gladstone will be found in the article Sission, sect. 10.

ROYALTY AND RULERS.

Austria - Hungary, The Empress - Queen of, Princess Elizabeth Amelia Eugenie, daugli-ter of Duke Maximilian of Bayaria; married to the Emperor Francis Joseph in Aug. '54; assassinated by an Italian anaichist named

Denmark, Queen Louise of, mother of the Princess of Wales, the Downger-Empress of Russia, and King George of Greece (Sept.

Kung, Prince, one of the leading forces in Chinese affairs since '60 (May 2), 68
Leopold. Archduke of Austria (May 24), 77

Osman Fazil, H H. Prince, cousin of the Khedive of Egypt (Feb 18) Samoa, Malietoa, King of (Aug. 22)

Tai Wen Kun, the father of the King of Korea, and Regent 63-74 (Feb. 22)

Anglesey, Henry Paget, 4th Marquis of (Oct.

Bradford, Orlando G. C. Bridgeman, 3rd Earl of; M.P. South Shropshire '42-65; Lord Chamberlain '66-8; Master of the Horse 74-80, '85-6 (March 9), 79 Caledon, James Alexander, 4th Earl of (April 27), 73
Carbery, Algeinon W. G. Evans-Freke, 9th Baion (June 12), 31
Carlingford, Chichester Samuel Parkinson-Extracement Report and Aud Barry Clarkovers at Report and Aud Barry Clarkovers and Carlingford, Chichester Samuel Parkinson, 1988, 19

Fortesque, 1st Baron, and 2nd Baron Clermont, M.P. Louth '47-74; Under Sec for the Colonies' 57 8 and '59 65, Chief Sec, for Ircland '65 and '68-71; President Board of Trade '71-4

(Jan 29), 75

Cawdor, John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, 2nd Earl (March 29), 81

Clarina, Eyre Challoner Henry Massey, 4th Baron (Dec 16), 67 Clonmell, Beauchamp Henry John Scott, 6th

Comberners, Robert Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, and Viscount and a Bart (Feb 20), 53
De L'Iale and Dudley, Philip Sidney, 2nd Baron

(Feb. 17), 70

Desart, William Ulick O'Connor Cuffe, 4th Earl

of; author of many novels (Sept. 15), 5.3 Dimsdale, Baron, M. P. Hertford '66-74, and the Hitchin Div. '85-92; his title was a Russian creation (May 2), 63 Perberg Divid William Couletter, the and

creation (May 2), 69
Dorohester, Dudley Wilmot Carleton, 4th and last Baron (Nov. 30), 75
Effingham, Henry Howard, 3rd Earl of (May 4), 61
Exeter, Brownlow Henry George Cecil, 4th
Marquis of, M.P. North Northants '77-95, and some time Conservative Whip (April 9), 187

Library Checks, Henry Mills, 444

Hillingdon, Charles Henry Mills, 1st Baron; M.P. for Northallerton '65-6, West Kent '68-85;

M r. 101 Northalierton 65-6, West Kent 68-85; made a peet 80, Freasurer of Gold Standard Defence Association (April 3), 68 Holm Patrick, Ion Trant Hamilton, 1st Baron; MP Co Dublin 63-85 (March 6), 59 Lathom, Rt Hon. E. Bootle-Wilbraham, first Farl of, G.C. B., Lord Chamberlain (Nov. 19), 60 Lisle, John Arthur Lysaght, 5th Baron (April 10), 87

19), 87

Mansfield, William David Murray, 4th Earl of;
K.T.; M.P. Aldborough, Woodstock, Norwich, and Perthshire during the period of 30-40 (Aug. 2), 33

Mount Gashell, Charles William More, 4th Earl of, Viscount Mount Cashell and Baron Kilworth (Eds. co.) 47

worth (Feb. 20), 72

Oxenbridge, William J. Monson, 1st Viscount; M.P. Reigate '58-62; Treasurer of the Queen's Household '74; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard '80-6; Master of the

Yeomen of the Guard 80-6; Master of the Horse '92-4 (April 16), "?
Playfair, Lyon, 1st Lord; P.C., G.C.B; Inspector-General Government Schools of Science; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews University '88-68, South Leeds '85-02, Postmaster-General '73-4; Chairman Ways and Means '80-3, Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '92-5 (May 20), ??
St. Albana, William A. Aubrey de Veie Beauclerk, 10th Duke of, Captain of H.M. Yeomen of the Guard '69-74 (May 10), 58
Strafford, George Henry Chailes Byng, 3rd Eail of; M.P. Tavistock '52-7, Middlesex '57-4; First Civil Service Commissioner 80-8 (March

First Civil Service Commissioner 80-8 (March

28), 68 Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Charles Howard,

18th Earl of (March 31), 67
Wilton, Seymour John Grey Egerton, 4th Earl of (Jan. 3), 59

Winchilsea and Nottingham, Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, 12th Earl of, M P South Lines 84-5, and the Spalding Inv. 85-7, when he succeeded to the Earldom, founder of the National Agricultural Union, and its organ, the Cable (Sept. 7), 17

BARONETS.

Acland, Rt. Hon, Sir Thomas Dyke, 11th Bart, Conservative M P. West Somerset '37-47, Liberal M P. North Devon '65-85, West Somerset '85-6; Privy Councilor '83 (May 20),

Arnott, Sir John, 1st Bart, proprietor Irish Times, Bristol Steam Navigation Company, etc (March 28), 84

(Dec 27, 97), 31

Forwood, S11 Arthur B, M P. Ormskirk Dit of Lancashire '85-98, Parliamentary Sec to Admiralty '86-92; made a Bart. '95 (Sept 27),

Fraser, Sir W A, 4th Bart; author of several volumes of recollections, of the Duke of Wellington, Loid Beaconsfield, etc. M P Barnstaple '57.9, Ludlow'63-5, Kidderminster

'74-80 (Aug. 17), 73

Havelook-Allan, Sir Henry M, 1st Bart, K C B, V.C.; killed by Afridis during the Indian frontier operations, after a distinguished military career he became M P. for Sunderland '74-81, South-East Durham '84-92 and

iand 74.81, South-Rast Durnam 84.92 and 95.8 (Dec. 30, 97), 65

Hawley, Sir Henry James, 4th Bart (Oct 5), 57

Hope, General Sir William, 14th Bart , retired 81 (Sept 5), 79

Hughes, Sir Alfred, oth Bart. (April 1), 73

Knightley, Rev. Sir Valentine, 4th Bart, rector of Peseton Cancer and Charvelton, Northants

of Preston Capes and Charwelton, Northants

(April 28), 85 Knill, Sir Stuart, 1st Bart., Lord Mayor of

London '03, 74
Lawrence, Sir Henry H., 2nd Bart., grandson of Sir Henry Lawrence, of Lucknow (Oct. 27),

Lushington, Sir Henry, 4th Bart. (March 15), 72 Maryon-Wilson, Sir Spencer, 10th Bart. (Dec. 31, 97), 68

Miles, Sir C. L., 3rd Bart. (Oct. 25), 25
Milbank, Sir Frederick Acclom, 1st Bart., M.P.
North Riding, Yorks, '65-85 (April 28), 78
Paul, Sir Robert J., 3rd Bart. (May 9), 78
Peek, Sir H. W., 1st Bart.; M.P. Mid-Surrey
'68-84 (Aug 26), 73
Russell, Sir George, 4th Bart., M.P. Wokingham 85-98, Chairman South-Eastern Railway
Co (March 7), 70
Shakerley, Sir Charles Watkin, C.B., 2nd Bart.
(Oct 20), 65
Simpson. Sir Walter G., 2nd Bart (May 20), 55
Tunte, Sir Mark A., 10th Bart (March), 89
Watson, Sir John, 1st Bait (Sept 26), 79 Miles, Sir C. L, 3rd Bart. (Oct. 25), 35

M P.s and Ex-M P.s.

Baden-Powell, Sir George, K C.M G., M P. for

Liverpool, '85-98 (Nov. 20), 51

Bass, Hon Hamar Alfred, MP Staffordshire

Bass, Hon Hamar Alfred, MP Stathordshire West '85-98, and previously for Tamworth '78-85 (April 8), 56 (Colman, Jercmiah James, Liberal MP, Norwich '71-95, head of the firm of mustard, staich, and blue manufacturers (Sept 18), 68 (Cook, E Rider, Liberal M.P. West Ham '85-6

(Aug 21)
Dixon, George, M.P Birmingham '67-76, and for the Edgbaston Div. '85-98; he was Mayor of Birmingham in '66, and best known for his educational work, especially in connection with the National Education League (Jan 24),

Fowler, Matthew, M I' Durham '92-8 (June 13),

Gabbett, D. F, M.P. Limerick '79-85 (Aug 4), 57 Gladstone, Rt. Hon. William Ewart. See pre-vious eds and S1-510N (Sect. 10) (May 19), 88 Guest, Arthur, Conservative M.P. Poole '68-74

Carmohael Anstruther, Sir Windham C],
Bart., Conservative M.P. South Lanaikshire
74-80 (Jan 26), 74
Chichester, Sir Arthur, 8th Bart. (July 13), 76
Clarke, Sir Philip H, 11th Bart. (Feb.), 79
Farthe-Cuninghame, Sir Charles A, 10th Bait.
Charles A, 12th Bart.
Charles A, 12th Bart.
Charles Charles A, 12th Bart.
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Charles Charles Charles A, 12th Bart.
Charles Charles Charles A, 12th Bart.
Charles Charles Charles A, 12th Bart.
Charles Char 24, 97), 6,7 Runter, W A, 1.1. D, M P North Aberdeen *85-96; formally Professor of Roman Law at Univ Coll, London (July 21), 54 Isaacson, Frederick Wootton, M.P. Stepney

Isaason, Frederick Wootton, M.P. Stepney 36-98 (Feb 22), 13 Mills, Arthur, Conservative M.P. Taunton '57-65, Exeter '73-80; M.L.S.B. '73-85 (Oct.

Murdoch, C F, MP. Reading '85-92 and '95-8 (July 7), 61

(July 7), 61
Owen, Homas, M.P. North-East (Launceston)
Div of Coinwall '92-8, chai man Thomas
Owen & Co., Ld., Cardiff, and part proprietor
Western Daily Macary (July 20), 58
Paull, Henry, D.L., M.P. St. Ives, Cornwall,

757-68 (Nov 3), 7%

Pease, Arthur, M P Whithy '80-5, Darlington '95-8; President of the British and Foreign Auti-Slavery Society (Aug. 27), 6/1

Plimsoll, Samuel, "The Sailor's Friend"; M P. Derby '88-80, and the advocate of the principle of the compulsory loadline, which, after which findings and the same depended (June 2, 2%).

runch fighting, was adopted (June 3), 7/.

Ponsonby, Hon. Ashley G J., D L., M.P.
Cirencester '52-7, '59-65 (Jan. 12), 6/.

Potter, Thomas Bayley, founder and hon. sec.
of the Cobden Club, and M.P. Rochdale '65-95

(Nov. 6), 80

Richardson-Gardner, Robert, ex-M.P. Windsor (Jan.), 71

Smith, Abel, M.P. Hertfordshire '54-7, '59-65, '66-85, and East Herts '85-98 (May 30), 69 Stansfield, Rt. Hon. Sir James, G.C.B., P.C.; ed. at London University (B.A. and LL.B.);

called to the Bar '49; M.P. Halifax '59-95; Under Sec. for War '66; Financial Sec to the Treasury '69; President of Poor Law Board '71, and then of Local Government Board till

74, and 36-92; a friend of Mazzını (Feb. 7), 78
Williers, Rt. Hon. C. P., P.C., M.P. Wolver-hampton '35-98; Judge-Advocate General '52-9; President of Poor Law Board '58-65

'52-9; President of Poor Law Board '58-95 (Jan. 16). 96
Walpole, The Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatto; called to the Bar '31, Q C. '46; M.P. Midhurst '46. Cambridge '56-82; Home Secretary '52, and again in '58 and '67 (May 22), 91
Wright, Caleb, M.P. Leigh Division of Lancashire '85-95 (April 28), 87

CLERGY AND MINISTERS.

Anson, Rev. G H. G., Archdeacon of Manches-

Bardsley, Rev Charles Wareing, Canon of Carlisle, author of "English Surnames" (Oct

Bedford, Rev. Robert Claudius Billing, D D, Bishop of, and formerly rector of Spitalfields

Bell, Rev. C D., D.D. late rector of Cheltenham, and Hon Canon of Carlisle (Nov. 1), 79
Burch, Rev. A F., an old Eton master, and long rector of Northchurch, Berkhamsted (July

Burton, Rev John, Weslevan minister (Dec 20.

'97), 112 Buttanshaw, Rev. J., Prebendary of Bath and

Wells (April), (7), one of the oldest nussionaires of the L.M.S (Dec 13) Clements, Rev. Jacob, Sub-Dean of Lincoln

(June 19), 78 Davidson, Rev. Samuel, D.D., LL D., Professor

of Biblical Literature in the Lancashire In-dependent College 42-56, and author of numerous theological works, a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee

(April 1) 91

Davies, Rev Thomas, DD, Congregational minister at Lianelly for nearly fifty years, and ex President of the Welsh Congregational

ex President of the Welsh Congregational Union (March 20)

Garnier, Rev T P, rector of Banham and Hon. Canon of Norwich (March 17), 57

Gent. Rev. George W, Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, '97-8, and formerly Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea (May 9)

Rammond, Dr., Vicar-General and Roman Catholic Dean of the Diocesc of Limerick (Aug

Hughes, Rev. Thomas, the oldest Nonconfor-

Hughes, Rev. Thomas, the oldest Nonconformist musister in Wales (Aug.), 195
Kane, Rev. R. R., LLD, rector of Christ Church, Belfast (Nov 20)
Lake, Very Rev. W. C., D. D., Dean of Durhard Good (Dec. 8, '97), 80
Machell, Rev. Canon R. B., M. A., vicar of St. Martin's-le-Grand, York (Aug. 18)
Mann, Rev. Thomas, for fifty years Congregational minister of Trowbridge (Jan.), 81
Mayor, Rev. Canon R. B., rector of Frating-cum-Thorington, Essex (Aug. 15), 78
Newth. Rev. Samuel, M.A., D.D., Principal of the Congregational New College, St. John's Wood, '72-89, and author of several theological

the Congregational New Conege, St. John's Wood, '72-89, and author of several theological and scientific works (Jan. 29), 77
O'Regan, Very Rev. Dean, Patriarch of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland (June 23)
Palmes, Ven. James, D.D., Archdeacon of East Riding, Yorkshire (June 3), 73

Roberts, Rev. W., B A., an ex-Chairman London

Congregational Union (Dec. 14)
Scott, Ven. Melville Horne, Archdeacon of
Stafford and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield

(June 3), 71
Selwyn, Rt. Rev. J. R., Bishop of Melanesia '77-91, and Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, '93-8 (Feb. 12), 54 Staley, Rt. Rev. T. Nettleship, D.D. Bishop of

Honolulu '61-70 (Nov.), 76

Stokes, Reva George T., D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of

Dublin (March 24), 55
Tinling, Rev. E. D., Senior Canon Residentiary of Gloucester Cathedral (Dec. 2), 83
Tulloch, Rev. W., sometime Secretary and Moderator of the Baptist Union of Scotland

(Aug.), 78
White, Rev. Edward, thirty-six years Congregational minister of Hawley Road Chapel, Camden Town, author of "Conditional Im-

Camden flown, author of "Conditional Immortality" (July 25)
Whitehead, Rev. Alfred, vicar of St. Peter's,
Thanet, and Hon. Canon of Canterbury (March)

(March)
Wilson, Rev Alexander, formerly Secretary of
the National Society (Oct. 29), 84
Young, Rev. R. N, D.D, Wesleyan minister;
Professor of Classics at Headingley College, Leeds, and Handswoith College, Birming-ham, and first assistant secretary and then Secretary of the Wesleyan Conference; President '86 (Aug 2), 69

Ball, Rt. Hon. John T., LL D., P.C., ex-Lord Chancellor of Iteland, author of "History of Iteland before the Union," etc. (March 17),

Bedwell, Francis A., Judge of County Court Circuit No 16 (Hull, Malton, etc.) 74-98 (June 27), 70 Boyd, Hugh F., Q.C., and Liberal candidate at the Durham election June 30, '98 (July 5), 46 Bullen, Edward Uttermate, Recorder of South-

ampton (Oct. 26), Cobb, J. R, F S A, Parliamentary solicitor and

Gobb, J. K., F. S. A., l'arinamentary solicitor and antiquarian (Dec. 6, '97)
Gook, Alfred, Q.C., F.S.A. (April 20), 49
Gooke, George F, registiar of the County Court, Norwich, 74-94 (May 27), 79
Darley, William F, Q.C., late County Court Judge for Carlow, Kildare, etc (Fcb. 16), 92
Denison, Charles M, barrister and member of the Parlamentary staff of the Times (lan. the Parliamentary staff of the Times (Jan.

15), 62

Dowell, Stephen, assistant solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue 63-96, author of a "History of Taxation and Taxes in England" (lune), G

Lawrence, N T, head of the firm of Lawrence, Graham, & Co., solicitors, of London (April 28)

Lewis, Thomas, M.P. Anglesey'86-95 (Dec. 2), 76 Lookwood, Sir Frank, Q.C., M.P. for York '85 95; Solicitor General' 9-15 (Dec. 10), 52 Pankhurst, Richard M., LL.D., of the Northern

Circuit, and a prominent member of the I.L.P.

(July 4)
Ravenhill, W. W., barrister and Recorder of

Andover since '72 (Aug. 18), 62 Shee, Martin A., Q.C. (Sept. 13), 94 Webb, Charles L., Q.C. (Aug. 13), 76 White, Frederick Meadows, Q.C., Judge of the Clerkenwell County Court '93-8 (May 21), 69 Judge of the

DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

Alabaster, Sir Chaloner, K.C.M G., late British Consul-General at Canton (June 28), 59

Birch. Peregrine, clerk in the Parliamentary Office, House of Lords, 36-78 (June 26), 80 Bond, Si E. A., K. C.B., late Principal Librarian of the British Museum (Jan. 2), 83

De Michele, Mr. Charles Eastland, British Consul in St. Petersburg at the time of the Crimean

m St. Petersburg at the time of the Crimean War, and afterwards edito of the Morning Post (Feb. 19), 88
Disraeli, Raiph, only brother of the late Lord Beaconsfield, Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments 75-90 (Oct. 18), 89
Faweett, Su J H., Chief ludge and Consul-General for Turkey 77-93 (Aug. 22), 67
Fraser, Sir William, K.C.B, LL D., Deputy Keeper of the Records of Scotland (March 13),

Gaisford, Lieut -Colonel G., Political Officer in Baluchistan, killed by an assassin (March 15),

Manx House of Keys (Nov 9), 60

Hadow, Walter H., one of H. M.'s Prison Con-

Hadow, Walter H., one of H M.,'s Prison Consmissioners for Scotland (Sept 15), M?
Howard, Sir Henry F., G C B., British Minister to Bavaria '66-72 (Jain. 27), N''
Hunter, Lieut -Col F M, C B, C S I, Consul for Somaliland for some years (Aug 1)
Lawson, Sir George, K C B, Assist Under Sec. for War' '95-8 (March 9), 10
Lay, Horatio Nelson, C B, Inspector-General Chinese Maritime Customs' '59-64 (May 4), 101
Less Sir Charles Cause on Towner (covernor of the Covernor of the Cove Lees, Sir Charles Canier on, former Governor of the Gold Coast, Labuan, the Bahamas, Bar-bados, Mauritius, and British Guiana, retired

o5 (|u|y 26), hl Lattle, W. C. of Cambridgeshire, assistant commission on Agriculture '99-82; member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture

of the Royal Commission on Agriculture '93-5, etc. (Oct. 20), ##.

Lugard, General the Rt Hon Sir Edward, exAdjutant-General in India, and Permanent
Under Secretary for War '61-71 (Oct. 31), 88

Macandrew, Sir H C., late Provost of Inveness
and Sheriff-Clerk of the County (Sept. 26), ##.

Mackie, Sir James, K C.M G, LL D, M.B.,
British Delegate on the Egyptian Board of
Health (Feb. 23), ##

Meade, The Hon Sir R H, G.C B, Permanent Under Sec. for the Colomes '92-7 (Jan 8), of Moran, Gabriel, Chief of the Registry Department of the Home Office (July 5), 56

Pennell, Sir Henry, former Chief Clerk of the Admiralty; retired '65 (Sept. 12), 93

Ramsden, F. W, British Consul at Santiago

(Aug. 10)

Rawlinson, Sir Robert, KCB, one of the proneers of sanitary science, and the first pioneers of sanitary science, and the hrst chief engineering inspector of the Local Government Board (May 31), 88 Rawson-Walker, E. H., Consul for the Philip-pine Islands (Aug. 2) Russell, W. B., Commissioner of Maritime Customs in China (May 26) Stephenson, Sir W. H., K.B., chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue '62-77 (March 1),

Stronge, Charles W., C.B., ex-private sec. to Lord Beaconsfield, and Government Director of Telegraphs (Jan. 30), 81

Talbot, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Sir W. P. M.

Chetwynd, K.C.B., Serjeant-at-Arms in the House of Lords since '88 (Sept. 23), 81 Tilley, Sir John, K.C.B., Secretary to the Post Office '64-84 (March 18), 85 Watson, Rev. A. E., chaplain of the British Embassy, St. Petersburg (May 14), 15 Webb, Sir J. S., K.C.M.G., Deputy Master to

the Frinity House Commissioners (Oct. 31),83

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Abdy, General C H, retired Madras Staff Corps (April 9), 74

Adair, General Sir Charles W, K.C.B. (Dec. 27, 97) 77 Adams, General H. A, Bombay Infantry (Jan.

Airey, General Sir James F., K C B.: retired '81

(Jan 1), 1/4.

Atchison, Brigade-Surgeon J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., F.R. S., LL D., Bengal army, retired

(Sept 30), 6: Bacon, Major-General E A H., late Bombay Staff Corps (May 6), 7: Batchelor, General Chailes, late Bengal Cavalry

(March 22), 67 Bourchier, Major-General Sir George, K.C.B.

(March 15), 76

Boxer, General E. M., F.R.S., late R.A. (Jan. 2)

Byrne, Major-General T. E., R.A.; ictired

(Sept 1), 69 Coke, Major-General Sir John, K.C B. (Dec. 18)

Coote, Admiral Robert, C.B , F R G.S.; retired

(March 17), 78 Currie, Surgeon-General Samuel, M D., C.B., hon. physician to 11.M. the Queen (March 25),

Crutchley, General Charles, Coloncl Royal Welsh Fusiliers (March 30), 87

Deverous, Major-General the Hon. George T, late R.A. (Feb 24), 80
Dodgson, General St. David Scott, K.C.B., late Bengal Staff Corps (May 26), 76

Duncan, Major-General John, commanding the

Bombay Forces (Sept 5)

Faulknor, General J. H. S. (Oct 28), 74

Fraser, General A., C.B., R.E., late Bengal Engineers (June 11), 74

Fraser, General George W. (May 24), 71 Gradner, General Striberry, (May 24), 11
Gradner, General Str Henry Lynedoch, K.C.B.,
Gloom-in-Waiting to the Queen (Dec. 15), ??
Greville, Major General H. L. Fulke, R.A.,
retired '8t (July 5), 11
Gwyn, General Hamond W., late Royal Marine

Light Infantry (Jan. 18), 74.

Hamilton, General Arthur Frank, late Royal

Engineers (Madray) (Sept. 14), 50
Hammond, General Henry, late Bengal Artillery
(Feb.), 77
Hawley, Lieut-General R. B., C.B., formerly

commanding the 6oth Rifles, assistant military secretary and D.A.G. at the War Office, Colonel Commandant of the King's Royal

Rifles (Aug 6), 77 Johnston, Surgeon-General W., late Madras Army (July 24)

Army (1919 24)

Kennedy, General Sir Michael K., K.C.S.I., of
the Royal Engineers (Fcb. 1), 74

Knox, General T. E., C.B., Colonel of the Norfolk Regiment (May 27), 78

Leet, Major-General W. K., V.C., C.B.; retired
'87 (June 30)

Lowther, (june) Major General W. H.; retired '80

of Hospitals and Fleets (March 25)

Lynden-Bell, Major-General T. C., formerly commanding the Bristol District, Commandant at Netley, and in '88 commanding the 1st brigade at Aldershot (Aug.) Lysons, General Sir Daniel, G.C B, Constable of

the Tower of London (Jan. 29), 41

Maclean, Surgeon-General W. C., C.B., LL D.,
M.D., hon surgeon to the Queen, ex-professor
of military medicine at Netley (Nov. 11), 87

of military medicine at Netley (Nov xc), 87
Man, General Henry (April 10), 82
Massie, Admilat I. (July 20), 95
Middleton, Lieut-General Sir Frederick D.,
K.C. M.G., C. B., Keeper of the Crown Jewels
(Jan. 24), 73
Moberly, Major General F. J., R. E., a member
of the London School Board 85, 98 (Jan 26), 77
Montgomery, General George S., C.S. I. (Jan.)
Murray, Surgeon-General John, M.D., late
Indian Medical Department (July 27), 88
Pleydell-Bouverie, Admiral F. W. (July), 82
Pym, Major General F. G., C.B. (June 21), 68
Risch, General W. A., late Indian Staff Corps
(Nov. 1), 75
Walter, General John McNeill, C. B. (Oct. 5), 79

Walter, General John McNeill, C B. (Oct 5), 19 Waring, Colonel, M.P. Northern Division of County Down '85 98 (Aug 12), 70 Warre, General Sir Henry J., K.C.B (April 3),

Wood, Major-General E A, CB, appointed to command the troops at Shornelific '95 (May

Woodthorpe, Major-General R. G., C.B., R.L., Deputy Surveyor General Indian Army (May

Yeatman-Biggs, Major-General, C.B , commanding and division in the Tirah Campaign (Jan),

LITERARY AND SCHOLASTIC.

Bellamy, Edward, author of "Looking Backward" (May 22), 18
Bowes, Hely, the Standard's correspondent in Paris (Nov 8)
Bue, Jules F T, Taylorian Teacher of French in the University of Oxford 47-07 (Dec 22)
Caird, John, D D, LL.D, Principal of Glasgow
Llingersty, for many years a distinguished University, for many years a distinguished minister of the Church of Scotland, then Professor of Divinity at Glasgow University Professor of Divinity at Glasgow University
6, and Principal 73; author of "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion,"
"Spinoza," etc July 30, "
Carson, Rev Joseph, D.B., Vice-Provost of
Trinity College, Dublin (Feb. 1)
Clarke, Mrs. Chailes Cowden, author of a
concordance to Shakespeare and of several
books (Jan 12). 88

books (lan 12), 88

Dodgson, Rev. Chailes L, best known at "Lewis Cairoll," the author of "Alice in Wonderland" and other fantasies, also of various mathematical and logical treatises

(Jan. 14), 65
Findley, J R, chief proprietor of the Scotsman and a contributor to it (Oct. 16), 75

Frederic, Harold, journalist and novelist, London correspondent of the New York Times. and author of several novels of great merit

(Oct. 29), h2
Frost, Rev. Percival, FRS., DSc., Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, Cambridge

'59-89 (June 5), 80

Howard, Blanche Willis, author of "One Summer," "Guenn" (Oct.)

Lucas, Leonard, ex-Deputy Inspector-General Oxford, Professor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Professor of Chinese Literature (Nov. 29), 89 Liddell, Rev. Henry George, D.D., Dean of

Christ Church, Oxford, '55 93, formerly Head Master of Westminster, and joint author of the famous Greek Lexicon (Jan. 18), 87

Linton, Elizabeth Lynn, author of a large number of novels, and a successful and indefatigable journalist. Her antagonism to the "New Woman" movement, constantly and forcibly expressed, especially in her essays on "The Girl of the Period," attracted uni-

on "The Girl of the Period," attracted universal attention (July 14), ?#

Mackay, Eric, author of "Love Letters of a Violinist" and other poems (June 2), #7

Moulton, Rev. W F, M A, D D, Head Master of the Leys School, Cambridge, a member of the New Testament Revision Committee, President Wesleyan Conference '90; anthor of a "History of the English Bible," (leb 5), 63

Palmer, Arthur, D.D., Professor of Latin and Public Orator in the University of Dublin

(Dec 14)
Patton, George V, LLD, editor of the Dublin Daily Express (March 18)

Payn, James, novelist and journalist, ed at Lton and Trinity College, Cambridge, author of "Lost Sii Massingbeid," and numbers of other novels, long editor of the

Cornhill Magazine (March 25), 68
Penny, Rev C. W, MA, bursar and assistant master at Wellington College, '61 91 (March 30), 60

Robinson, Rev C. J. DCL, Principal of Queen's College, Harley Street (Nov. 2)

Tennyson, Frederick, elder brother of the late Laureate, and himself a poet of marked talent

(feb 26), 11
Walker, Thomas, editor of the Daily News '8-69, and afterwards of the London Gazette

(Feb 16), 70.

Wayte, Rev S W, B D, President of Trinity
College, Oxford, 66-78 (Sept 7), 7.

Wayte, Rev W, assistant master at Eton
152-75, editor of various classics (May 1), 10.

White, Cheeon, one of the founders of the Studio, and for a time its editor, author of "English Illustration in the Sixtics" and "Master Painters of Great Britain '(Oct 19),

Wren, Walter, the Civil Service coach (Aug 5),

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

Bessemer, Sir Henry, the inventor of the Bessemei process for the conversion of cast iron into cast steel (Maich 15), 87

of the Electric Telegraph Company, author of "An Flementary Treatrise on Electrical Measurement" (Oct 30), 76

Freeman, H. W., M.R.C.S., Senior surgeon Royal United Hospital, Bath (Nov. 28), 56

Gordon, Samuel, of Dublin, cx-Picsident of the Royal Academy of Mediune in Ireland

Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland

(April 20), 83

Gregory, Sir Charles H, K C M.G, consulting engineer to many Colonial Governments

(jan. 10), 81 Hart, Ernest, editor of the British Medical Journal since '66, and chanman for many years of the National Health Society; a prolific writer on medical and sanitary subjects (Jan. 7), 63 Hopkinson, John, F.R.S., D.Sc., Sen. Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman '71; Professor of Electrical Engineering at King's College, London; killed with his son and two daughters through a fall on the Dent de Veisivi, near Arolla (Aug. 27)

Kinglake, Hamilton, M.D., of Taunton, eldest brother of the historian (May 8)

brother of the historian (May 8)

Lee, Henry, F. R. C. S., senior consulting surgeon
to St George's Hospital, and formerly
Lecturer in Pathology and Surgery to the
Royal College of Surgeons (June 11), 32

Marshall, Henry, M. R. C. S. England, M.D. and
F. R. C. S. Edinburgh, consulting surgeon to
the British General Hospital (April 24), 65

Parisol. Henry, trassurer of the Royal Meteory.

Perigal, Henry, treasurer of the Royal Meteoro-

Ferigal, Henry, treasurer of the Royal Meteorological Society (June 5), 77
Pickthorn, F. R., R. N., ex-Inspector-General of Hospitals, retired '78 (Dec. 31), 841
Prichard, Augustin, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., the eye specialist (Jan. 6), 79
Quain, Sir Richard, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond, F.R.S., member of the General Medical Council congulator and edutor of the 4th Dec. Council, originator and editor of the "Dictional y of Medicine" (March 13), 83
Salvin, Osbert, the distinguished ornithologist

and entomologist (Jan 1), 6.3 Sinclair, Robert, one of the pioneers of railway engineering, ex-general manager Caledonian Railway, and chief engineer of the Great Eastern Railway, 56-68 (Oct. 204, 81)

Sopwith Thomas, MICE, FGS, civil and mining engineer (July 30), 40)

West, Charles, MD, FRCP, Foreign

Associate of the Royal Academy of Paris, author of many medical treatises (March 19),

Wilson, William, MICE, the engineer of Victoria Station, the first Metropolitan Railway, the Millwall Docks, etc (Sept 20), 76

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA

Alvary, Max, the well known tenor (Nov. 2), 10 Beardsley, Aubrey, the black and-white artist, contributor to the Yellow Book, Savov Maga-tin (March 16)

Burne-Jones, Sir Edward, 1st Bart. Received and developed his originality and power independently of the schools. In the early part of his career he exhibited chiefly under the auspices of the Old Water Colour Society, but after an unfortunate dispute in '70 he left the Society, of which, however, he afterwards became an honorary member He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in '85, but in Feb '03 resigned. His pictures were long amongst the chief attractions at the Grosvenor Gallery, and after '87 of the New (rallery. Created a baronet in '94 (June 17),

Calderon, P. H, RA, Keeper of the Royal Academy '87-98 (April 30), 65 Dobson, W. C. T., RA (retired), and Amember of the Water-colour Society (Jan. 30), 83

of the Water-colour Society (Jan. 30), 85 French, William, line-engraver (Jan 9), 85 Gilbert, Sir John, vice-president of the Royal Irish Academy, editor of the national manuscripts of Ireland, and author of many historical works (May 22), 69 Green, Charles, R.I., one of the founders of the Graphic (May 1), 58
Rardy, T. B., the bulliant water-colour artist.

Hardy, T. B., the brilliant water-colour artist (Dec.)

Harper, Thomas, sergeaut-trumpeter to her Majesty, and long piofessor at the Royal Academy of Music (Aug. 27), 83 Linton, W. J., the wood-engraver, author of various books, and the husband of Mrs. Lynn Linton (Jan.), 86

Lowenstam, Leopold, etcher (May 28), 56 Marks, Henry Stacy, R.A. (retired), author of

a volume of reminiscences, "Pen and Pencil Sketches" (Jan 9), 69 Mattin, Lady, better known as Helen Faucit, the great actress of the middle of the century (Oct 31), 82

Nicolini, Signor, the tenor Madame Patti (Jan. 18), 63 the tenor, and husband of

Overend, W. H., member of the Institute of Painters in Oil, painter of sea pictures (March 18), 47

Pearson, John Loughborough, R.A., consulting architect to the Incorporated Church Buildang Society, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (Dec 10, 197), 81
Remenya, Fdward, the violinist and composer

(May), 68
Seidl, Anton, the great oichestial conductor, and director of the Wagner performances at Covent Garden in '97 (March 29), 48
Terriss, Wilham (William Charles James Lewin), murdeiced by a madman at the entrance to the Adelphi Theatre (Dec. 16, 97), 49

INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

Alford, Rt Rev C. R , D D , sometime Bishop

of Victoria, Hong Kong (June 13), 82 Barkly, Sir Henry, G C M G, K C.B.; M.P. for Leomister 459, and then Governor successively of British Guiana, Jamaica, Victoria, Mauritius, and Cape Colony (Oct 20), 85 Bell, Sin Francis Dillon, K.C.M.G., C.B., a former Speaker of the New Zealand House

of Representatives and Agent-General for

Brownless, Anthony C, M D., LL D, C.M.G, Chancellor of Mc bourne University (Dec. 3)

Burgess, G. D., C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner in Upper Burma (July 3), 500 Byrnes, The Hon. T. J., Premier of Queensland

(Sept 27), 38

Cameron, M. C., Governor of the North-West
Territories, Canada (Sept)

Chapleau, Sir J. A., late Lieut-Governor of
Quebec and formerly Premier of the province ()une 13), 58

Cleary, Mgr J Vincent, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kingston, Canada (Feb. 24), 69
Davie, The Hon Theodorc, Chief Justice of

British Columbia (March 7)
avies, Major-General Sir W. G., K.C.S.I.,
Financial Commissioner in the Punjab and Davies, Major-General Sir

Financial Commissioner in the Punjab and member of the Legislative Council (June 12),700 Dobson, Sir W. L., Chief Justice of Fasmania (March 17), 165 Dunedin, Rt. Rev. Henry L. Jennei, D.D., 1st. Hishop of, '66-71, and Bishop of the Eglise Catholique Gallicane in Paris '82-93 (Sept.

18), 78

Farran, Sir Chailes F., Chief Justice of Bombay

(Sept 9), 58
Gisburne, The Hon. W., a Cabinet minister of New Zealand, and author of "New Zealand

Rulers and Statesmen" (Jan. 7)
Goodenough, Lieut -General Sir W. H., K.C.B., commanding the British troops in South Africa (Oct. 24), 65

Grey, Sir George, K.C.B.; Governor of South Australia '41, New Zealand '45, Cape Colony '54, and again New Zealand '61. He then took up his abode in that colony, and more than once was Premier. In '94 he took up his residence in England (Sept. 19)

Grose, James, C.I. E., member of the Madras Executive Council '94 (June)

Hosking, Edward, Judge of the High Court of Burma (Oct

Jejeebboy, Sir Jamsetjee, 3rd Bart, of Bombay, and member of the Legislative Council (July) Jenkins, Rev John, D D, J.L.D, Moderator of the Canadian General Assembly '28 (April 12),

Kingsford, William, I.L.D, author of a history

of Canada (Sept. 27), 79

Kirk, Professor, F. L. S., ex Conservator of State
Forests, New Zealand (March)
Larnach, The Hon W. J., C.M. G. a member of
the New Zealand Parliament (Oct. 12), 60 Macleod, Donald Grant, M A., LL D., Judge of

Moulmein (March 10)

Malleson, Colonel G. B., G.S. I., author of "The History of the Indian Mutiny," continuing Sir John Kaye's work on the same subject, "The French in India," and other notable works on Indian military history (Maich 1),

Manning, Charles J, Chief Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of New South Wales

and author of two books on Hindu law

(April 3), 59

Palmer, Sir A H, K C M G, President Queensland Legislative Council and ex-Premier of

land Legislative Council and ex-Fremier of the colony (March 20), 7")

Pile, A. J., C.M.G., Speaker of the Barbados House of Assembly (Sept 2)

Soott, Sir John, K.C.M.G., cx-Governor of Labuan, Natal, and British Guinea (June 30),

Sheriff, The Hon. W. A. M., for merly Judge of the Supreme Court at Demerara (June 25), 54 the Supreme Court at Demerai a (June 25), 54
Speechley, Rt. Rev J. M., D. D., late Bishop of
Tiavancoie and Cochin (Jan 20)
Tasoheran, Cardinial, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec (April 12), 78
Walsh, Dr., Roman Catholic Archbishop of
Toronto since '67 (July 31)
Young, William, C.S. 1, late Bengal Civil Service (Jan. 31), 64

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Alfieri di Sostengo, the Marquis Carlo Alberto,

the Italian statesman (Dec 18)
Bayard, The Hon Thomas Francis, Senator
'69-85, Secretary of State '85-8, first American
Ambassador to Great Britain '93-7 (Sept 28),

Bismarck-Sohönhausen, Prince Otto Eduard Leopold, created Count, Sept. 16, 65, and Prince von Bismarck March '71 (July 30), 88 Brin, Benedetto, Italian Minister of Marine (May 24), 69 Buffet, M., ex-Premier of France and life S-nator (July 7), 80 Carnot Madame, widow of President Carnot

Carnot, Madame, widow of President Carnot (Sept. 30), 55

Cavallotti, Signor Felice, leader of the extreme Radicals in the Italian Parliament, killed in a duel (March 6), 56

Gooley, Judge Thomas M., first President or U.S.A. Inter-State Commerce Commission, and author of many legal works (Sept. 12), 75

Daudet, Alphonse, playwright and novelist; author of "Les Aventures de Tartarin de Farascon," "Fromont Jeune et Risler Anie," "Numa Roumestan," and many other works (Dec. 16), 5k

De Kamemsky, M. Gabriel, Russian financial agent in Great Britain (March 12)

Delianof, Count, Russian Minister of Public Instruction (Jan. 10), 80

De Talleyrand de Valencay et de Sagan, Napoleon

Louis de Talleyrand-Perigord, Duc, grand-nephew of the great Falleyrand (March 21), 87 Dominguez, Don Luis L., Ai gentine Ministel in London (July 20), 79

Ebers, Georg, the German Egyptologist

(Aug. 7), 61

(Aug. 7), 61

Fontane, Theodor, of Berlin, novelist, poet,

journalist (Sept. 21), 78 Gholam Haidar Khan. Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army (Maich)

the Afghan Army (Match)

Gemes, Senhor Henriques Barros, Portuguese
ex-Minister for Foleign Affairs (Nov 15)

Hall, Rev. John, D.D., Presbyterian minister of
New York (Sept. 17)

Hall, Professor James, the distinguished
American geologist (Aug. 7), 86

Herz, Cornelius, whose name was so prominent when the Panama scandal broke out in France, and whose extradition from England the French Government unsuccessfully sought. He was for years occupied with electric-light undertakings at Paris (July 6), 5.7

Kalnoky, Count Gustave, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs till '05 (Feb. 13).

Kayser, Dr Paul, former Director of the German Colonial Department (Feb. 13), 52 Popoff, Admiral, inventor of the Russian cir-

cular ironclads used in the Crimean War (March), 77

(Watch), 17
Puvis de Chavannes, Pierre, the French artist, sometimes called the French Burne-Jones (Oct 25), 72
Rivier, M., Professor of Law in the University

of Brussels, and one of the foremost authori-

ties on international law (July 21), 63 Shirane, Baron, Japanese Minister of Ports (June)

Sineo, Signor, Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs (Feb. 26), 47 Sterneck, Admiral Baron von Ehrenstein, Com-

mander-in Chief of Austro-Hungarian Naval Department (Dec. 5), h. Stieve, Felix, Professor of History at Munich

(lune), 53

Tchernaieff, General, ex-Governor-General of Turkestan and the conqueror of Tashkent

Turkestan and the conqueror of Tashkent (Aug. 17), 707

Topehus, Zacharias, the Finnish author and poet (March 12), 307

Twells, Rt. Rev. E., D.D., Bishop of the Orange Free State 61-70 (May 4), 70

Vollborth, M. A., Russian Consul-General in England (July 12)

Von Kaltenborn-Stachau, General, formerly Prussian Minister for War (Feb. 14), 62

Von Placete Berthold Leader of the Genman

Von Ploetz, Berthold, leader of the German Agrarian League (July 24), 54 Von Winterfeld, General, General-Adjutant to the German Emperor (Sept.), 61

Wells, David Ames, D.C.L., author of "Our Burden and our Strength," ex-President of the American Free Trade League, and writer on economic subjects (Nov. 5), 70

Zakharın, Professor, one of the most celebrated physicians in Russia (Jan. 5)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arnold, A. J., general secretary of the Evangelical Alliance (March 11)
Ashton, Thomas, of Manchester and Hyde, merchant and philanthropist (Jan 21), 79

Barrett, George, the jockey (Feb. 25), 35 Dawson, Matthew, the great trainer of racehorses (Aug. 18)

De Keyser, Sir Polydore, Lord Mayor of London

'87-8 (Jan. 14), 66

Dyer, Lieut -Colonel Henry C. Swinneiton, of the firm of Armstrong-Whitworth, and orgamser and President of the Engineering Trades Employers' Federation (March 21), 1/h Gee, Thomas, editor and proprietor of the Banner, and a chiefleader of the Liberal party

in Wales (Sept 28), 83

Harford, Edward, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants

Rennedy, Edward, for 28 years secretary of the Early Closing Association (April), 75 Laird, John, of Laird Bros., Birkenhead Iron-

works (Jan 25), 64

Melson, Dr John Barritt, of Birmingham, one of the founders of the Evangelical Alliance, and a very prominent Wesleyan (May 31), 86 Müller, George, founder of the well-known orphanage at Bristol (March 10), 42

Orton, Arthur, the Tichborne claimant (April 1)
Tattersall, Edmund, head of the firm of
Tattersall's (March 5), 83
Thomson, John C, Sheriff of Forfaishie (Aug

Walker, I. D., the great Harrow cricketer (July

Willard, Frances, sometime President of the Women's College at Fvanston, Illinois, Pre-sident of the World's Christian Temperance Union, and a great worker on behalf of temperance and women's suffrage (Feb. 18), 59

Obok is a port on the Bay of Tajurah, in the Gulf of Aden, and is a French possession, together with a wedge of territory lying between Eighthrea and the British Somali Coast Pro-tectorate See French Somali Land. tectorate

Connor, T. P., M.P. See under Commons O'Conor, Sir Nicholas R, Ambassador at Constantinople See Privy Council

Oddfellows, Independent Order of (Manchester Unity, Friendly Society) According to the report for the year '97 the total adult memberthe report for the year of the worst saun memoership is 78,762. It has also 110,060 Juvenile members. The total capital of the Order blonging to Society, Districts and Lodges, amounts to £0,783,020. The summary of receipts and expenditure for the year ending Dec. 3181, the section of the summary of the summary of receipts. '27, is to the following effect Receipts—contributions to sick and funeral fund, £892,637, interest, £310,968, admissions, £3419. Expenditure—sickness benefits, £695,789; funerals, £142,224. Excess of receipts over expenditure was, therefore, £369,011 An important new departure was made in '98, when it was agreed to form lodges composed of females only.

Grand Master, Thomas Edmondson, High

Street, Skipton. Secretary, Thomas Collins; Assistant Secretary, Walter Collins, 97, Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. There is also the National Independent Order of Oddfellows, which consists of 572 lodges, with an adult membership of 56,68, and a juvenile membership of 8688. It has a capital of the order of t of £177,069 Other bodies are the Grand United Order of Oddfellows, with Grand Master Wallis at its head, a total membership of 175,306, and funds amounting to £650,000, and the British United Order of Oddfellows, with a membership

Okuma. Count, is one of those who took part in the Japanese revolution of 1868, and through it rose to office. In '73 he was appointed Minister of Finance, and held that post till 7st, when, through a disagreement with the Picmier, Marquis Ito, he resigned In '88 he became Minister for Foreign Affairs for a short became Minister for Foreign Amairs 101 a short-time, but his efforts to push forward the re-vision of the treaties with foreign nations made him unpopular, and he had to resign. After his first resignation in '81 he organised the Progressive party known as the Kaishinto, and their power has steadily grown till, in '96, it carried him into office as Foreign Minister. The Count has always advocated party government for Japan, and in '98, after the fall of the Marquis Ito's Ministry, he organised the first Government ever appointed in Japan on a party basis though he did not long remain in office. See JAPAN

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

This s bict, which has been much and schously discussed during the last ten years. has greatly increased in public importance, and it will probably be one of the leading questions upon which legislation will be required by a large number of voters, on both sides, at the next general election. As much controversy has always existed and now prevails respecting an equitable and practical scheme for granting State pensions to the subjects of the United Kingdom on attaining old age, a select committee was appointed on July 2181, 56, to take evidence and report on this question. In the conduct of their inquiry the Committee availed themselves of the evidence laid before the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor, and well considered the report of that Commission, as well as the reports had before it of individual members. Much of the testimony taken by the Commission related to the condition and treatment of the aged under the existing Poor Law system, to the means that exist for meeting the needs of the aged misspective of that system, and to certain schemes for State aid which had been suggested, but none of which were recommended by the Commission. The Committee at the commencement of their proceedings had to consider more than a hundred schemes, which for the most part may, they state, be classified in the following groups VIZ.

I Schemes involving compulsory contribu-tion towards a pension fund, either according to the German method of deduction by employers from wages paid by them, and aided by a contribution levied from the employers, or by way of a yearly or lump payment made by all young persons pierious to a certain age and accumulated at compound interest until the pension period

2. Schemes to provide a universal grant of pensions to all individuals on reaching a certain age, without requiring from them any direct contribution or examining their merits and their needs. Different modifications were suggested, mainly with the object of fixing the income above which there should be no grant of pension.

3. Schemes providing special facilities and encouragement to voluntary insurance against old age, with substantial assistance from the

State.

4. Schemes which provide State assistance towards old age pensions for members of Friendly Societies only Some of these proposed that such members should, on attaining a certain age, receive pensions from the public funds, while others proposed that pensioners should receive part of their pension from their Society and the remainder from the State.

The Committee eported that, after examining all the schemes worthy of attention, there was not one "which would not ultimately injure rather than serve the best interests of the industrial population," The Committee considered, with the view to making it their own, a scheme originally suggested by Sii Spencer Walpole, a member of the committee, and afterwards developed and modified in discus-The Committee stated that within the limits marked out by their reference they had not received and were unable to construct any scheme less open to objection than Sii Spencer Walpole's scheme, which they designate Scheme A. After long and careful discussion in the Committee it stood as follows (1) Any person who, on attaining 65, has an assured meome of not less than 25 6d, and not more than 5s a week, may apply for a pension to the pensioning authority (2) It shall be the duty of this authority, unless it has reason to believe that the assured income of the applicant is either less than the smaller or more than the larger of these sums, to grant a pension to the applicant if eligible (3) A person shall not be thus eligible who, in the opinion of the pensioning authority, requires, owing to his physical or mental infinity, relief in an asylum, infirmary, or as an inmate of a workhouse (4) A peison to whom a pension may be granted shall receive the following sums from the pensioning authority—If his income is 2s. 6d and less than 3s. an additional 28 6d per week, if 35 and under 4s., a further 2s a week; and if 5s., is additional per week. (5) "Assured income "is defined to be an income obtained from one of the following securities (a) real estate, (b) lease-hold property, the unexpired term of the lease being not less than thirty years, (c) any security in which trustees are authorised to invest either by statute or by order of the Court of Chancery; (d) any annuity purchased from the National Debt Commissioners, or through the Post Office, or from a registered Friendly Society, or from an insurance office; (e) or any other security approved from time to time by the Treasury. No allowance of outdoor relief from the rates shall be "assured income." (6) The Poor Law guardians of the district in which the pensioner resides shall be the pensioning authority. (7) The pensions shall be paid from the local rates, and a proportion, not beyond one-half of the cost, shall be made good by the State. (8) The receipt of a State-aided old age pension shall not involve the

forfeiture of any civil rights. The Committee stated that this scheme, in their judgment, was not free from objection, because "It (7) imposes on the State generally, and therefore on the industrial classes, a heavy charge for providing pensions for a portion only of these classes; (2) encourages that amount of thrift only which is required to ensure an income of 25 6d a week at 65, but discourages any further thrift; and (2) by relieving the industrial poor from the obligation of wholly providing for their old age, probably tends to depress the wage late. But on the other hand (1) it is capable of being brought into immediate operation, at any late to some extent, (2) it leaves the industrial classes to save in their own way; (1) it lequires no difficult investment of accumulated funds by the State; (4) it offers the public and to all persons of the industrial classes who can make the required contribution

The age of 65 is adopted as the pension age in their scheme, and 58, per week as the incasure of income and pension, because, from the schemes and evidence which came before the Committee, this age and such measure appeared to be those concerning which there was most concurrence of opinion According to the census of '91, 1,772,601 persons out of a population of 29,002,525 for England and Wales were of the age of 65 years and upwards; the population of England and Wales is rather more than three fourths of the population of the Illusted Kingdom. Owing however portly Owing, however, partly the United Kingdom to extensive emigration, the proportion of old people in It cland is larger than the proportion in the remainder of the kingdom. Taking it, however, as similar, at least 343,000 must be added to the above total to arrive at the old age popula-tion of the United Kingdom Consequently there cannot have been less than 1,715,000 per sons 65 years old and upwards in the United Kingdom in '91 One person out of every kingdom in or One person out of every twenty-three was at least 65 years old Obviously the aged in or were the people who had survived to old age out of the population born at least sixty-five years previously. In '21 the population of the United Kingdom was only 21,272,187 The 1,715,000 persons therefore are the survivors of those who were boin at a time when the population was only 22,832,336. In 1961, according to the opinion of Sir Spencer Walpole, it may be assumed that the old aged will amount to 2,969,712, being the survivors of those born when the population was 39,536,721. The next subject for consideration 15, the proportion of the old people who are in need of ielief. According to Mr Ritchie's return, out of the 1,372,631 persons in England and Wales sixty-five years old and upwards, 268,397 or 19 5 per cent., in other words one person in every five, were in receipt of relief on a particulai day, and 401,904 or 20'3 per cent, in other words three persons in every ten, applied for relicf in the course of the year.

These figures, startling as they are, are more so still when it is known that probably one third of the population belong to the well-to-do classes, who are above all need of dependence on the rates. If these are deducted from the calculation, the proportion of paupers over 65 to the total of the population over that age and below the well-to-do will not be less than three out of seven, or nearly one in two. It is, therefore; a lamentable fact that nearly one-half the working population of this country either cannot

or do not make sufficient provision for their old age, and are therefore more or less dependent on the rates at that period. The Committee considered that State aid cannot be justified unless it is limited to assisting the person when circumstances beyond his control make it practically impossible for him to save from his own earnings an adequate provision for his old age Such a limitation could not be enforced by any investigation into the past history of the earnings of an applicant for this assistance. The only test which can be made is the possession at the pension age of an income within the limits specified as qualifying for the aid limitation to a large degree is dependent upon the average wages the individual can command; and in considering this question, it must not be overlooked that the power of the employed to obtain from the employer the full wage and value of labour has increased, and is likely to increase still further As to what minimum rate of wages enables a man, by the exercise of reasonable economy, to make sufficient provision for his old age beyond subscribing for sick pay and funeral expenses cannot be approximately determined. The evidence given to the Committee appears to suggest that men whose average carnings do not fall below the equivalent of 205, a week in towns and a rather smaller sum in the country should find no great difficulty in contributing 2d a week towards their maintenance when past work-a contribution which, if begun at 20 work—a combation which, in begin at years of age, would produce, according to the rate of charge now made for deferred annunties through the Post Office, a pension of 25 6d, per week from the age of 65, or if commenced at 16 years of age, one of 3s per week. If not begun until 25, 22d a week would be required for the 28 6d pension Testimony has been produced to show that, while a large number of the class who earn less than Li a week do now make sufficient provision for old age, it is a fact that many who have received a far higher wage attain the age of 65 without any savings. The wage rates referred to can only apply to actual payments in money, and do not include remuneration partly paid in board and lodgings, as in the case of domestic service, etc.
The Committee said that "The people thus in

a position to require assistance must in any case form but a small proportion of the industrial population, and even of this section, which can hardly be estimated at more than a third, only a small proportion of those above 65 years of age who now appear as inmates of the workhouse or infirmary would under any system of State-aided pensions be able to support themselves independently Unfortunately the old selves independently. Unfortunately the old age of the working classes, following as it does on a life of hard work done under trying and unhealthy conditions, is very frequently accompanied by bodily or mental infilmities which demand special care and supervision. Those who are bedridden, those who are suffering from senile inability, those who have lost their power of self-control and have tallen into insanitary habits, and finally those who are no longer capable of the economical application longer capable of the economical application of a small pension, must in any case find asylum. The cost of indoor relief will not therefore be appreciably diminished by the operation of any system of old age pensions." As regards the question as to whether a State-aided pension will affect the wage rate,

the workman dependent on wages have to provide for his support, not only so long as he is employed, but also for his age when he is past work, and this consideration affects the rate of his wages. But if the whole or part of the cost his wages. But if the whole or part of the cost of maintaining him when past work is undertaken by the State, the portion of the wage which applies to this service ceases to be essential, consequently, whenever the competition for employment is very keen the wage payment will tend to fall by a percentage approximating to that contributed by the State to the pension fund. This difficulty reappears in a different form when the power of the aged to contribute to their means of support by light labour is considered. A man or woman subsidised by the grant of a State pension is in a position to underliid a competitor who has no resource but his or her actual earnings or the This difficulty, the Committee stated, eavy wide application 10 obviate such, is of very wide application. To obviate such, "an attempt might probably be made to prohibit all recipients of State-aided pensions from engaging in remunerative work of any kind. Such an attempt must assuredly fail, but even if it could succeed it would have the effect of creating a compulsorily unoccupied class, with doubtful advantage to the community." It has often been urged by the advocates of State-aided pensions that the accept of money in this form from the taxes or the rates is free from the taint which attaches to allowances made under the Poor Law. The Committee declared that "this might be true of a system such as that advocated by Mr Charles Booth, under waich a uniform pension became the right of every individual at a certain age irrespective of his antecedents, his character,

or his private means, but all such schemes are practically excluded by their enormous cost."

Now, both political parties are strongly in favour of pensions for aged persons above 65, if a good practicable scheme can be established for the purpose which will not pauperise the recipients of such on the one hand, or interfere with the benefits which the friendly societies confer in the same direction on the other. In short, nearly all intelligent on the other. In Short, hearly an interngent persons are agreed, as the Speciator has well declared, that ichief for the aged—namely, for those inhabitants of the United Kingdom above 65—should, if possible, be changed from relief through the workhouse into relief through pensions. The better opinion is that the only method to raise the fund for the payment of such pensions is to compel every paylithm of such pensions is to compet every individual who is to be a recipient of it to subscribe to it a certain proportion, and to direct that the remainder shall be paid out of the Imperial exchequer. It is evident that, in the near future, if politicians will strongly advocate legislation for these pensions and point out well-considered schemes for the payment of such, a strong party may be formed to carry a working scheme. Efforts, however, will probably be required to carry it, commensurate with those which were necessary to mensurate with those which were necessary to elegislate for the repeal of the Corn Laws and other Free Trade measures. As regards the immediate prospects of legislation on the question, Mr. Chamberlain, addressing a National Liberal-Unionist conference at Manchester on Nov. 15th, '98, said that in his opinion the working classes of this country were not prepared to submit to compulsory were not prepared to submit to compulsory deduction from their wages in order to provide it must be borne in mind that the earnings of deduction from their wages in order to provide

old age pensions. The State alone could not afford at the expense of the taxpayers to give a pension indiscriminately to everybody who reaches the age of sixty-five; and any scheme which discouraged thirst or which did not encourage thrift would bring abou new evils even greater than those which it was desired to remove. The report of the Committee above referred to was uniavourable, but he did not believe that the last word had been spoken believe that the last word had occur aposts. He did not think it was possible immediately to deal with this question. There were financial considerations to be taken into account, and other matters might have a still more pressing claim upon the Government But still be cutcitained the hope that before the Government went out of office it might be able to do something to assist and to stimulate and to encourage provision for old age See references to pension schemes in Iceland and Italy under LABOUR MOVIMINT V Foreign Notes.

Ontario, a province of the Dominion of Canada—also called Upper Canada—It joined with other provinces to form the Dominion in with other provinces to form the Dominion in 1867. Area, 219,650 sq m., pop. 2,174,321 It extends along the north shores of the great lakes, and is important as containing the Dominion metropolis, Ottawa (pop. 44,154) Provincial capital, Toronto, pop. 181,220, on Lake Ontairo, the second city in Canada in wealth and population Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (pop. 46,860). important towns are Hamilton (pop. 48,980), London (pop. 31,977), Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham Administered by a Licut-Covernor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 94 members elected by manhood suffrage for Jour years ontario has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and of in the House of Commons See British Empire (table), Canada, and Diplomatic Opera Season, '98. See Music. Opium, The Royal Commission on. For report see Devices eds

report see previous eds Orange Free State An independent Dutch republic in South Africa It is bounded by Cape Colony on S and W, Fransvaal on N., Natal on E., Basutoland on S.E. Area estimated at 48,326 sq m, pop. 207,503, of whom 77,716 are whites. Capital, Bloemfontein, pop. 3500. Executive vested in a Freadent (Judge Steyn, elected '96), elected every five years by universal suffrage, and a Council appointed by the Volksraad The legislative authority is in the hands of the Volksraad, which consists of 58 members, elected for four years by adult white burghets owning real property of not less than £150 value, or personal property to the value of £300, or holding on lease real property at a rental of £36. Half of the members are re-elected every two years
The State is divided into 19 districts, each
under a Landdrost or Magistiate, appointed by
the President, and confirmed by the Volksraad Every able-bodied man above 16 and under 60 must take up arms in case of necessity. A treaty with the Transvaal was made in '97, giving burghers of each State the franchise in either Republic. The two Republics agree to stand by each other in case either is attacked, and a joint Federal Council of ten members, five from each State, will consider questions of mutual interest, sitting every year alternately in Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Roman-Dutch law prevails. The prevailing religion

is that of the Dutch Reformed Church, supported by the State. Education general, but not compulsory or free. Chief products are wool, hides, and diamonds. Revenue, '96, £374.774; expenditure, £381,861; imports. '96, £1,185,000' exports, £1,750,000; public debt, '96, 45,000. History, '98. Sir Alfred Milner visited Bloemfontein and was given a cordial welcome (April 4b). He was present at the converge. (April 4th) He was present at the opening of the Volksraad, when the President stated that the tension had diminished and that relations with the British colonies had become more friendly

Ordnance Survey Office. The, is a department under Government for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. See ed. which are issued on various scales. See ea. 'dy for a full account of the recommendations of the departmental committee appointed in April'92 by the Board of Agriculture to inquire into the condition of the Ordnance Survey. See also War Office.

Orleans, Duc d'. Prince Louis Philippe Robert, the head of the house of Orleans, and Prince Louis Philippe probably the chief claimant to the throne of Fiance, is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, and was b Feb 6th, '69 In '90 he entered Paris, notwithstanding the Expulsion Act of '86, and claimed his right, as a Frenchman, to undertake military service for his country. He was arrested, but shortly afterwards liberated After the death of his father he received his supporters in London, and then removed to Brussels, as being nearer France His sister, Princess Helene d'Orleans, was married to the Duc d'Aosta in June '95 His mar-riage to the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria was celebrated at Vienna, Nov. sth. '96. Orphan Working School, The, was founded

in 1758 by a body of philanthropists who started a small house at Hoxton, where twenty boys and soon after twenty girls were received. Now the institution includes the senior school at Maitland Park, N.W., where 400 children are provided for, and the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Hornsey Rise, N., the junior branch of the institution, where 200 little ones are accommodated and educated. There is a Convalescent Home too at Harold Road, Margate, containing provision for 25 children. The object of the institution 15 to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherites and 11 need. The Secretary 18 A. C. P. Coote, M.A., and the Office is at 73, Cheapside, F.C.
Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway, was

User II., hing of Sweeth and No. Way, was b. 1829. Is a great-grandson of Napoleon I.'s famous general, Marshal Bernadotte, the first King of the new independent kingdom of Norway. He ascended the throne in '72, in succession to his brother Charles XV. He is an excellent scholar and writer, and has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. Issued in '88 Goetnes "Faust into Swedish. Issued in 88 a volume of minor poems under his nom de plume of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in '57, the Pr.ncess Sophia of Nassau, by whom has issue four sons. His Majesty has evinced a most resolute opposition to the desire of the

a most resolute opposition to the desire of the Norwegian Storthing for a foreign and consular service independent of Sweden.

Ottoman Empire. See Turkry
"Onida" (Mile. Louise De la Ramé)
was b. at Bury St. Edmunds in 1840. She adopted the nom de plume of "Ouida" in memory of her childish pronunciation of her own name "Louisa." She commenced wher

very young to contribute to Colburn's New Monthly. The scenes of many of her stories are laid in Italy, where she is now a resident. Her works are very numerous, and comprise the following amongst many "Held in Bondage," "Chandos," "Idalia," "Under Two Flags," "Folle Farine," "In a Winter City," "In Maremma," "Bimb," "Wanda," "Othmar," "Guilderoy," "Moths," "Syrlin," "Ruffino," "Santa Barbara," "The Tower of Taddeo," "Two Offenders," "The Tower of Taddeo," "Two.", "Le Selve," "An Altruist," "The Massarcenes, "etc Owens College Manchester Lohn Owens

Owens College, Manchester. John Owens a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in 1846, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college, which commenced with 62 students the old Quay Street buildings became too small, and the Owens College Extension Fund was started and ultimately reached £211,152; the old buildings being sold for £13,000. The new buildings were opened and amalgagamated with the Manchester Mcdical School in '73. Further and rapid development was promoted by many generous bequests In '80 the College became the first college of the Victoria University $(q \ v)$ In '83 further additions to the college buildings became necessary, and were built; and, four years later, the new Beyer Laboratories and the Natural the new Beyer Laboratories and the Natural History Museums were erected, at a cost of \$80,000. Additional buildings for the Medical Department were opined in Nov '04, and the medical school is now one of the finest in the kingdom. In '88 Sir Joseph Whitworth's bequests to the College amounted to over \$£50,000 as supplemented by the liberality of his residuary legatees, one of whom, M. R. C. Christie, in 97, further presented the College with the balance of his share, amounting to \$£50,000, for the election of a Hall and the completion of the Quadrangle. In '04 Mr. R. C. Christie offered to build a Libiary for completion of the Quadrangic in 94 mr. R. C. Christie offered to build a Libiary for the College at a cost of about £20,000, and the building was opened in June '98 Total students (97-8) 986, composed of 649 at students, 109 women, and 448 medical students. The admission of women was sanctioned by the Exension Act There are two halls of residence—the "Hulme" (conducted on Church lines) and the "Dalton" (in connection with the Society of Friends), both for men only The College receives annually £3500 from Government, £1000 from the Manchester Hulme Frust, ment, Liooo from the Manchester Hulme Frust, and Lioo from the Manchester Corporation (under the Technical Instruction and Local Taxation Acts), in addition to Lico for the Manchester Museum, of which the College is entrusted with the administration President, the Duke of Devonshire, K. G. Treasurer, Mr. Alderman Joseph Thompson. Principal, Alfred Hopkinson, Q. ... Oxford, Bishop of. See under Peerace. Oxford University. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great is ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872

Oxford Bianop of. See under Perrace.
Oxford University. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great is ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872 Originally the scholars at Oxford lived scattered about in various houses in the city, meeting for instruction, but in other respects resembling the non-collegiate students of the present day. The number of undergraduates in residence is now somewhat over 2000. It is practically stationary. The University began to have a contract the saccalaureate in all these faculties, except Divinity, an examination must be passed. For the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies the quantity of the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies for the Baccalaureate, and for all the Octorates except Music, a thesis or e

to experience reform at the hands, to some extent of devoted sons in 1854. The Ordiextent, of devoted sons in 1854. The Ordinance of that year, amongst other changes, assigned positive and not merely ornamental duties to the professoriate. The second Universities Commission introduced some sweeping changes which began to take effect in '82 the least of them, as affecting the personnel of the Colleges, was the substitution of Prize and Tutorial Fellow-ships for Lite Fellow-ships (which had been voided, as a rule, by marriage, or neglect, save under dispensation, to take Holy Orders, and for none other cause) The Government of the Unversity vests in three bodies The Hebdomadal Council (so called from meeting once a week in term), which alone has power of initiation, Congregation (consisting of resident M A s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection and amendment, and Convocation (all M As and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of superior and alone. The two latter nones commerced members of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegea with reputed to the Collegea with reputed and University and Unive of members of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegate Body The Colleges, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are University, 872 (?), J. F. Bright, D.D., Balliol, 1262, E. Caird, M.A.; Mcrton, 127, Hon. G.C. Brodrick, D.C.L. Exeter, 1314, W.W. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1266, D.B. Mourro, M.A., Queen's, 1346, J. R. Magnath, D.D., New College, 1386, J. E. Sewell, D.D., Lincoln, 1427, W.W. Merry, D.C.L., Magdalen, 1436, F. H. Warien, M.A.; Brasenose, 1509, C.B. Blebeiden, M.A.; Corpus Christi, 1516, T. Fowler, D.D., Christ Church, 1532, Dean, the Very Rev F. Paget, D.D., Trinity, 1554, H.P. Pelham, M.A., St. John's, 1555, Bellamy, D.D.; Icsus, 1571, J. Rhys, M.A.; Wadham, 1013, G.F. Thorley, M.A.; Pembroke, 1624, B. Pince, D.D., Worcester, 1714, W. Inge, D.D. Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The Halls St. Edmund, 1266, F. Moore, D.D.; St. Mary, 1325, D.P. Chase, D.D., New Foundation, Keble College, 1860, W. Lock, D.D. The Non-Collegate Body was instituted in 1868; Censor, R.W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls, which bear the name of their Master, are (E.S.) Grindle's, (C.A.) Maicon's; (R.F.) Claike's A statute (passed in '806, amended in '93), allowing colleges within Hermanesty & dominions to affiliate, has been amended in '91), allowing colleges within Her Majesty s dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, and First College, Sheffield Under a similar statute (of 87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained —Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Toronto. The degrees of dinarily granted by the University are Baccalaureate and Magistrate in Arts, and on the Sub-Faculty of Surgery, included in the Faculty of Meditine; the Baccalaureate and Doctorate in the Superior Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and in the Faculty of Music. For the Baccalaureate in all these faculties, except Divinity, an examination must be passed. For that Baccalaureate, and for all the Doctorates except Music, a thesis or exercise qualifies The quasi-Faculty of Music stands alone, but to entrance into all the other faculties the attainment of the Baccalaureate in Arts is essential. It may be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into ModeraHistory, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Lan-guages, and English Literature. Equally with passing the examinations, residence for twelve terms (of which for these purposes there are four in each year) is essential, but it need not be continuous nor contemporaneous with the passing of examination, standing for which is reckoned from the date of matriculation, 1 e., formal entry into membership of the University Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. A strong attempt to secure for them, if not the degree, at least a diploma, was made in '96, but failed. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret Hall, St.

Hugh's Hall, St Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see Women, Higher Education of). Two colleges, neither of which has any official connection with the University, have within iecent years removed to Oxford: Mansfield, Principal A M. Fairbairn, in '89; Manchester, Principal J. Drummond, in '93. Chief Officers of the University. Ohannellor, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; Vice-Channellor, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of All Souls', Protors for '89-9, E. M. Walker, M.A., Quicen's College; W. H. Hadow, M.A., Worce-ter College. Parliamentary Representatives, Rt. Hon, Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., and Rt. Hon J. G. Talbot. Hugh's Hall, St Hilda's, or the Home Students,

Pacific Cable Projects. During the last ten | years much discussion has taken place as to the importance and necessity of the laying down of a cable between Canada and the British Australasian colonies. The subject attracted much attention at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94. Of the several loutes which have been proposed for the cable two may be mentioned. One is from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island to Tweedmouth in Australia, which is a distance of 6730 miles, and if a branch were made to connect it with New Zealand, there would be an additional 415 miles. This route would be an additional 415 miles. This route is entirely through British territory. The other route is from Vancouver to an island in the Hawanian group, and thence through the Gilbert and Solomon Islands to Bowen in Queensland. This route is about 6400 miles. The cost of a single cable from Van ouver to Australia has been estimated at from £1,250,000 to £1,750,000 It is calculated that the carning therefrom would be at least 25 per word, and that the further charge of 9d per word to England from Canada would reduce the charge between Australia and Great Britain to 34 3d in place of 4s 9d as at present. It appears that a large subsidy would be necessary to connect England telegraphically with Australia through Canada and the Pacific Ocean This subsidy Canada and the Pacific Ocean This subsidy has been proposed to be equitably appointoned, the contributing governments being Great Britain on behalf of the United Kingdom, and the Crown Colonies, Canada, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Austialia. It has been further proposed that if the Imperial Government by an arrangement with the Colonial governments, itself curanties the whole amount the total itself guarantee the whole amount, the total subsidy may be materially reduced, because the limperial guarantee would cause the company for the construction of the line to find capital for this purpose at a reduced rate of interest. With such a guarantee, it is said that a total subsidy of £90,000 for about four or five years would be enough. In June

scrietary; the Canadian representatives were Sir Donald Smith and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and the Australian delegates were Sir Saul Samuel and Mr. Duncan Gillies. The Committee have since reported on the subject, but have not published their report. As to other cable projects by foreign countries, mentioned in the previous editions of the Annual, nothing of importance appears to have been done, or definitely arranged to be done, during the last twelve months. On the other hand, another cable route to Australia on the Cape has been proposed to be laid by the Eastein, the Eastern and South African and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Companies. This project, in the opinion of these companies, is far preferable to the Pacific route to Australia, where a break in the cable would interrupt communication, while, as regards the proposed new route, it is stated that except in the case of cables from Mauritius to Perth, Western Australia, if any of the sections were broken there would be two alternative lines as far as Zanzibar, and between their and Mauritius In an article in the Times on Nov. 9th, 97, on this proposed undertaking, it is stated that "when completed this new route from England to Australia will form a very considerable addition of about 13,684 nautreal miles to the existing submarine cables, which have been manufactured and laid by British industry and enterprise, and are worked by British clerks. . . . The new cables will land only in British possessions, and will form a triplicate route to Australia removed from the volcanic dangers of the Java Seas, while experience on both sides of Africa shows that interruptions from seismic disturbances there are not frequent." The first part of the new project is to lay cables from Cornwall to Gibraltar, thence to Bathurst or Sierra Leone, afterwards to Ascension, on to St Helena, and from that island to Cape Town. The other part of the or interest. With such a guarantee, it is said island to Capt Town. The other part of the that a total subsidy of £90,000 for about four or five years would be enough. In June '96 a committee was appointed to consider the matter. The delegates from the Imperial Government were Lord Selborne, Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. G. H. Murray, C.B., a principal clerk at the Treasury, with Mr. W. H. Mercer as to Cocos or Keeling Island, and afterwards to Perth. Westralia.

Perth, Westralia.

Paderewski, Ignace Jan, the famous pianist and composer, was born on Nov. 6th, 1860, in Padolak, a province of Russian Poland. He began to play the piano at the age of three, and, when seven years old, was placed under Pierre Sovinski, a local tutor. In '72 he went to Warsaw, learning harmony and counterpoint from Roguski, and subsequently from Frederick Kiel. He toured through Russia, Siberia, and Koumania, playing only his own compositions. In '78 he became Professor of compositions. In '78 he became Professor of Music in Warsaw Conservatoire, still continuing to practise his art indefatigably For a short while in '84 he was a professor at Strasburg Conservatoire, but then definitely decided to try his fortune as a virtuoso After three years' study with Leschetizky, in Vienna, he made his debut in '87 with instant success. He next toured through Germany, and in the autumn of 39 appeared in Paris, where he created a furore. His debut in London took place under Mr Daniel Mayer's direction, on May9th, '90, at St. James's Hall. In the following yer he visited America, and has since repeated the tour. He has composed mgre than eighty vocal works, a concerto in A minor for piano and orchestia, a suite for orchestra in of pland and orchestra in surface for orchestra in G, and many pieces for the piano. His "Polish Fantasie" was produced at the Norwich Festival in '93. M. Paderewski is a widowei with one son.
"Pall Mall Gazette." Evening newspaper

and review Established 1865, by George Smith, of Smith, Elder & Co. Transferred to Henry of Smith, Eldei & Co Iransferred to Henry Yates Thompson, his son-in-law, in '80. First number appeared Feb. 7th, '65. Edited first by Frederick Greenwood, next ('80) by John Morley, who in turn was succeeded in '83 by W. T. Stead, and he by Mr. E. T. Cook. In Oct. '92 the paper was sold by Mr. Thompson to the Hon W. W. Astor. The present editor is Sir Douglas Straight. Offices, 18, Charing Cross Read. Cross Road.

"Pall Mall Magazine" An illustrated magazine intended by its proprietor, Mr W. W. Astor, to equal in every respect the best American publications. The editor is Loid Frederic Hamilton. The first number ap peared in May '93, and at once achieved a success, which has since been more than maintained. The pince is 1. net. Editorial Offices, 18, Charing Cross, Road

Pamirs, The, are sometimes called "The Roof

of the World, and consist of a number of ble ak plateaux and shallow valleys situated about 13,000 feet above the sea level. They lie between Chinese Furkestan, Russian Furkestan, and Afghanistan, and are inhabited chiefly by nomad Khirghiz bands. They command the overlook, and so Russia and England and the Afghans and the Chinese are all interested in them. In April '94 Russia so far conceded them. In April 94 Russia so in concerning the conclusion of a final agreement, Russian troops should not touch the portion of Pamir territory claimed by China. Negotiations between the Russian and British Governments China's demands as to undertake that, pending the conclusion of a final agreement, Russian troops should not touch the portion of Pamir territory claimed by China. Negotiations between the Russian and British Governments resulted during March '95 in an agreement that the spheres of influence of the two countries should be divided by a line starting from a point on Lake Victoria (Zor Zul) near to its eastern extremity, and following the crests of the mountain range running somewhat to

the south of the latitude of the lake towards the Chinese frontier. For full details see ed. '96. A joint commission of British and Russian A joint commission of British and Russian delegates was entrusted with the demarcation of the line. The British Government engaged that the territory lying within the British sphere of influence between the Hindu Kush and the line from the east end of Lake Victoria to the Chinese frontier should form part of the territory of the Ameer of Afghanistan. that it should not be annexed to Great Britain, and that no military posts or forts should be established in it. A further condition of the agreement was the evacuation by the Ameer of Afghanistan of all the territories then occupied by him on the right bank of the Panjah, and the evacuation by the Ameer of Bokhara of the portion of Darwaz lying to the south of the Oxus, in regard to which the British and Russian Governments agreed to use their Influence respectively with the two Ameers. These conditions were duly carried out.

Panama Canal. See Engineering.

Panama Canal. See Engineering.
Paraguay, Ropublic of. One of the most promising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay.
Capital, Asumono, pop. about 45,000. Area about 98,000 sq. m; pop. about 600,000. It is governed by a President elected for four years, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Denutes both elected hy universal suffered to the provider of the state of the s ber of Deputies, both elected by universal suf-flage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. A railway of about 160 miles is opened. There are vast supplies of timber in the forests, but the chief products are tea, tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton, pioducts are t.d. tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton, and coffee A large number of cattle are reared. Estimated revenue, '96-7, about £1,154,000, expenditure, £1,000,000; public debt, '96, £994,600; imports, '97, about £1,820,000; exports, about £1,620,000. For Ministry, etc., see Diplomatic. Parish Councils. See Local Government.

Parish Fire Engines Act, '98. See SESSION,

Parker, Gilbert, is the son of Captain Joseph Parker, R A, and was born in Canada, Nov 23rd, 1860. He was educated at Trinty University, Ioronto, from which he holds the degree of D C L. He was for some years associate editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, New South Wales, and there devoted himself to demote and the article Herald. New South Wales, and there devoted himself to dramatic and literary work entirely. He is the author of "Round the Compass in Australia," "A Lover's Diary," "Pierre and his People," "Mrs Falchion," "The Trespasser," "The Translation of a Savage," "When Valmond came to Pontiac," "An Adventurer of the North," "The Seats of the Mighty," "The Pomp of the Lavilettes," and "The Battle of the Strong" A dramatised version of "The Seats of the Mighty' was produced at the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre in April'97. Address. 7, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.

in addition to being a vigorous and popular in addition to being a vigorous and popular preacher, its also an author of repute. Among numerous works written by him may be mentioned "The Paraclete," "Ecce Deus," "Springdale Abbey," "Inner Life of Christ" (3 vols.), "Apostolic Life" (3 vols.), "Paterson's Parish," "Studies in Texts" (6 vols.), and "The People's Prayer-Book" He has visited the United States five times. He was for years engaged on the "People's Bible," which is now completed in twenty-five, vols. and may be engaged on the Acopies some which is now completed in twenty-five vols, and may be regarded as the magnum opin of his literary labours. The conclusion of his twenty-fifth labours The conclusion of his twenty-fifth year of ministry in London was celebrated during '04 by numerous good wishes and grits from all denominations, and the purchase of an annuity, value £250 On June 18th, '98, Dr Parker celebrated his preaching Jubilee. In connection with this event he has a book in the piess entitled "A Preacher's Life an Autobiography with Sidelights," Dr. Paiker preaches in the City Temple every I hursday at 12 (noon).

PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Lem-poral sitting together and forming the House of Lords The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or prorogunig of dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contiary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary, and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the See also Commons, House new Sovereign

or, and Peerage
The Houses of Lords and Commons differ from each other not only as to their constitution but likewise in respect of their powers and methods of procedure. It is in the House of Peers, for instance, that the Sovereign meets Parliament, and the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through On these occasions, as also when the royal assent is given to public or private bills, the "faithful Commons" merely attend in their lordships' House But, on the other hand, the House of Commons has an inmore marked. Its powers and privileges are enormous. It is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and it is in the Commons that the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated. The Royal Assent to bills is always given in the House of Lords, more frequently by commission than otherwise; and it is a curious circumstance

83, and a second time '97, and of London the bill have subsidies for its object, the official Congregational Union '90. Founder of Notingham Congregational Institute. Dr Parker, sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et aussi le veult." If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "Le roi (or, la reyne) s'avisera." This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707.

The most striking feature with the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the 3 peaker. Unlike the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the cast-ing voice. The chief duty of the Speaker uning voice The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order, with respect to which the rules of the House of Commons are very stringent. Only the royal assent can convert a bill into an Act of Parliament It occasionally happens that the opponents of a bill are not desirous of meeting the motion for its second reading with a direct negative An amendment is therefore proposed to the effect that the bill "be read this day three months," or "this day six months," It being understood that three months or six months hence the House will not be sitting. In the cases of motions in respect to which the House is also unwilling to come to a decision, "the previous question" may be carried, in which case the other business of the day is at once proceeded with

The business of both Houses of Parliament,

but more especially of the House of Commons, When the whole House is in committee. When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply, while in Committee of Ways and Means resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed There are also grand committees, Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the considera-tion of private bills. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." No office having emolument attached can be conferred on a member of the House of Commons without his vacating his seat, and therefore by obtaining "the stewardship of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

The rule regulating the Sittings of the House of Commors provides that unless the House shall otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tucsday, Thursday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, and shall, unless previously adat 3 o'clock, and shall, unless previously ad-journed, sit till i o'clock a.m., when the bpeaker shall adjourn the House without question put, unless a bill originating in Committee of Ways and Means, or unless proceedings made in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or standing order or otherwise avanited from the access that the French language is still employed in unless a bill originating in Committee of Ways connection therewith. When a public bill is and Means, or unless proceedings made in approved, the clerk says, "Le roy (or, la reyne) le veult." If the measure be a private one, he corder, or otherwise exempted from the operasays, "Soit fast comme il est desire." Should not of the standing order, be then under

consideration. At midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, I hursdays, and Fridays, except as afore-said, and at half-past 5 on Wednesdays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration are to be interrupted, any dilatory motion which may be before the House is to lapse without question put; and the business then under consideration, and any business subsequently appointed, is to be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit, unless the Speaker ascertains by the preponderance of voices that a majority of the House desires that such business should be deterred until a later day. On the interruption of business the closure may be moved, and in such case the Speaker or Chairman is not to leave the chair until the questions consequent thereon have been decided. After the business under consideration at midnight, or at 5.30 on Wednesdays, has been disposed of, no opposed business is to be taken. A motion may be made by a Minister of the Crown at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate, to the effect that the proceedings on any specified business if under discussion at midnight that night be not interrupted under this standing order. When the House meets at 2 o'clock for a morning sitting, the sitting is suspended at 7 (no opposed business to be taken after 10 minutes to 7), and is resumed at 9, and continued, unless previously adjourned, until midnight, the evening sitting being subject to the provisions of the Standing Order No 1, which relate to the interruption of business and the adjournment of the House On Wednesdays the House meets at noon, opposed business is not taken after 5.30, and the House adjourns at 6.—Closure of Debate Questions Questions for the closure of debate are to be decided in the affirmative, if when a division be taken it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair that not less than one hundred members voted in the majority in support of the motion.—Disorderly Conduct. The Speaker or the Chairman may order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting, and whenever any member shall have been "named" by the Speaker or Chairman for disicgarding the authority of the Chair, or for abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing business, or otherwise, he may, by vote of the House, be suspended from the service of the House, on the first occasion for a week, on the second occasion for a fortinght, and on the behalf we consider the second. and on the third or any subsequent occasion for a month, but such suspension is not to exempt the member from service on any private bill to which he may have been pre-viously appointed — Irrelevance or Repetition The Speaker or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House or of the Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance, or tedious expetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Parliamentary Session, '98. See Session. Parliaments, Clerk of the. An officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading and witnesses, and signifying the Royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The Clerk of the House of Commons acts as chairman and is addressed by members during the election of Speaker He, like the Clerk of the election of speaker He, like the Clerk of the Parliaments, is appointed by the Crown, and is associated with two clerks assistant, who make minutes of the proceedings. The office of Llerk of the Parliaments is held by Henry J. L. Graham, C.B.; and Sir Reginald Palgrave, K.C.B., is Clerk of the House of Commons.

Passmore Edwards Settlement, The. The Settlement, towards the cost of which Mr. Passmore Edwards gave £14,000, embraces a lecture-hall, accommodating 450 persons, classnooms, gymnasium, library, entertaining rooms, and rooms for a Warden and 18 Residents. It is intended to continue and develop the work that was formerly carried on at University Hall and Marchmont Hall, and to be a centre of ducation, recreation, and social life for the district. Mis Humphry Ward, one of the founders of University Hall, delivered the opening lecture at the Settlement (Oct. 10th, opening fecting at the Settlement (Oct. 18th, 797), and it was formally opened, on the completion of the building, on Feb 12th, '98, by the Right Hon John Moiley, MP I he Warden is Mi. R. G. Fatton, and the Settlement is located in Tavistock Place, St. Pancras.

Patents for Inventions and how to get them. The right to patent and the privileges which go with it are denied to no one of either The two principal points to bear in mind in patenting are novelty and utility. A patent is essentially a restricted monopoly, and the inventor is therefore called upon to observe certain limitations. His protection extends over a period of fourteen years, provided the fees are paid, but he can extend it at the end of that term for a similar period. Before the actual date of patenting an invention may not be used for profit, either secretly or publicly. Patents are issued at the Patent Office, it, Staple Inn, London Application must be made on an application form accompanied by either a provisional or complete specification, and must conform strictly to the prescribed regulations. Forms are obtainable at the Inland Revenue Office, Law Courts, or, at a few days notice, of any money order office in the United notice, or any money of our office in the United Kingdom Patents may be taken out through patent agencies, and this is the best plan, provided only that the agent be respectable and reliable. Applications are liable to adverse judgment by the Patent Office, and to outside opposition, in the former case ten days' or more notice is given the applicant, and he may amend under certain regulations, in the latter, notice of opposition is made on a special form, the grounds being stated. When a complete specification is accepted, the inventor is informed of it; it is advertised in the official journal, and is open to inspection by the public at the Patent Office on payment of a tee of one shilling, while certified copies of entries can be had at the rate of one hundred words for fourpence. The fees are, in brief: up to sealing, on application for provisional protection, A:, on filing complete specification, 63. On application to amend specification, up to sealing, £1 10s.; ditto, after sealing, £3. Every patent is granted for the term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to Clerk, are performed such duties as making the payment, before the expiration of the minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers fourth and each succeeding year during the

term of the patent, of the prescribed fee. The patentee may pay all or any of the prescribed fees in advance. They begin with £5 in respect of the fifth year, increasing by annual instalments of £1 to a last payment of £14 in respect of the fourteenth year. Thus the total cost of a patent kept in force for the maximum period of 14 years is £99 Applications for patents communicated from abroad are entertained, as are also all inventions requiring tained, as are also an inventions requiring international and colonial arrangements for their furtherance. Special forms of procedure in these cases are necessary. The inventor, in conclusion, is advised to consult the "Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)," published Wednesdays, price 6d, which contains abridgments of patents, and illustrations, and the volumes of abridgments. Copies of specifications can be held to be seen to be contained to the contained to th rouse of apringments. Copies of specifications can be had, on payment of the published price, at Quality Conrt, Chancery Lane, W C The above may all be consulted also at the Patent Office Free Library, Bishop's Court, Chancery Lane, where admirable facilities exist for readers. During '97 there were exist applications for retaining the constraints. exist for readers. During '97 there were 30,058 applications for patents, 19,318 for single designs, 1009 for sets of designs, and 10,624 for trade marks

Patti, Madame Adelina Clorinda, was b at Madrid in 1843. Was trained profes-sionally under Ettore Barili, her step-brother, New York in '59. She first appearance on the stage at New York in '59. She first appeared in London in '61, as Amina in "La Sonnambula" at Covent Gaiden, and at once became the favourite prima donna of the day In '70 she received from the Emperor of Russia the Order of art the Imperol of Russia the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperol Court. She married in 68 M. Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in 83, and afterwards Signor Nicolini, who died in 98 A theatre, which she had creeked at Crag-y-nos, her Welsh residence, was opened in Aug of Madame Patti has undertaken several very successful tours abroad, in the Argentine Republic and in the States, and in Oct '93 she began her farewell tour to the latter country In 95 she reappeared at Covent Garden after a ten years' absence. She rarely appears now except at concerts

Peace Society, The, was founded in 1816, and has for its object the promotion of permanent and universal peace. It welcomes the support of Christians of all denominations, and also of those persons who oppose war on humanitarian of other grounds The Society has always advocated a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all the nations of Europe, and the principle of arbitration, and it is unquestionably due to its efforts that this mode of settling international difficulties has been adopted with increasing frequency and acceptance. During the period of its existence over 140 instances of pacific settlements have occurred. The Society maintains a constant propaganda in favour of peace, and, constant propaganda in favour of peace, and, amongst other methods of action, especially advocates the preaching of sermons on the subject of peace, in as many churches as possible, on the Sunday before Christmas. Preadent, Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart, M.P.; Treasurer, Walter Hazell, Esq., M.P.; Secretary, W. Evans Darby, LL.D. Offices, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

PRERAGE.

Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, reers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own containing the five temporal ranks or its own containing the five temporal ranks or degrees, and precedence in each degree depended upon the date of the creation of the title. Thus in each country the dukes came first, and took precedence of each other in order of date of title; then came the marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, precedence in each rank being similarly governed by priority of date. At the union with Scotland, in 1707, it was arranged that the Scotch regrates should rank after the English peerpeerages should rank after the English peerages then in existence, according to degree, and the Scotch dukedoms were accordingly placed in order of date after all the English dukedoms, and so on through the other ranks. The Act of Union also provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only; and as it made no provision for the cleation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. From that time until the Union with Ireland the peerages created were either Irish or of Great Britain, the latter alone giving seats in the House of Lords, and taking precedence according to degree next after the English and Scotch peerages The Act of Union with Ireland provided that peers of that kingdom should take precedence next after peers of Great Britain according to rank, and that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only It was further enacted that one new Irish peciage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish pecrages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one pectage became extinct one other might be created. The peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland created since United Kingdom and of Ireland created since the Union take precedence according to rank and date of patent next after those of Ireland which were in existence at the Union, but of the two classes only the peer ages of the United Kingdom give of themselves a seat in the House of Lords. There is no limit to the increase of these but the pleasure of the Sovereign. The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of pages of Kingland. Sovereign The peerage concervey may thing be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotland Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parhament Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain The House of Lords is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal. The first consists of the Archbishops of Cauterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than Pensions. See Finance National, Part III. twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of

appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no seat in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see. The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Sootiah peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The Irah peers elect twenty-eight representatives for hie. The Lords of Appeal, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life. By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to sit and vote on resigning office, but by the Appellate Juris-diction Act of '87 any retired lord of appeal may sit and vote as a member of the House of Lords during his life And it was directed, '98, that the children of legal life peers and of legal life peers deceased should in future have the courtesy title of "Honourable," together with the rank and precedence next to and immediately after the younger children of all hereditary barons now created or hereafter to be created, and immediately before all baronets The peers temporal are divided into dukes, mai quises, cails, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. Thus the Duke peer of the United Kingdom Thus the of Bucelench sits as Earl of Doncaster lords spiritual and temporal sit together, and all have an equal voice and vote in the house, whatever may be their rank As in the House of Commons, each peer must be present to record his vote, the practice of peers giving proxies having been discontinued. A newly created peer, or one elevated to a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the Earl Marshal (the hereditary office of the Duke of Norfolk), the Lord Great Chamberlain (now the Earl of Ancaster), all in their parliamentary robes, attended by Garter King of Arms (Sir Albert Woods has long held this office), and Black Rod (Sir M Biddulph). The procession enters the house at the bar, and bows three times on the way to the woolsack, where the peer kneeling pre-sents his patent and writ to the Lord Chancellor. Both these documents are read by the clerk, and the oath is administered to the peer at the table, and he subscribes the roll. with further formalities conducted to one of the benches of the house, the position chosen varying with the rank of the new peer, where he and his introducers bow thrice to the Lord Chancellor, by whom he is afterwards congratulated. Peers are tobed on these occasions, and at the opening of Pailiament by Her Majesty, but wear their ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above; representative peers simply present their writs, and are sworn like peers succeeding to a title. The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but

in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woolsack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party. The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power. The other lords range themselves pretty much as the commons do,—the leader of the House and his colleagues in the Ministry on the front bench to the right of the woolsack, his supporters taking their places on the benches behind him, and the leader of the Opposition in that House and the ex-Ministers on the left front bench, behind them their adherents There is no arrangement of peers according to rank, the different degrees sitting together indiscriminately if of the same political complexion The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom it may in certain cases try members of its own body, it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peciage. The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex-lord chancellors, and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10 30 a.m. to 4 p.m.. The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of all peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who a contentitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed - It also includes the bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner. The lintials S.P. and J.P. and S.R.P. and J.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch of Irish pect, of a Scotch or Irish representative peer. In abbreviations n, s, bro, u n, h b, and g s will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L. stands for Lord Leutenant. The following is the present composition of the House of Lords:

Petrs of the Blood Royal 6. Archibeans. of Irish peci, of a Scotch or Irish teprepresent composition of the House of Lords:
Peers of the Blood Royal, 6; Archbishops, 2;
Dukes, 2*, Marquises, 22. Earls, 123, Vistionits, 29, Bishops, 24, Barons, 319, Scotch
Representative Peers, 26, total, 590. Fourteen of the
foregoing are minors, and two are reckoned
both as peers of the United Kingdom and Lish
contractives are seen the action total representative peers, so that the actual voting strength of the House is now (Nov. '98) 575.

Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops. (Revised to Nov. '98.)

Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790) Surname Hamilton. B 1838, s. 1885 P. C. K. G. C.B.; L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal; 60-80, 18 Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, 18 Chm. Brit S. Africa Co. First D. was twice Viceroy of Ireland. Heir, M. of Hamilton, s. C. Carlon.

Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801).
Surname Abercromby, B. 1838, s. 1852. Heir,
Hon. J. Abercromby, bro. L. Turf.

Aberdare, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, 8. 1895. Maj. 3rd Surname Bruce. B. 1851, S. 1805. Maj. 3rd Vol. Batt. Welsh Regt., J.P. Glamorgan-shire. Heir, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, S. L. Duffryn, Aberdare, Glamorganshie; 83, Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's, St.

83, Ealon Square, S.W. Brooks's, St. James's, Athenaum.
Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of (cr. 1682)
Sits as Visct Gordon (1814) Suiname Hamilton-Goidon. B. 1847, s. 1870 P.C., G.C.M. G.;
L.L. Aberdeenshite, I.d. H. Comi. to Gen.
Assembly Ch. Scot. 8t. 6, Viceroy Iteland Feb.
to July 86, Gov. Gen. of Canada 93.8; Hon.
LL.D. Toronto. Heir, Loid Haddo, s. L.
Haddo House, Aberdeen
Abergavenny, William, 18t. M. of (cr. 1876).
Suiname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th. E.),
K.G., L. L. of Sussex. Heir, E. of Lewes, s.
C. Cailton
Abungdon, Montagu Aithui, 7th E. of (cr. 1682)

Abingdon, Montagu Aithui, 7th E of (ci. 1682) Suiname Berie B 1836, s 1884 Hon Col 3rd Batt. Beiks (Pinicess Chailotte's Regt Hen, Ld Noireys, S C Wytham Abbry, Oxford Trawellers'

Abinger, James Yorke, MacGiegoi, 4th L. (ci.

Abinger, lames Yorke, MacGregor, 4th l. (cr. 1845) Surname Scallett. B. 1871, s. 1892 Is Capt. 31 d Batt. L. O. Cameron Highlanders, J.P. D.L. co. Inverness. Henr. Hon. S. L. Scallett, c.

Acton, John Emerich Edward, 1st. L. (cr. 1866) Surname Dalberg-Acton. B. 1834. M. P. for Carlow 59-64, Birdgenorth 65 6, Hon. D. C. L. Oxon. '87, 11on. Ll. D. Camb. '88. His lordship possesses one of the freet behavior. ship possesses one of the finest libraries in England, and is a man of great learning A Loid-in-Waiting 92-5, app '95 Regrus Prof Mod Hist, Camb. Hen, Hon R. M Acton, 8 L. Athenerum.

Addington, Egeiton, and I. (ci. 1887) Surname Hubbard. B 1842, 5 1889 I l' Bucks and borough of Buckingham, Ald Bucks C.C. and Loid High Steward of the Borough, Col. Bucks Rifle Vol. partner in the firm of Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants, M.P. Buckingham '74-80, N. Bucks '86-9 Heir Hon.] G. Hubbard, S. C. Addington Hubbard, Winslow, Bucks. 24 Prince's Gate.

Heir Hon J.G. Hubbald, S. C. Addington Howse, Winslow, Burks, 24, Prince's Gale, London, S. W.

Alesbury, Henry Augustus, 5th M. of (c. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce B. 1844.

Klisa, Archibald, 3id M. of (c. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, S. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (r. 1452), and Earl of Cassilis (r. 1509); Lieut R.N. Reserve, late Licut-Capt. Coldstream Guards. Henr. E. of Cassilis, s. C. Culzean Casile, Maybole, N. B., 65, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Guards'. Guards'.

Airlie, David Stanley William, 8th E of (cr. 1039). Surname Ogilvy. B 1856, 8 1881. S.R.P late Maj. 10th Hussais, and Brevet-Major, late Lieut Scots Guards; 2nd in command 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Lieut-Col. Royal Eng. Hen, Lord Ogrlvy, 5 Corlachv Castle, Kinnemurr, N B. Albany, H R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D of (cr. 1881), B. 1884,

s. 1884. Posthumous s of 1st D. and grandson of her Majesty. A minor. Claremont Park,

Albamarle, Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th E. (cr. 1696). Suname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894. g.s. of the Earl of Albamarle who served at Waterloo; Lieut. Scots Guards '78-83, Col

Comdg Prince of Wales' Own 12th Midd. Vol Kifles (Civil Service); Capt. Reserve of Officers, M.P. Birkenhead '924; J.P. and D.L. Noifolk In '98 a son, Albert E. G. Ainold, was born, to whom the Prince of Wales stood sponsor in person Herr, V. Bury, S. C. Quidenham Park, Thetford, Norfolk Comdg Prince of Wales' Own 12th Midd.

Aldenham, Henry Hucks, 1st L (cr. 1896). Surname (11bbs B. 1819 s, late Mr. G. H. Cibbs, of Aldenham, Herts, M.P. City of Choss, of Algebraia, Peris, M.P. City of London '91-2, senior partner in Antony Gibs & Sons, merchants, of Bishopsgate Street Within, J. P. Heitt (Sherfif '84) and Middlesex, a Director of the Bank of England; F.S.A., F.R.G.S. Heir, Hon Alban Gibbs, M.P., St. Dinistan's, Regent's Park, Aldaham House, near Elstree, Herts.

Alington, Henry Gerard, 1st L. (cr. 1876) Surname Sturt B. 1825 M.P. for Dorchester 47-56, Dorset 56-76 Hur, Hon H. N. Sturt, M.P., S. C. Carllon

Amherst, William Archer, 31d E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst B. 1836, s. 1886 Called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Amherst '80, was styled by courtesy V. Histongale, served in Crupa. M.P. West Homesdale, served in Crimea, M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69 80 Hen, the Rev. Hon. P. A. Amherst, bro. C. Carlton.

Amherst of Hackney, William Amhurst, 1st L. (U. 1892) B 1835 Surname Tvssen-Amherst, e s late William George Tyssen Tyssen-Amhurst, of Didlington Hall, Norfolk J.I' Westminster, Norfolk, Middlesex; Iolk J.P. Westminster, Norlolk, Middlesex; Dl. Middlesex, Dep Giand Master in Grand Lodge of Ficemasons, M.P. W. Norlolk 80-85, S.W. Norlolk 85 92 Heir-piers, Mary Rothes Margaret, e.d., wife of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil. C. Didlington Hall, Biandon, Norfolk, 8, Grosenor Square, W. Mailborough, Travellers', Carlton, Athenaum.

Ampthill, Oliver Arthur Villiers, and L. (cr. 1881) Surname Russell B 1809, s 1884 m 1894, Lady Margaiet Lygon, d of the 6th Earl Beauchamp, appointed Private Sec to Mr Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Coloners, 57 The first L. was the well-

Mr Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonets, 97 The first L. was the well-known ambassador Hen, John Hugo Russell, s 109, Park Street, W.

Ancaster, Gilbeit Henry, 1st E. of (cr. 1892).

Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, B 1839 P C Is Lord Great Chamberlain, suce as Lord Aveland '67, and suce his mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88, MP Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67 Herr, Lord Willoughby de Liesby, MP, S C Normanton Park, Stamford, Grimsthope, Bourne, Drummond Castle, Crieft, NB., 12, Belgrave syquare Travellers, Castlon

Anglosoy, Henry Cyril, 5th M of (cr. 1815)

Anglesey, Henry Cyril, 5th M of (cr. 1815)
Surname Paget B 1875, s 1898 Lieut.
2nd Vol Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliels. Heir,
C H. Alexander Paget, c
Annaly, Luke, 3rd L (cr. 1863) Surname
White B. 1857, s. 1888 Late Capt. 188 Battn.

White B. 1857. S. 1888 Late Capt 1st Battn.
Scots Guards, served in Egyptian Campaign
'82, medal and clasp, and Khedive's bronze
star. Heir, Hon Luke White, s. L. 43,
Luthell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin; Berkeley
Square, London. Twf, Guard'.
Annealey, Hugh, 5th E. (cr. 1789) Surname
Annesley, B. 1831, s. 1874 I.R.P; M.P.
Co. Cavan '57-74; formerly Col. Scots Guards.
Heir, Visct. Glerawly, s. C. Carlton.

*Antrim, William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1785) Surname M'Donnell. B. 1851, s. 1869. I P Descended from the Lords of the Isles. Heir, Visct. Dunluce, s. Travellers.

*Arbuthnott, David, 11th V. (cr. 1641) Surname Arbuthnott. B. 1845, 5 1895 Hevr, Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, bro SP Aibuthnott House, Kincardineshire.

Ardilaun, Aithur Edward, 1st L (cr. 1880) Surname Guinness. B 1848, s. 1868. M P Dublin, '68-9 and '74-80 C Carllon

Argyll, George Douglas, 1st D. of 111 peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1892), 8th D. (cr. 1701) in peerage of Scotland Surname Campbell B 1824, 8 to the Scotth Dukedom 1847 K G, K T, P C Began his official career as Lord Privy Seal Jan 73; Postmaster-General Nov '55; again Loid Pivy Seal June '59 to July '66, Secretary for India, and President of the Council of India Dec '68; the third time Loid Privy Seal '80 to April '81; is Hereditary Master of the April 81; is Hereditary Master of the cent's Household in Scotland, and Heredi-tary Sheriff of Argyleshire, K G '84 Was Chancellor of the University of 8t Andrews 51, and Rector of the University of Glasgow 54 The Duke is a prolific writer armon '54' The Duke is a prolific writer supon scientific, political, and social subjects, and a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals. He is the author of various works, odicals. He is the author of various works, among which may be mentioned "The Reign of Law," "The Unity of Nature," "Scotland as it Was and Is," "The Unseen Foundations of Society," "The Bui dens of Behef," a volume of poems published in '94, and "The Philosophy of Behef" ('96) The jubilee of his succession to the title and estates was elebiated at Invertary Castle, his ancestral celebrated at Inverary Castle, his ancestral seat, in Oct '97. Heir, Rt Hon M of Lorne, K I, M P, s. L U Alhenaum

Armstrong, William George, 1st L (cr. 1887)
Surname Armstrong, B. 1810 K. B., C. B.
s. late William Armstrong, F.-q., of New-castle-on-Tyne, m. 15, Margaret, d. of late
W. Ramshaw, Esq., J. P. for Northumberland,
High Sherfil, 73, formerly a solicitor at
Newcastle; was engineer to the Wai Dept of
Rifled Ordnance '8-63. Inventor of the
famous artillery which bears his name, and
of the present visitor of the party of the control of the con of the present system of utilising hydraulic of the present system of utilising hydraulic power, head of the great works at Elswick for the construction of artillery and hydraulic and other machinery, Hon LL D Camb '61, D C L Oxon '71, Hon M Eng Dublin, and F R.S.; has had numerous foreign orders

F.R.S.; has had numerous foreign orders conferred upon him L.U. Cragside, Rothbury, Northumberland. Athena um

Arran, Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox, 5th E. of (cr. 1762) Sits as L. Sudley (1884)

Surname Gore B. 1839, 5 1884 Has been in the diplomatic service K.P. 1886 Har, Viset Sudley, S. L. Traveller.

Arundell of Wardour, John Francis, 12th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1831, s. 1862. Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1598). Author of "The Secret of Plate's Atlantis, and other works Heir, Hon Rev E. Arundell, bro C. Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wills Athenacum.

Ashbourne, Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Sur-

ambourne, Edward, 1st L (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson B. 1837. PC He gained a great reputation at the Irish Bar, and was prominent at Westminster, taking the Conservative side on all Irish and other questions. M P. Dublin Univ. 75-85, Q C. 72; Att -Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6, Ashbourne,

'86-92, and since '95. Hen, Hon. W. Gibson, C. Carlton.

s. C. Carlion.

*Ashbrook, Wilnam Spencer, 7th V. (cr. 1751).

Surname Flower. B, 1830, s 1882. I.P.

Her, Hon, R. T. Flower, bro. C. Carlion.

Ashburnham, Bertram, 5th E. of (cr. 173).

Suname Ashburnham. B 1842, s. 1878.

Knight of Malta, and Knt Grand Cross Pontifical Order of Plus. m 1888, Emily, d.

of R Chaplin, Esq. Heir, Hon. J. Ashburnham, bro. 1. Ashburnham Plue,

Rathing Lucci. Banking Hall. Needham.

of R. Chajini, Esq. Heir, Hon. J. Ashireham, bro. 1. Ashbireham Place, Battle, Sussex, Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk, Pembrey, Carmarthenshire
Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L. (cr. (1835) Surname Baring, B. 1866, \$\simeq\$ 1889.

Her, Hon F. A. Baring, bro. C. Carlton,

Arthu s

Arthus George, 1st L (cr. 1802) B 1828).

Ashombe, George, 1st L (cr. 1802) B 1828).

Sun name Cubitt P C s late Thomas Cubitt,
of Deables M P W Surrey 60-85, Epsom D.

'85-02, 2nd Chinch Estates Com '74-0 Herr,
Hon H Cubitt, M P. C Denbies, Dorking;
17, Prince's Gale, S W

Ashton, James, 1st L (cr. 1805) Surname
Williamson s late James Williamson, J.P.;
B 1847, L Laues Royal Giam, Sch., large
manufacturer and landowner, J.P. and D.L

Lanes, High Sheiril '85, J.P. Co. London;
M.P. Lancaster Div '86-95, m' '86 (his second
wife), Jessy Henrietta, d of the late James
Stewart, Clapham, Yorks Rivelands, wear

Lancaster, Alston Hall, near Lancaster;
Alford House, Prince's Gale, 5 W., Devonshire

Shire *Ashtown, Frederick Oliver, 3rd. L. (cr. 1800. Surname French B 1868, s. 1880 I P. m. Jan '94, Violet, v d Col Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. Heir, Hon. Frederick Sydney Irench, s (born Dec. '94). Woodlawn, Co Galway, Glenahiry Lodge, Co. William Co. St. (Co. 1800). Waterford.

Athlumney, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. (ci. 1863). Sits 25 L. Meredyth (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, 8. 1873. Lt Coldstream Guards; 1st L., well known as Sir W Somerville, was Chief See, for Ireland. Somerville, Navan, (o Meath Guards', Il'hite's

Athole, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of (cr 1703) Sits as E Strange (1786) Surname Stewart-Murray B 1840, S 1864 K.F.; formerly Scots Guards, L. L. and Hered. Sheriff Perthshure Hen, M of Fullibardine,

Sheriff Perthshire Hen, M of Fullibardine, C (ailton Muckland, William Motton, 5th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Eden. B 1850, 5 1890. Late Capt. 2nd Batth Dorsetshue Regt Heir, William All Morton Fden, 5 C Kitley, Plymouth. Naval and Mittary, Carlion **Avonmore, Algerinon William, 6th V. (cr. 1800) Surname Yelverton B. 1868, 5 1885. I'P m 1801, Mabel Evans. Heir, Hon. W H M Yelverton, c Belle Isle, Rosciea, Co. Tipperary, Husel Rock, Mayo Aylesford. Chailes Wightwick, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch B. 1851. S. 1885. I'L and J'P Warwickshire. Heir, Lord Guernsey, C. Cailton *Aylmer, Udolphus, 7th L. (cr. 1718) Surname Aylmer B 1814, S. 1853. I'P; Lieut.-Col. of Canadian Milita Heir, Hon. M. Aylmer, S. Melbourne, Quibbo, Canada

of Canadian Militia Herr, Hon. M. Aylmer, 5 Mellourne, Queboc, C. anada

Bagot, William, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname
Bagot. B 1856, S. 1887. Major Staffs. Yeo.
Cav.; ex-A.D.C. to Gov.-Gen. Canada, and
Capt. S. Staffs. Regt.; a Gent. Usher of the

Privy Chamber to the Queen '85-7; appointed rivy Chamber to the Queen 85-7; appointed a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen Sept '96. Heir, Capt. Hon. Waiter L. Bagot, Gren. Guards, bro. C. Blithefield, Rugeley, Stafford-shire, Pool Park, Rudhin, North Wales, 5th Pall Mall, S. W. Travellers', Carlion, Turf. Balfour of Burleygh, Alexander, Hugh, 6th L.

alrour of Burlegh, Alexander Hugh, 6th L (cr. 1607). Surname Bruce B 1849, s 1869. PC, SR.P; title, attainted in 1716, was restored in 1869, a Lord-in-Watting to H.M Feb. '87 to Dec. '88, Parly Sec to Board of Trade Dec. '88 to Aug '92; a Chm of Grand Com. '89, was Chm. of the Metropolitan Watton Compagnets and Water Commission; app Sec for Scotland '95, with a seat in the Cabinet; app '96 Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; elected Lord Rector of Edin, Univ. Nov. '96. Heir, Hon R. Bruce, s. C. (arlton

Balinhard (see Southesk).

Balmard (see Southesk).

Bandon, James Francis, 4th E of (cr 1800)

Suiname Bernard B 1850, s 1877 I R P.;

19 L L Cork Co and City Heir, Hon Peicy

B Bernard, c C (arlion)

Bangor, Daniel Lewis, 71st Bp of. Surnam

Lloyd. App. 1800 £ at Jesus Coll, Oxford,

took a 2nd class in Moderations '64 and a 2nd

class Lit Hum '66, graduating MA '71. Di

I loyd was ordained '67, and commenced an

educational career, becoming head master of

100 legity School, and holding a culacy at Dolgelly School, and holding a curacy at Dolgelly. After remaining there for five years Dolgelly. After remaining there for five years he filled the position of head master of the Friars School, Bangor, and finally became head master of Christ Coll, Brecon His appointment to the bishoprio was announced May '90; he was consecrated in St Paul's Cathedral June 24th The Palace, Bangor, Gewoffen, Llanault, Cardwanshire, Bangor, Hemy William Crosbie, 5th V (cr. 1770). Suiname Ward B. 1828, s. 1881 IRP.; formerly Capt in the 431d Light Infantry Hen, Hon Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, RA, S. C. Castle Ward, Downhatrick.

Downpatrick.

Banard, Henry de Vere, 9th L (cr. 1698)
Surname Vine B. 1854, s. 1891 on death of
Duke of Cleveland, e. s. late Sir Henry M
Vanc, B.A. Oxford, formerly Lieut. 3rd (Mil.)
Battin. Northamptonshire Regt., J.P., D.L.,
and C.C. co. of Dunham, Bar Inn Temp. 79
m. 81, Lady Catherine Sarah Cecil, d. of 31d
M. of Exeter. Hen. Hon. H. hury Cecil Vaire. M. of Exeter. Heir, Hon. Henry Ceell Vane, s. Raby Castle, Durlington Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.

Lord Shute (1880) Surname Barrington B. Barrington, Percy, 8th V (cr. 1770). Sits as Lord Shute (1880) Surname Barrington B. 1825, s. 1886. Was High Sheiiff of Bucks '64. Heir, Hon. Walter B. Barrington, S. C. Carlton, Travellers', Wellington.

Barrogil (see Caithness)

Basing, George Limbiey, 2nd B (cr. 1887) Surname Sclater-Booth. B 1860, s 1894 E. s. of the peer who as Mr Sclater-Booth was Pres of the Local Gov. Bd, 74-80, and was Pres of the Local Gov. Bd. '74-80, and filled other ministerial offices Major Royal Dragoons. Her, Hon. G Limbrey R Schater-Booth, s. C. Hoddington House, Winchfield Naval and Mittary.

Bateman, William Bateman, 2nd L. (cr. 1837)
Surname Bateman-Hanbury B. 1826, s. 1845.
L.L. Herefordshire; has been a Lord-in-Watting. Herr, Hon. W. S. Bateman-Hanbury, S. C. Carlton.

Bath, Thomas Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1789).
Surname Thynne. B. 1862, s. 1896. M.P.,

Frome Div, '86-92, '95-6; Capt. Wilts Yee. Cav.; moved the address session '97. Heir, Visct. Weymouth, s. Longleat, Warminster. Carlton

Carlion

*Bath and Wells, George Wyndham, 70th Bp.
of. App 1804. (See founded 905.) Surname
Kennion B. 1845. E. at Eton and Oriel.
Coll, Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the
Bishop of Ituam '69-70, curate of Doncaster
and York Diogresan Inspector of Schools '71-3;
vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6;
vicar of All Saints', Bradford, '76 82; Bishop
of Adelaide '82-94. Palace, Wells, Somerset.
Bathurst, Seymour Henry, '7th L. (cr. 1772).
Surname Eathurst. B 1864, s 1892. m. 1893,
Lilias, d of Lord Glenesk, D.L. Gloucester,
Licut Col 4th Batt Glo'ster Regt. Herr,

Linus, n of Lord Glenesk, D.L Gloucester, Lieut Col 4th Batt Glo'ster Regt. Hen, Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, 8 (born 1895). Criencester House, Circuester, 22, Bruton Street, W.

Street, IV
Battersea, Cyril, 1st L (cr. 1892). B. 1843.
Surname Flower; s. late P W. Flower.
called to Bai, Inner Temple, 70, D L London; Lieut Bucks Yeo; Jun. Lord of the
Ireas 86, m 1878, Constance, e. d late Sir
As D Rothschild; M P Brecknock '80-85,
S Beds. 85-92 G L Aston Clinton, Tring,
The Pleasaunce, Overstand, Cromer, Surrey
House, Mattle Arch House, Marble Arch

Beauchamp, William, 7th E. (cr. 1815). Surname Lygon. B. 1872, s. 1891. Mayor of Woicestei '05 Iler, Hon. E. Lygon, b10. Madre-field Court, Malvern Link

Beaufort, Henry Charles Fitzroy, 8th D of (rr 1682) Surrame Someiset, B 1824, s. 1833 P C, K G, L L Monmouthshire; M P E Gloucestershire 46-53; Master of Horse 58-9, 66 8 Heir, M of Worcester, s. Carling

*Beaumont, Mona Josephine Tempest, Baroness Beaumont, Mona Josephine Lempest, Daroness (r. 1309) Surname Stapleton. B. 1894. e. d of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont. Lord Beaumont died in '95, and the title remained in abeyance as between his two infant daughters until the following year, when her Majesty was pleased to declare that his eldest daughter is, and shall be, Baroness Beaumont Heiress, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, h. 1805 postburgous Callon.

Baroness Beaumont Heiress, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, b. 1895, posthumous. Castlon Towers, Castlon, R. S. C. Bedford, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D of (cr. 1694). Surname Russell B. 1858, s. 1893. Late Lieut Gren Guards, A.D. C. to Viceroy of India 85-6 Published "History of a Great Agricultural Estate" '97, app. L. Middlesex '98, Chm. Beds C. C. Heir, Marquis of Tavistock, s. L. 15, Belgrave Square, S.W.

*Belhaven and Stenton, Alexander Charles, Belhaven and Stenton, Alexander Charles, goth L. (cr. 1641) Surname Hamilton, B. 1840, s. 1893 Blig commanding Surrey Vol. Brigade; S. P. Heir, Hon R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, s. Wishaw House, Wishaw, N. B., 41, Lennox Gardens, S. W.

Wishaw, N.B., 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.

*Bellew, Charles Bertram, 3rd L. (cr. 1848).
Surname Bellew. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.P.;
formerly Capt 6th Batt. Roy. Irish Rifles,
Unsuccessfully contested Kilkenny Co., N.
Div. (C.), 85. m. 83, Mildred Mary Josephine,
c. d. of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, app L.L.
Co. Louth in room of Visct. Masscreene.
Heir, Hon. G. L. B. Bellew, bro. L. Barmealh Castle, Dunleer, Co. Louth.
Belmore, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797).
Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845.
P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. 68-72;

Under HomelSec. '66-7. Heir, Visct. Corry, s. C. Carlton.

Belper, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, S. 1880. P. C.; M.P. E. Derby-shire '68-74, Berwick '80, Chm. Notts C C; Col. S. Notts Yeo. Cav. and A.D.C. to H M. Heir, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, s. L. Athénaum.

Heir, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, s. L. Althenarum.

*Berkeley, Louisa Mary Milman Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heitess to the barony of Braose of Gower, and heir-general to the Earldom of Ormond (Ireland), d of Hon Walker Fitz-Haidinge, M.P., s her um., Thomas, 6th E. and 14th B., 1882. B 1840. m. '72, Major-Gen. G H. L. Milman, R A. Heiress, Hon Eva Mary Fitz-Hardinge Milman, d Martin's Heron, Bracknell, Berk.

Berkeley, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Berkeley. B 1865, s 1888. Late Lieut. R N. Army and Navy.

*Berners, Enima Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt B 1835, s 1871. Heir, Hon Sir R Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart, s. Ashwellthon pe Hall, Norwell Barons, Thomas Henry, 8th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B 1877, s 1807. Sop of the 1tte Rev. the Hon. Thomas Noel-Mell. More was the twin brother of the 7th Baron. Heir, his kinsman, the Rev. Chailes Noel-Hill. The 15tRation 16 presented Shropshite in three patlaments.

shire in three parliaments.

Besaborough, Walter William Brabazon, 7th E of (cr. 1739) Sitsas Ld Ponsonby (1749). Surname Ponsonby B 1821, S 1895. Has been Rector of Sutton, Suffolk, and Rural Dean of Stamfold Herr, Viset Duncannon, C B, L. Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland, 45, Green Street, W

*Blantyre, Charles, 12th, L (cr 1606) Surname Stuart. B 1818, s 1870. SP formerly in Grenadier Guards. L 41, Berkeley Square,

W. Travellers'.

Blythswood, Aichibald Campbell, 1st L (cr 1892). B. 1835 Surname Campbell Has been Capt and Licut-Col Scots Guards, and served in Ciimea, M P Renfrewshire '73, W. Renfrewshire '85-92, created a Bart. 1880. Herr, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell Douglas, Ino C Blythswood, Renfrewshire, 2, Scannore Place, W.

Renfrewshire, 2, Seamore Place, W.

Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry, 5th V (cr. 1712). Surname St. John, B. 1820, S. 1851
First peer was the celebrated minister of Q. Anne. Heir, Rev Ferdinand M. St. John, C. C. White's

Bolton, William Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797)
Surname Oide-Powlett. B. 1845, S. 1895 Heir, Hon W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett. S. C. Rolton Hall, Leybuin, Yorks, Hackwood, Park, Basingstoke. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Yorkshire.

*Borthwick. Archibald Parameter.

*Borthwick, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 215t L. (ct. 1452). Surname Borthwick B 1867 B 1885. S.P. C. Ravenstone, Whithorn, Wigtonshire

Surname Irby B 1860, s 1877. A Lord-11-Waiting, 85-6; D L for County Anglesey Heir, Hon. C S. liby, bro. C. Hedsor, Maidenhead. Carlion.

Botreaux (see Loudoun).

Bowes (see Strathmore and Kinghorn).

Boyle (see Cork and Orrery).

Boyne, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. (cr. 1717).

Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname

Hamilton-Russell. B. 1830, S. 1872, Heir, Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, S. C. Carlton. Brabourne, Edward, and L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1857, S. 1893. Retired Lieut. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Rochester 89-92, D.L. Kent. Heir, Hon. Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, S. L. 3, Queen Amés Gale Bradford, George Cacil Oilando, 4th E. of (cr. 1815) Surname Bridgeman B. 1845, S. 1898. M. a d of the 6th E. of Scal borough Served in the 1st Life Gnards '0:7, when he lettled from the aimy and entired Parliament as member for the N. Div. of Shropshire, which Div. he represented until '85, D.L. Warwickshire, 1, P. and D.L. Shropshire and Warwickshire, and J.P. Staffs. Hen. Viset Newport, 44, Lovende, Squart, S. H.

Brancepeth (see Boyne)
Brandon (see Hamilton).
Brassey, Homas, 1st L (cr. 1886). Surname
Conseev B 1830 M P Devonport '65,
1 d of Admiralty 80-84; Brassey B 1830 MP Devonport 65, Hastings '08-86, Civil Id of Admiralty 80-84; Sec to Admiralty 84-5, Hon D CL Oxford '88, a Lord-in-Waiting '93-5, was Chin, of the Opium Com, and a mem of Unseaworthy Ships, Coaling Stations, and Pensions to the Aged Poor Commissions, Pres. Institute of Aged Poor Commissions, Pies Institute of Naval Architects 93-5, author of "Work and Wages," "Inglish Work and Foreign Wages," "British Scamen," "The British Navy" (5 vols), ed. "Naval Annual" '86-96; ex-Pres of the Statistical Society, app Gov. of Victoria '95 Hen, Hon Thos Allnut Biassey, s. L. 24, Park Lanc, II". Reform.

Braybrooke, Charles Comwallis, 5th L (cr. 1788) Sarname Neville B 1823, s. 1861.
High Steward of Wokingham Hen, Hon. Rev L Nelville, bio C. (arlion Braye, Alfred Thomas I ownshend, 5th L (cr. 1529) Sunname Verney-Cive. B 1849, s. 1879

asyo, Amed Inomas Townshelld, 5th L (cr. 1529) Suname Verncy-Cive, B 1849, 8 1879 Lt -Col Comdg ad Batt Leicestershipe Regt. Hen, Hon A V Verney Cave, s. I. U Sanford Hall, Market Harborough Brooks S. Fraullers', N. 1888

Broaks, Flawellers'
Breadalbane, Gavin, 1st M of (cr. 1885) Surname Campbell B 1851, 5 to Scotch peerage 1871 m. 1872, Lady Alma I L C. Graham, v. d. of D. of Montrose. K.G., P.C.; Treasure of Household '80-85, Lond-in-Waiting '73-4, J P for Perthshire, J P and D L for Aigyll, late Lieut. 4th. Batt. Argyll and Sintherland Highlanders, late Capt. Shrep-shire Yeo; Col. 5th. Vol. Batt. Royal Highlanders, Brig. Gen. Royal. Company. of Archers, Lord Steward of the Household '92-5, High Comm.t. to Gen. Assembly Church of Scotland '97-5, Her, Hon. I. Campbell, Ino. (to. Sc. Earldom of Breadalbane only). L. Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B.; 19, Cavendish Square, W. Reform.
Bridgort, Alexander Nelson, 1st V. (cr. 1868). Surname Hood. B. 181; A. general; an equerry to the Queen, and permanent Lord.

Surname Hood B 1814 A general; an equerry to the Queen, and permanent Lord-in-Waiting, in '91 received G C B, from H M. in recognition of his fifty years' service in her household and in '98 was grantee, the residence of Royal Lodge, Windsor Park, for life. Received the freedom of Chard, Somei-

life. Received the freedom of Chard, Somenset, on his leaving that neighbourhood. Herr, Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, S. C. Carlton.

Bristol, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey B. 1834, S. 1864. High Steward of Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds; M.P. W. Suffolk 59-64; L.L. Suffolk. Herr, F. W. Fane Hervey, n. C. Carlton.

"Bristol, George Forrest, 48th Bp of. Surname Browne. This see was founded in 1542, and was from 1836 until 1897 united to that of Gloucester, Dr. Ellicott being bishop of both dioceses from '63 until they were disunited in '97. The diocese consists of '(a) The deaneries of Bristol and Stapleton; (b) The deaneries of Malmesbury or Malmesbury North, Chippenham or Malmesbury South, and Cricklade, in the county of Wills (except the parishes of Kemble and Poole Keynes in the deanery of Malmesbury, and the parishes of Somerford Keynes and Sharncote in the deanery of Cricklade, which four lastly men-tioned parishes form part of the rural deanery of Cirencester), and the deanery of Bitton in the county of Gloucester Dr Browne, the the county of Gloucester Dr Browne, the new bishop, was born in 1833. E at St Catherine's, Cambridge, becoming BA. 36, MA. and Fellow '63, BD. '79, DC L. '91, DD. honoris causa' '60 Was rector of Ashley-with Silverley '60-75, proctor of Camb Univ '70-1 and '77-8 Held, amongst other appointments, those of theological tutor at Glenalmond College, Bell lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Chuich, and Disney professor of archeology Camb In '91 Dr Browne was app Canon and Treasurer of St Paul's, and in '93 Secretary of the London Diocesan Home Mission, becoming in '93 Bishop Suffragan of Stepney Patron of 45 Bishop Suffragan of Stepney Patron of 45 livings. His loidship m, '65, Mary Louisa, e, d of Sir J Stewart-Richardson, Bait He is author of, among other works, "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," and 5 or

Caves of Fiance and Switzeiland," and 5 or 6 volumes on the early history of English Church. 17, The Avenue, Clifton, Bristot Brodrick (see Midleton)
Brougham and Vaux, Henry Charles, 3rd L (cr. 18,0) Surname Brougham B 1836, s. 1886. The first peer was the famous Loid Chancellor Hen, Hon H Brougham, s. L.U. Brooks's L.U. Brooks's

Brownlow, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E (cr. 1815) Surname Cust B 1844, 8 1867, P.C., L.L. Linnes, M.P. N. Shropshire '667, See Local Govt Board 85-6, Paymaster-Gen. '87-9, Under-Sec War '89-92, A.D.C to the Queen 1897 Hen, H. J. C. Cust, t. C. (artlon

Bucoleuch and Queensbury, William Henry Walter, 6th D of Buceleuch and 8th D. of Walter, 6th 10 of Bucleuch and 8th D. of Queensbury (cr. 1663) Sits as E of Don-caster (1662). Surname Montagu-Dougla-Scott B. 1841, S. 1884. K.G., K. F., M. P. Midlothian '55-68, '34-86; L. L. Dumfriesshire and Lt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers Henr, E of Dalkeith, M. P., S. C. Carlton *Buohan, David Stuart, 13th F. of (cr. 1469) Surname Erskine B. 1815, S. 1857. S. P. Formerly Capt. 35th Foot. Hen. Ld. Cardross, S.

Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746) Surname Hobart-Hampden B. 1860, 8. 1885. D. L. Bucks; a Lord in Waiting Jan, to July '95. Herr, Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, un. L. Hampden House, Great Mr senden, Bucks. Grosvenor, National

**Burdett-Ooutta, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness (cr. 1871) Surname Burdett-Coutts B. 1814. m. '81, Mr W. Ashmead-Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, and has been M.P. for Westminster since '85. 1, Stratton Street, W.; Holly Lodge, Highgate, N.

Burghelere, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895).

Surname Gardner. B. 1846; E. Harrow and Trin. Hall, Camb.; M.P. Saffron Walden Div., '85-95; Pers. Board of Agriculture Aug. '02 to July '05; D.L. Middlesex; P.C. Beech House, Christchurch, Hants; 48, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.

Burton, Michael Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1886).

Surname Bass. B. 1837 M.P. Stafford '05-8, E Staffs. '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. L. It was notified '07 that this peerage would by grant

notified '97 that this peerage would by grant of patent of remainder pass to the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, daughter of Lord Burton, and to her

Baille, daugnter of Lord Burton, and to her heirs male She has a s. living, George E. M. Baille, b'94 Reform.

Bute, John Patrick, 3rd M. of (cr. 1796). Sur-name Crichton-Stuart B 1847, s 1848 K.T.; Hered Sheriff Co Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle and Falkland Palace; Hon. LL D Glasgow, Edinburgh, and St Andrews;

LL D Glasgow, Edinburgh, and St Andrews; LL Buttshire, Ld. Rector St. Andrews Univ '03 and '06; reed. the freedom of St. Andrews '06, Mayor of Cardiff '90; Provost of Rothesay '06 Herr, E of Dumfries, s C Mount Stuart, Isla of Bute, Cardiff (arthe, Cardiff, Dumfries House, Ayshire, Foundard, Cardiff, Pumfries House, Ayshire, Foundard, Edit, Cardiff, Dumfries House, Ayshire, Foundard, Edit, St. John's Iodge, Rigent's Park Carlton, Athenaeum. Byron, Geoige Frederick William, 9th Lord (cr. 1643) Surname Byron B 1855, S. 1870. The sixth peer was the famous poet. Herr, Rev Hon F E C Byron, bro C White's. Cadogan, Geoige Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Surname Cadogan B 1840, S. 1873 P.C. K G Under-Sec War '75-8, Under-Sec. Colonies '78-86; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to the Cabinet April '87, app Lord-Licut. Ireland '95 Herr, Visct. Chelsea, M.P., S. Cantton

admitted to the Licer, Visct. Children, M.P., S. C. Castlon

Cairns, Herbert John, 3rd E (cr. 1878) Surname Cairns B 1863, s 1890 First Earl was the well-known Loid Chancellor Hen, Hon W D Cairns, hoo C Carllon

*Caithness, John Sutherland, 17th E of (cr. 1455) Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s 1891.

S. I' Resides at Lakota, North Dakota, U.S. A Heir, Hon N M Sinclair, bro

*Caledon, Frik James Desinond, 5th E of (cr. 1801) Surname Alexander I.P. B 1885, Surname Alexander I.P. B 1885, Hen. Hon Herbrand C

1801) Surname Alexander 5 1898 A minor S 1898 A minor. Hen, Hon Herbrand C Alexander, bro (aledon, Co Tyrone Tyttenhanger, St Albans, Horts

Calhorpe, Augustus, Cholmondeley, 6th L. (cr. 1796) Suthame Gough-Calthorpe B 1829.

5 189, J.P Warwickshir, Staffordshire, and Hants Herr, Hon Walter Gough-Calthope, s 28, Grosvenor Synare, W., Elvetham Park, Winchfield, Hants

Cambridge, H R II George William Fiederick Charles, K G, K P, K.T., P.C., 2nd D. of ((1 1801). B 1819, S. 1850 Gloucester House, (ti 1801). B 1819, s. 1850 Gloucester House, Park Lane Army and Navy. (See special biography)

Camden, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Surname Pratt. B. 1872, S. 1872. Heir, Lord G. Pratt, 1.11. The Priory, Brecon.

Camoys, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L (cr. 1264). Sui name Stonor. B. 1884, s. 1897. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Hen VI. to 1839. A minor. Heir, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, bro.

Campbell (see Stratheden).

Camperdown, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Duncan-Hal-dane. B. 1841, s. 1867. A Lord-in-Waiting

'68-70; a Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. Hen, Hon. G. A. D. Haldane, bro. C. Brooks s. fron. G. A. D. Haidane, 070. C. Blooks s. Ganterbury, Frederick, 94th Archbp, of (See founded 596.) Surname Temple. B. 1821. P.C., D.D. Dr. Temple is the s. of Major Temple, formerly Lieut.-Gov. of Sierra Leone, and was E at Tiverton Grammar School and Bellicell Conference of the second series of the s Balliol Coll., Oxford, graduating B.A. (double first '42), B.D. and D.D. '58. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his College, and was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Iwickenham, resigning this appointment in '55, when he was appointed Inspector of Training Colleges. Appointed ('58) Head Master of Rugby School, and held this office till '69 He was a member of Lord Taunton's Education Commission '64; Chaplain-in-Oidinary to her Majesty, and in 60 Mr. Gladstone nominated him as Bishop of Exeter. On the occasion of the confirmation of Exeter. On the occasion of the confirmation of his election a section of the clergy opposed him because of his share in the famous "Essays and Reviews" He was appointed Bampton Lecturer "33, and was translated to London in '85. On the lamented death of Dr Benson in Oct. '96 he was appointed to the Primacy in '96 he married Beatrice, dau. of the late Rt. Hon. W. S. Lascelles. His lordship is the author of the opening essay, "Education of the World," in "Essays and Reviews," of "Sermons Preached at Rugby" (58-65), and of "The Relation between Science (35-65), and of "The Relation between Science and Religion, being the Bampton Lectures for '84." Hon. LL D Camb. '97. Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenaum.

Canterbury, Henry Charles, 4th V (cr. 1835).
Surname Manners-Sutton B 1839, 5 1877
The first Visct was Speaker of the House of Commons Heir, Hon H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, 5 L. C. White's.

*Oarbery, John, 10th L. (cr. 1715) Surname Evans-Freke. I P. B 1892, s 1898 A minor Heir, Hon. Ralfe Evans-Freke, bro Castle Surname

Freke, Co. Cork.
Carew, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd
L (cr. 1834) Surname Carew B 1860, s. 1881
D.L. Co. Wexford, m. '98, Julia Mary, d. late
Albert Lethbridge Heir, Hon G. P. J.
Carew, bro L. (astle Boro, Ennisconthy,
Woodstown, Waterford, 28, Belgrave Sq.,
London, Brooks. London Brooks's

Carleton (see Shannon). Oarlielo (see Shannon).

Garlielo, George lames, 9th E of (cr. 1661).

Surname Howard B. 1843, s 1889. M.P for E. Cumberland 79-85, trustee of Nat Gallery. Hetr. Visct. Morpeth, s. L.U. Naworth Castle, Cartisle; Castle Howard, York, 1, Palace Green, Kensington. Brooks's.

York, 1, Palace Green, Kensington. Brooks's.

Carlisle, John Wareing, 6oth Bp of (See founded 1132) Surname Bardsley B 1835.

D.D. E. Trinity Coll, Dublin, where he graduated M.A., was ordained deacon '59 He was for some time Archdeacon of Warrington, and subsequently Archdeacon of Liverpool and Chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Baviour's in that city in '70, and was elevated to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Sodor and Man in '87, and translated to the see of; and Man in '87, and translated to the see of Carlisle in '91. Rose Castle, Carlisle.

Cannaron, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert. B. 1866, S. 1890. Elected Lord High Steward of Newbury '90. Heir, Hon. Aubrey N. H. M. Herbert, bro. 43, Portman Square, W.

Carnwath, Robert Harris, 15th E. of (cr. 1630).
Surname Dalzell. B. 1847, s. 1887. S.R.P.
Formerly Major Queen's Own Cameron High-landers; retired as Lieut-Col. Hetr. Lord Dalzell, s. C. Naval and Military.
*Carrick, Somerset Arthur, th E. of (cr. 1748).
Surname Butler B. 1835, s. 1846. I.P. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. Heir, Major C. H. S. Builer. C. Mount Lukel. Thumas.

C H. S. Butler, c. Mount Juliet, Thomas-

merly in the Grenadier Guards Heir, Major C. H. S. Butler, c. Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.

Garrington, Charles Robeit, 1st E. (cr. 1895).

Surname Wynn-Carrington. B. 1843, s. as. L. Carrington 1868. G.C.M. G.; P.C.; Joint Hered Lord Gt. Chamberlain; M.P. Wycombe '65-8. Capt Gent at-Arms '81-5; Gov. N. S. Wales '85-90, Lord Chamberlain '92-5; Pres of the N. Lindsey Liberal Association, Memb. London C. '98, Chm. of National Liberal Club. Hen, Visct Wendover, s. L. Dawes Hill, High U'ycombe, Gwydyr Castle, North Wales., 50, Grovenor Street, London.

Garysfort, William, 5th Earl of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Carysfort (1801) Surname Proby. B 1816, s. 1872. K.P.; L. L. Co Wicklow. C. 10, Hirfund Gardens, Park Lane, Elton Hall, Patenbanough, Glenant Castle, Aiklow, Indand.

Gastlemaine, Albeit Edward 5th L. (cr. 1812). Suname Handcock. B. 1803, s. 1892. m. 1895. I R.P., late Lieut 4th Royal Enniskillen Fus. J. P., D. L. West Meath; elected '98 a 1 cpresentative pee: in place of the late Ld. Clarina. Heir, Hon R. A. Handcock, bro. Movdrum Castle, Allione

Castle-Stuart, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800) Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1847.

**Castle-Stuart, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800) Surname Stuart-Richardson B. 1837, s. 1874 I P Assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson Hear, Andiew John Stuart, c Stewartstown, Co Tvione Stuart Hall,

Castletown, bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. astictown, bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr 1800) Surname FitzPatrick B 1848, s. 1883, M P Poltarlington 80 83; formerly in 1st Life Guards, served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav; medal and class, 2nd class honours Law and Modern Hist. Oxon.

class honours Law and Modern Hist, Oxon.
C Granston Manon, Albeylett, Donerante
Court, Incland Bachelors', Travellers'.
Cathoart, Alan Frederick, 3rd E. and 12th Baron
(1460) (cr. 1814) Surname Cathcart. B. 1828,
s. 1859 L. D. Camb. Volunteer decoration.
Formerly in the Army. Heir, Lord Greenock,
s. C. 31, Grosvenor Place, S.W. United.
Service, Carllon, York-hire
**Oavan, Frederick Edward Gould, 5th E. of (cr.
**Script Surname Lambart. B. 1820. 8. 1881.

1647) Surname Lambart. B. 1839, s. 1887. I.P. K.P.; P.C.; M.P. Somerset, E.D., '85-02; Vice-Chamberlain, Feb. to Aug. '86. Hetr, Visct Kilcoursie, s. L. Wheathampstead, Herts

Cawdor, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E. (cr. 1847). Surname Campbell. B. 1847, s. 1808. Lieut-Col and Hon. Col. 3rd Brig. Welsh Div. R.A.; Chm G.W. Ry. since '95, L. L. Pembrokeshire, C.C. Carmarthenshire, Chm. Carmarthenshire Quar. Sess.; M.P. Carmarthenshire '14-85, unsuccessfully contested Manchester '92, Wilts, Cricklade Div., '08; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner '80. Heir, Visct Emlyn, S. Stackpole Court, Pembroke; Golden Grave, Carmarthen, Cawdor Castle, Nasin, N.B. Carlton.

*Charlemont, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild, B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Heir, James Edward Caulfeild, Cawdor, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E.

n. Drumcairne, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone; Roxburgh Castle, Moy, 48, Hans Place, S.W. Guards', United Service, New Travellers'.

Chaworth (see Meath).

Chelmsford, Frederic Augustus, 2nd L. (cr. 1888). Surname Thesiger B. 1827, s. 1878. A general. Was Com -in-Chief in S. Africa. Heir, Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, s. C. Carlton,

Heir, Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, s. C. Carlton, United Service.

Chesham, Charles Compton William, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Cavendish. B. 1850, s. 1882. Has served in several regiments. Heir, Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, s. L. Travellers'.

Chester, Francis John, 33rd Bp of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Jayne. B. 1845. The see, anciently part of Lichtield, was made a separate diocese by Henry VIII. in 1541. E at Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon. Gained a Double First in the Final Schools in '68, when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College. Ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford. when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College. Ordained '70; curate of St Clement, Oxford. Subsequently Tutor of Keble College, and in '79 appointed Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. In '86 he was presented to the Vioarage of Leeds, which he held until his elevation to the episcopal bench, '88 His Lordship initiated during '92 an interesting discussion on public-house reform, and has ance wired the solution of the temperague since urged the solution of the temperance problem on constructive, instead of destructive, lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system. The Palace, Chester. Gothenburg system.

Chesterfield, Edwyn Francis, roth E of (cr. 1688). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronct, PC, called to Bar, Inner Temple, 80, 18 Capt 4th Batt the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas the King s (Shropshire) Lt. Infantly; Ircas of Household Aug. '92 to Mar. '94; Capt Gent at Arms Mar. '94 to July '95 Heir, Commander Hon. H. A Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., bro. '55. Holme Lacy, Hereford, 16, Pont Street, S.W. Turf, Travellers', Bachelors', Brooks'.

*Ohetwynd, Richard Walter, 7th V (cr. 1717) Surname Chetwynd B 1823, s 1879 I P. Formerly in the 14th Dragoon Guards. Heir, Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, s Carlton

Cheylesmore, William Meriton, 2nd L (cr. 1887) Surname Eaton. B. 1843, s. 1891. Hetr, Hon H. F. Eaton, bro. C. 16, Prince's Gate, S.W. Travellers', St. James s, Bachelors',

Carlion.

Chichester, Ernest Roland, 72nd Bp of. Surname Wilberforce. B 1840. (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded in 681) Is the third son of the late Dr. Wilberforce, successively Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, and grandson of William Wilberforce, the emancipator. E. at Exeter Coll., Oxon, where he graduated in '64. Ordained deacon the same year by his father, and appointed curate of Cuddesdon, Oxon. Subsequently held the curacy of Lea, Lincs., the rectory of Middleton Stoney, Oxon, '66-9, and the vicarage of Seaforth, Liverpool '73-8. Appointed Canon of Winchester '78; Sub-Almoner to the Queen '71-82; Bishop of Newcastle '82 and Chichester '95. L. The Palace, Chichester. Athenæum.

Chichester, Walter John, 4th E. of (cr. 1801).

Ohiohester, Walter John, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1838, s. 1886. M.P. Lewes '65-74, Chm. Q. Sessions E. Sussex; Chm. E. Sussex C.C. Hest, Hon. Rev. F. Pelham, bro. L. Stanmer, Lewes.

Oholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (Cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1836, s. 1884. Is Joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain. Hetr. E. of Rocksavage, s. C. Carlton. Churchill, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L. (Cr. 1815). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. Late a page of honour to the Cueen, who stood appears to his lordship. Queen, who stood sponsor to his lordship in '64, and to his infant son in '90; formerly in '64, and to his infant son in '90; formerly in the Coldstream Guards. 1st peer was youngest son' of 4th D. of Marlborough. A Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; a Lordin-Waiting Aug. '89-05; Connervative Whip in House of Lords. Heir, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, s. C. Cornbury Park, Charbury, West Lawington, Devises, Rolleston, Leiicster, 6, Herbert Crescent, S.W.

Churston, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde, Buller. B. 1846, s. 1871. Formerly in the Army. Heir, Hon. J. Yarde-Buller, s. C. Guards'.

Guards

Guards'.
Clanbrassill (see Roden).
Clanbrassill (see Roden).
Clancarty, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1804). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench B. 1868, s. 1891; E. Eton, m. '80, Isabel Maud Penrice, d. of J'G. Bilton, Esq., J.P. and D.L. Co. Galway; late Lieut Shropshire Light Infantry. Heir, Richard J Donough, Lord Kilconnel, s. C. Garbally Park, Ballinastor, Co. Galway.

*Clanmorris, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I P., formerly in the Rifle Brigade. Heir, Hon A M. R Bingham, s C. Carllon.

Clantoarde, Hubert George, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825) Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning. B. 1823, s. 187, M. P. Galway 67-71, has been in the dip. service. Hely, Mar. of Sligo (to Ir. earldom). L. Travellers'.

Clanwilliam, Richard James, 4th E. of (cr. 1776).
Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname
Meade B 1812, s. 1879 G.C.B, K.C.M.G.
Entered R.N. 45; Rear-Adm. 76, Adm. 36;
Adm. of the Fleet '95; a Lord of the Admiralty '74-80; a Commissioner Roy. Patriotic Fund'88 Nav. Comm -in-Chief at Portsmouth '91-4 Heir, Lord Gillford, s. C. United Service.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s 1870. M.P. Brecknock 69-70, Col. Herts Yeo. Cavalry; L.L. Herts; J P Warwickshire; a Lord-in-Waiting and A D C. to the Queen. Herr, Lord Hyde, s. L.U. The Grove, Watford.

Lord Hyde, S. L.O. Ine Grove, Waljora.

**Olarina, Lionel Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1800).

Surname Massey, B. 1837, s. 1898. Lieut.
4th W York Militia '54; Ensign 82nd Regt.
'55, joined Scots Fusilier Guards '55, Lieut.
Col. '66-70, when he retired. D.L. Co.

Limerick Heir, Hon. Eyre Nathaniel Massey,
8 Elm Park, Clarina, Co. Limerick; 4,
Queen's Gale Terrace, S.W. Junior Constitutional.

Clements (see Leitrim).

Oldments (see Jehrim).

Gifden, Leopold George Frederick, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Sits as Lord Mendip (1794). Surname Agar-Ellis. B. 1829, s. 1825. Barrister Inner Temple '64; formerly Maj. Kilkenny Mihtua; M.P. Kilkenny '57-74; A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut, of Ireland. Heir, Lord Robartes, c. 19, Wilson Street, S.W.

Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Hen. Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford B. 1851,

s. 1880. Lt.-Col. 5th (Haytor) Vol. Batt. Devon Regt. Heir, Hon. W. H. Clifford, bro. L.U. Brooks's

Clifton (see Darnley).

Olinton (See Darney).

Olinton, Charles Henry Rolle, 20th L. (cr. 1209).

Surname Trefusis, B. 1834, s. 1866. M.P.

N. Devon '57-66; Under-Sec. India '67 8; Col.

N. Devon Yeo. Cav.; L.L. Devonshire '87;

Chty. Comr. '74-80; Chm. Devon C.C. Henr,

Hon. C. J. Trefusis, s. C. Garilon.

non. C. J. Iretusis, s. C. (mirrion. Cionbrook, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1834, s. 1893. Attache at Berlin and Vienna 1856-60; 2nd Secretary 61, retired 62; was Priv Sec to the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 66-8, 74-6; L.L. Galway 92; I.R.P. 95, P. C. Ireland 98. Heir, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s. Clonbrock, Ahascraph C. Galway

Robert Edward Dillon, s. Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co Galcav.
Clonourry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789).
Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname
Lawless. B 1840, s. 1869. D.L. Co. Kildare.
Heir, Hon. E. Lawless, bro. C. Carllon.
**Clonnell, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793).
Surname Scott B. 1877, s. 1898. Heir, Hon.
Louis Guy Scott, un. Bishop's Count,
Straffan, Co. Kildare, Enthorpe Itall,
Leanungton.

Siraffan, Co. Kildare, Eathorpe 117au, Leannington
Oobham, Charles George, 8th V. (ci. 1718) Surname Lyttelton B. 1842, s. 1876. Fellow of Eton Coll.; M. P. East Worcestershire '68-74, Land Commr. for England '81-9, Deputy-Chairman G.W. R. '90-91, appointed Railway Commissioner '91; member of the Agric. Commn '93; Chm. '96, sat as Ld. Lyttelton '76-89. Henr. Hon I. C. Lyttelton, s. L.U. Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. Brooks's.
Glebaster Regunald Charles Edward, ard L.

Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Has been a Charity Commissioner, first peer was Speaker of the House of Commons. Carlton.

Carlion.

Coleridge, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr 1873) Surname Coleridge B 1851, \$ 1894 e. \$ of 18t Lord, who was Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas '7,3-80, and Lord Chief Justice of England '80-94 E. Eton and Trin Coll, Oxon (MA '78), called to Bar, Middle Femple, '77, chose the Western Circuit, Sec of the Roy. Commn. Corrupt Practices Chester '88, M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D, '85-94, was junior counsel to Post Office on Western Circuit; QC '92, J.P. Devon; took his seat in House of Lords '94 The Att.-Gen., on being consulted, gave it as his opinion that there was no legal obstacle to his practising there was no legal obstacle to his practising at the Bar, notwithstanding his succession to the peerage, and that there was no objection to such a course. Elected Pres. Trin. Coll. London, '97. Heir, Hon Geoffrey, Duke Coleridge, s. L. National Liberal, Devonshire.

Colville of Culross, Charles John, 11th L., 1st B. (cr. 1604). Sits as Lord Colville (1885). Surname Colville. B. 1818, s. 1849. P.C. K.T. Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales '73; S.R.P. '51-85. Heir, Master of Colville, s. C. Carlton.

s. C. Carlion.

Combermere, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th
V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton.
B. 1887, s. 1898. A minor. Hetr, Col. the
Hon. Richerd Southwell G Stapleton-Cotton,
un. Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop.

Congiston, Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1839, s. 1896. Formerly Col. 2nd Batt. the Buffs; Col. Comdg. 15th Regimental

District '84-5 and 18th District '88-92; Maj.-Gen. '93; served in the Crimea, and Zullu war '79; C.B.; has commanded Infantry Brigade at Malta since '95. Heir, Hon. H. B. Fortescue Parnell, s. C. 28, Queen Street, W.; Rathleague, Queen's Co. Army and Navy, United Secretary Carlling Servue, Carlton.

Servic, Cartton.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., 1st D. of (cr. 1874). B. 1850. Heir, Prince Arthur, s. Bagshot Park, Surry; Buckingham Palace, London. Army and Navy. (See special biography)

(See special biography)
Connemara, Robert, 1st L. (ci. 1887) Surname
Bourke, B 1827, P.C.; G.C.I.L. 3rd s. of 5th
E of Mayo; m '61, Lady Susan, d. late M of
Dalhousie; called to Bar, Inner Temp., '52;
M P King's Lynn '68-87, Under-Sec. Foreign
Afflars '7, 80 and '85-6, Gov of Madras '86 go.
C. Carlton

*Conyers, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Conyers in her own right (cr 1509). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heircesses of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased, m. 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in hei favour '92 Heir, Lord Worsley, Brocklesly Park, Lincolnshire, 17, Arling-

Shocklesty Park, Lincolnshire, 17, Arlington Street, S. W.
Conyngham, Victor Geoige Henry Francis, 5th M (cr. 1816) Sits as Ld. Minster (1821). Surname Conyngham. B 1883, s. 1897. A minor Heir, Lord Fiederick Conygham, bro. Slane (asile, Ireland, Bifrons, Kent. Cork and Orrery, Richard Edmund St. Lawiel e, 9th F. of (cr. 1620) Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle B. 1829, s. 1856. P. C., K.P.; L. L. Someiset, M.P. Frome 54-6; Master of Buckhounds '66, 68-74, '86-85; M. of Horse' 36, '94-5, Hon. Col. N. Somersetshire Yeo; A. D. t. to Queen Heir, Viset. Dungarvan, S. L. Maiston House, Frome; 40, Charles Street, Mayfan. Turf, Brooks's, Dreamshire Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward. 4th E. of

Oottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). Surname Pepys B. 1874, 8. 1881. Heir, Hon E. D. Pepys, bro. Tandridge (unit, near Godstone, Redhill.

Cottesloo, Fhomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874).
Surname Fremantle. B 1830, s. 1890. Called
Bar, Inner Temp, S.; D L, J P., Chm.
C C Bucks, Dep Chm Quar Sess. Bucks;
was M P. Bucks '76-85. Herr, Hon. T. F.

C C Bucks, Dep Chm Quar Sess. Bucks; was M P. Bucks '76-85. Herr, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s. 43, Laton Square, London, S IV, Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks. Oourtown, James George Henry, 5th E of (cr. 1762). Sits as Ld. Saltersford (1794). Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1843. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. Heir, Visct. Stopford, s. C. Carlton.

Goventry, George William, 5th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '35-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, re-app. '95; late Chm. Worcestershire Quar. Sess.; app. L.L. Worcestershire '01. Heir, Visct. Deerhurst, s. C. Croome Courl, Worcester; 1, Balfour Place, Park Lane. Carlton.

Gowley, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895 Is Lieut. Gloucestershire Yeo. Cav.; J. P. Wilts. Heir, Visct. Dangan, s. Draycott House, Chippenham, 33, Lowndes Sq., S.W. Turf.

Gowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Cowper. B. 1834, s. 1856,

P.C.; K.G.; L.L. Beds; Viceroy of Ireland '80-82; has been Capt. of Gent at-Arms; Chm. Herts C.C.; Chm. Gresham University Commn. Hetr (None to Earldom). L. Travellers'.

Oranbrook, Gathorne, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne Hardy. B. 1814. P.C.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Leominster '56-65, Oxford Univ. '65-78; Pres. Poor Law Board '56-7; Home Sec. '67-8; Sec for War '74-8; Sec for India '78-80; Pres. Council '85, 6, and '86-92; cr. a V. '78. Hest, Lord Medway, s. C. (author

C. Carlion.

Craven, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B 1868, s 1883 (cr. 1001). Surfame Craven. B 1000, \$ 100. M. 1893, Cornelia, d. of Bradley Martin, Esq., of New York; Capt Berks Yeo. Cav.; D.L. Warwickshire. Herr, Visct. Uffington, s. Coombe Abbey, Coventry, Ashdown Park, Shrivenham, Hampstead Marshall, Newhurv

Orawford, James Ludovic, 26th Ł oi (cr. 1398)
Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay.
B. 1847, s. 1880 K I , M.P. Wigan '14-80, author of several astronomical works , was in Grenadier Guards; Col. Comdg 1st V B. Manchester Regt. (V D.), premier E ot Scotland. Heir, Lord Balcarres, M.P., s Haigh Hall, Wigan, 2, Cavendish Square, W. Carlton.

Orawahaw, Thomas, 1st L (cr. 1892). B. 1825. Surname Brooks, s. of John Brooks, of Clawshaw Hall. J.P. Leicestershire, J.P. and D.L. Lancashire, High Sheriff 84. Hen, Hon W. Brooks, s. Crawshaw, Rawtenstall,

Lanes.
Crewe, Robert Offley Ashburton, 1st E of (cr. 1895). Surname Crewe-Milnes. B. 1858, s. as Lord Houghton 1885, P C, Private Sec. to E. Granville 83-4, a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '86, Viceroy of Ireland Aug. 22 to July 95. L. Crewe Hall, Crewe, Cheshre F. Pyston Hall, Ferry Bridge, Yorks, 23, Hill Street, W. Crofton, Edward Flenry Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Ciotton B. 1834, s. 1869 I.R.P. Hett, Capt. Arthur F. L. Crofton, n. C. Carlon

C. Carlion

*Gromarie, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861)
Surname Mackenzie. B 1878 c. d late
Earl of Cromartie, who was second son of
Ann, Duchess of Sutherland, who was herress of the 3rd Harl of Cromartie The titles of the late Earl were continued by letters patent, March '95, to Lady Sibell Mackenzie, who was thereby to be known as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Parbat, Baroness Castlabana, and Baroness Macked and to Castlehaven, and Baroness Macleod, and to her heirs. Honess, Lady Constance Mackenzie.

Sts.

Oromer, Evelyn, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1841.

Surname Baring. He is the son of the late Henry Baring. Entered the R.A. in '58, Captain '68, Major '75, retired '79, private secretary to Lord Northbrook (t-sovernor-General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner on Public Debt '76-9; Controller-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt since '83. Lord Cromer possesses a more complete knowledge of Egypt than any living English official, and has justly earned the title of Maker of Modern Egypt. He was created a peer in May '92. He is first cousin to Lord Northbrook, and in '76 married Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98) The degree of

hon. D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford May 93. He is a G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. Heir, Hon. R. T. Baring, s. Gross, Richard Assheton, rst V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6, Home Sec. '74-80 and '83-6, Sec. for India '86-92; app. Lord Privy Seal '95. Heir, Richard Assheton Cross, g.s. Carlon, Athenaum. Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. K.G., cousin to her Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. Heir, Prince George, s. Gmunden, Austria.

Gmunden, Austria,

Gmunden, Austria,
"Ourzon of Kedelston, George Nathaniel, 1st L.
(ct. 1898). Surname 'Curzon. B. 1859. e. s.
of Rev. Alfred, 4th (and present) Baron
Scarsdale, E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford
(B.A. '84 and M.A. '87); elected to a Fellowship at All Souls' Coll., Oxford, and was
Pres of the Union Debating Society, J.P.
and D.L. Derlyshire, Under-Sec. of State
India '91-2, Under-Sec, Foreign Affairs' '95-8,
Viceroy of India '98, when he was raised to
the peerage, Gold Medallist Roy Geog. Soc.,
author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia
and the Persian Question," and "Problems
of the Far East", m. April '95, Mary, e. d.
Mr. L. Z Leiter, of Washington. C. His
acceptance of an Irish peerage does not debar acceptance of an Irish peerage does not debar him from re-election as a member of the House of Commons for a constituency in Great Britain at the conclusion of his term of office.

Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of (cr. 1633) Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Sur-name Ramsay. B. 1878, s 1887 A minor. Heir, Hon l'atrick W Maule Ramsay, bro. Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B.

Darnley, Edward Henry Stuart, 7th E. of (1. 1725) Sits as Ld. Clifton (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1851, s. 1896. Hered. High Steward of Gravesend. Hetr., Hon. Ivo Francis Walter Bligh, fro Cobham Hall, Gravesend. Dumpton Park, Ramsgate.

Dartmouth, William Heneage, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Surname Legge. B. 1851, s. 1891. P.C., M.P. West Kent. 78-85, Lewisham 85-91. Vice-Chamberlain of the Household June 85 to Feb '86, and Aug. '86 to Aug. '91, app L.L. Staffordshire '91, Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93 Herr, Visct. Lewisham, S. C. Patshull, Wolverhampton, Condition. Carlton.

Cartion.

Dartrey, Vesey, 2nd E of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B 1842, s 1897. Formerly Capt. But and Lieut. Col Coldstream Guards, m. '82, e d of Sir G. Wombwell. Herr, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R N., bro. Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland, 10, Upper Belgrave Street, S W. Travellers'.

Davey of Fernhurst, Horace, L. (cr. 1894).
Surname Davey. B. 1833. P.C. 2nd s. of
the late Peter Davey, Esq. E. at Rugby and
at Univ. Coll., Oxford; was placed Double
First in Mods. and in Final school; was also
senior mathematical scholar and Eldon law
sephler. Colled to the Barat I proprie Inn scholar. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '75; bencher '78; elected treas. of the hon. society of that Inn '98; M.P. Christchurch '80-85, Stockton-on-Tees '88-92; Sol.-Gen. Feb. to Aug. '86; Lord Justice of Appeal '93-4, when he was appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, with a life peerage. L. 86, Brook | Street, Verdley Place, Fernhurst, Sussex.

Dawnay (see Downe).

*de Blaquière, William, 6th L. (cr 1800).

Surname de Blaquière. B. 1856, s. 1889. I.P.

Descended from a noble French family, Heir, Hensesses, Hon. Maud C. and Mon Katherne

Powerle work.

Russell, aunts.

De Freyne, Arthur, 4th L (cr. 1851). Surname French. B 1855, 8 1868. Herr, Hon. A French, s C Carlton.

Prench, S. C. Carlton.

Belamere, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname
Cholmondeley B. 1870, S. 1887. Herr, Capt
Hugh C. Cholmondeley, C. 13, Carlton
House Terrace, S. II.

De la Warr, Gibert George, Regulad, 8th E.

6 is warr, Gilbert George Reginaid, 8th L (cr. 1761) Surname Sackwille B. 1869, s 1896 m '91, Hon Muriel Agnes Brassey, d of the 1st Loid Brassey; D.L and J P. Sussex; Capt 2nd Cinque Ports Artill Vol Herr, Lord Sackwille, un Buckhurst, Withhylain, Sussex, Manor House, Bezhill-on-Sea, Sussex Carlton

On-Sea, Susser (Alton)

Be l'Isle and Dudley, Philip, 3rd L (cr 1835)

Surname Sidney B 1853, 5 1898, Lieut

Rifle Bigade '73, Capt '86, Maj '01, when he

retired. Hen, Hon Algernon Sidney, bro

Penshurst Place, Tonbridge, Ingleby Manor, Middlesbrough Carlton, Naval and Military De Mauley, William Ashley Webb, 3rd L (cr 1838). Surname Ponsonby B 1843, s 1896

1838). Surname Ponsonby B 1843, s 1806 Foimerly Licut Rife Brigade Hen, Rcv the Hon Maurice Ponsonby, Ino De Montalt, Cornwallis, 1st E (cr 1886) Surname Maude B 1817, s as V Hawarden (I.P.) 1856. I R.P. (elected 62), formerly in the Life Guards, L. Co Tipperlay, a Loidin-Waiting '88-6, cicated an E of the U K '86 Herr (to Irish Viscounty) Licut Col R. H. Maude, C (allon

86 Herr (to Irish Viscounty) Lieut-Col R H. Maude, C Callon De Ramsey, William Henry, 2nd L (cr 1887) Surname Fellowes B 1848, 5 1887 e 5 of the 1st Loid, Eton, m' 77, Lady Rosamond Jane, d' of6th 1) of Marlborough, Sub-Lieut 1st Life Guards '67, Lt '68, Capt' 72, 1etd' 77, M P. Hunts '80 85, and for N or Ramsey D' 85-71, J.P. and D.L. Hunts, Custos Rotulorum Isle of Ely, a Lord in-Waiting '90-92 Herr, Hon Coulson Churchill, S. C. Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon, Haverland Hall, Norwich, 2, Grosvenor Square, W' Carllon De Ros, Dudley Charles, 24th L (ci 1264) Surname Fitzgerald-de-Ros B 1827, 8 1874 Is premier baron, a Lieut.-Gen., a Lord-in-

Heness, Hon. Mrs Anthony Dawson, d C

Carllon. De Saumarez, James St Vincent, 4th L (cr 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, 5 (831. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, 5 (831. Was in the diplomatic service. Heir, Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez, S. C. Saumarez Park, Guernscy, Shruhland Fark, near Ipswich; 43, Grosvenor Place. Mailborough, St. James's. Babash William.

St James's.

Pe Vesci, John Robert William, 4th V. (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord de Vesci (1884). Surname Vesey. B. 1844, s. 1875. m '72, Lady Evelyn Charteris; L.L. Queen's Co., formerly in Coldstream Guards; Com. Off. Hon. Art. Company. Heir, Yvo R. Vesey, n. (to Ir. title). L. Abbey Leix, Ireland, 78, Pall Mall, S.W. Travellers', Brooks's, Guards'.

Decies, William Marcus De La Poer, 4th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Horsley-Reresford. B. 1865, S. 1893. I P; D.L. Northumberland. Herr, Lieut. John Graham H. Horsley-Beresford, bro.

steir, Lieut. John Graham H. Horsley-Beresford, bro.

Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892. Late Capt. R.A.; A D C. to Viceroy of Ireland '87; D,L. Warwick; app. a Lord-in-Waiting '97. Had charge of the Infant Life Protection Bill, which became law in '97 Herr, Viset. Feilding, s Cailton, Naval and Military.

Denman, Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1834) Surname Denman B. 1874, s. 1894. Herr, Richard Douglas Denman, bro

Deramore, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1885).

Surname de Yarburgh-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893, n. 154 Peer. D,L.; J,P., Capt. Yorkshire Hussars Yeo, Cav. m. '97, Lucy Caroline, d of the late Mr. W. H. Fife, of Lee House, Northumberland Herr, G. N. de Yarburgh Bateson, bro (b. 70). C. Hestington Hall, York, Belworr Park, Belfast. (artlon, Bachelors'.

Derby, Frederick Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1885).

Carlion, Bachelors'.

Derby, Frederick Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1485).

Surname Stanley B 1841, s 1893, P.C., K.G.;
M.P. Preston '65-8, N. Lancs, '68-85, Blackpool D. '85-6, Lord of the Admiralty '78, Finan Sec. Lord of the Admiralty '78, Finan Sec. Treasury '78, Sec. for War '78-80; Sec for Colonics '85-6, Pres Board of Trade July '86-8, Gov-Gen of Canada '88-93 L.L. I ancashire Hetr, Lord Stanley, M.P., s. C. 33, 51 James's Square

Derwent, Harrount, 1st I. (cr. 1881) Surname Va iden-Bempde-Johnstone B 1829, M.P. Scarboro' '69-80 Hetr, Hon F. H. Johnstone, s. L. Trawellers'

*Desark, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E.

*Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E. of (cr. 1793) Surname Cuffe B. 1848, s. 1898 I P C B, 18 Solicitor to the Treasury; Director of Public Projecutions, and Queen's

Proctor of Public Prosecutions, and Queen's Proctor. Herr, Horn O F S Cuffe, bro.

Devon, Rev Henry Hugh, 13th E. of (cr. 1553).

Surname Courtenay. B 1811, 8, 1891. M.A. Merton Coll, Oxon, Rector of Powderham, Prebendary of Fxeter Cathedral. Herr, Hon. Charles Pepps Courtenay, g. s. C. Powder-

Charles Pepys Coultenay, g. s. C. rowaer-ham Rictory, nuar Exeter.

Devonshire, Spencer Compton, 8th D. of (cr. 1604) Surname Cavendish B. 1813, s. 1891. P. C. K. G. He is e s of the late Duke of Devonshire E at Trin Coll., Camb, where he graduated BA '54. The Duke was long familiar to the world by the title of the Waynus of Hartington, which he had persevous Marquis of Hartington, which he boile previous to his succession to the dukedom. He was returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal in '59, and in '59 moved the vote of want of confidence which resulted in the defeat of Lord Derby. In March '63 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year Under-Secretary of State for War in Lord Russell's administration. In Feb. '66 he obtained Cabinet rank as Secretary for War. At the general election of '68 he was defeated in North Lancashire, but was returned for the Radnor Boroughs. He was appointed Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and retained that office till '71, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland. On the retirement of Mr. Gladstone after his defeat in '74, Lord Hartington was unanimously observed as deserved for Ireland. mously chosen as leader of the Liberal Party

at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. In '79 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Bedinburgh, which office he held till '91. At the general election of '80 he was elected M.P. for North-East Lancashire, and was ent for by the Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield. He dechined, however, to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone. He became Secretary for India, Gladstone. He became Secretary for India, but returned to the War Office in '82, At the general election in '85 he was returned by an enormous majority for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. When Mr Gladstone formulated his policy of Home Rule Lord Hartington disagreed with him, and became the recognised leader of the Liberal Unionist Recognisist his commanding in party. Recognising his commanding in-fluence with the Unionists of both parties, Recognising his commanding in-Lord Salisbury first offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership, and after the secession of Lord Randolph thurchill, again endeavoured to induce him to join his Cabinet. But, on the ground that he could best serve the Unionist cause without taking office, he declined both offers. Subsequent events only served to emphasise his antagonism to Mr Gladstone's Home Ruel policy; and he has since assumed an attitude policy; and he has since assumed an attitude of close alliance with Lord Salisbury He was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour April '9t. The Duke, as he became at the end of '9i, was "inaugurated" as Chancellor of Cambridge University in Jan. '92, and "installed" in June, in succession to his father In August he was married privately, at Christ Church. Mayfar. to Louise. Duchess August he was married privately, at Christ Church, Mayfair, to Louise, Duchess of Manchester, a daughter of the late Count von Alton of Hanover, and widow of the 7th Duke of Manchester, who died in '90 She was born in '32. During the same month his grace was invested with the Order of the Garter. He was appointed Lord President of the Council in the Coalition Cabinet '95 Is President of a Cabinet Committee of National and Imperial Defence such as was recommended by the famous "Hartington Commission" Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire and Co. Waterford. Elected Mayor of Eastbourne '97. Hen, Victor Cavendish, M.P., n 78, Piccadilly, W.

Digby, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th L (cr. 1620). Surname Digby B. 1846, s. 1859. Latte Col. Coldstream Guards, M.P. Dorsetshire '76-8; J.P. Dorset. Heir, Hon. E. K. Digby,

Carlton.

s. C Carlton.

*Dillon, Harold Arthur, P S A, Trustee British Museum and Nat. Portrait Gallery, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Lee-Dillon. B, 1844, s. 1892 Late Lieut. Rifle Brigade and Major 4th Oxon. Lt. Inf. Heir, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, s. (late Lt. Rifle Brigade. Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon, Loughglyn House Castlerea, Roscommon. Army and Navy, Alhenæum.

Donaster, E. of (see Buccleuch & Queensberry).

Donaster, E. of (see Buccleuch & Queensberry).

Of (cr. 1791). Six as Baron Fisherwick (1790). Surname Chichester B. 1822, s. 1889.

Jonegali, George Augustus rammon, 31. ... of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick (1790). Surname Chichester B. 1822, s. 1889, ls Clerk of the Peace for Co. Antrim. Heir, Lord H. Chichester, bro. Island Magre, Belfast.

*Donerails, Edward, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891. I.P. Son

late Rev. E. F. St. Leger, rector of Scotton, Lincolnshire. Heir, Hon. R. St. Leger, bro. C. 91, Victoria Street, Westminster.
Donoughmore. John Luke George, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1848, s. 1866. Was Assistant Com. for Eastern Roumelia '78-9. Heir, Visct. Suirdale, s. C. Carlion. Dormer, John Baptist Joseph, 12th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1830, s. 1871. Served in the Blues-Grenadier Guards in Climea, and 74th Highlanders in India. Heir, R. J. Dormer, Esq., neph. L. U. Travellers', Proti's.
Douglas, L (see Home).
Downe, Hugh Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in the peerage of Ireland Surname Dawnay. B 1844, s. 1857 Late A.D.-C. to the Duke of Cambridge when Commander-in-Chief; Steward of the Jockey Club; Col. on the

Steward of the Jockey Club; Col. on the staff commanding a Cav. Brigade, 10th Hussais. cr. Baron Dawnay in the peerage of the U. K. '97. Heir, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. Carllon,

of the U K. '97. Herr, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. C Carllon.

Downshire, Aithur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as L. of Hillsborough (1772). Surname Hill. B. 1871, s. 1874. Herr, E. of Hillsborough s. C East Hampbetad Park, Wokingham.

*Drogheda, Ponsonby William, 9th. E. of (cr. 1661) Surname Moore. 1P. B. 1866, s. 1892. J. P., D L. Devon. Herr, Viscount Moore, s. Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare.

Duene, Henry John, 31d E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1827, s. 1853. P. C. M.P. Stroud '52-3; has been Capt. Yeo. of the Guard, is L. L. Gloucestershire, app. ('88) Lord Warden of the Stannaries. Herr, Lord Moreton, s. L. Alhenæum

Dudley, William Humble, and E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. m. Rachel, d of Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Major Worces Yeo Cav.; app. ('88) High Steward of Kidderminster; is Par. Sec. Board of Irade, Mayor of Dudley '95-7 Herr, Visct. Ednam, s. Willey Court, Stourport, IVoncester, 7, Carlton Gardens.

Duffern and Ava, Frederick Iemple, 1st M. of (cr. 1888) Surname Hamilton-Blackwood. B. 1826, P. C., K. P. G. C.B. G.C.S. I., G.C.M. G.

Oufferin and Ava, Fiederick Temple, 1st M. of (cr. 1888) Surname Hamilton-Blackwood. B. 1826. P.C. K P. G.C.B. G.C.S.I., G.C.M. G. G.C.I.E., Vice-Admiral of Ulster. His lordship is a lineal descendant of Sheridan. He succeeded his father in 41. E at Christ Church, Oxford; was a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, and was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna in 55; British commissioner to Syria in relation to the massacre of Christians (60), was Under-Secretary of State for India Nov. 64 to Feb. '66, and Under-Secretary for War from the last date till June following; Chancellor of last date till June following; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Dec. '68 to April '72; Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada 72-8; Ambassador at St. Petersburg 79-81, when he was appointed to Constan-Petersburg '79-81, when he was appointed to Constantinople. Received from Oxford University the honorary degree of LL.D. June '79. He was subsequently sent on a special mission to Egypt; and in '84 succeeded Lord Ripon as Vioeroy of India; resigned '88. Ambassador at Rome '88-91. The freedom of the Oity of London was conferred on his lord-ship in '89. He published in '90 a volume containing the able speeches which he delivered while Viceroy of India. His book, entitled "High Latitudes," has also had great

popularity. He was in 'or installed as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, and received from Cambridge University (lune) the honorary degree of LL.D. Was afterwards appointed Ambassador at Rome. He was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in Nov. 'or, and held "Giand Court of Shepway according to the antient usage" in June 'oz, according to the antient usage "in June' joz, but resigned the office in '95. His lordship succeeded Lord Lytton as English Ambassador at Paris in 'oz, holding this hush appointment at Paris in '92, holding this high appointment until '96, when he retired from the diplomatic service. His lordship was accorded a hearty welcome in the north of Ireland in the autumn of the same year, and in November became an hon, member of the Ulster Reform Club. He married in '62 a daughter of the late Mr Archibald R. Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, Down Lady Dufferin has done a great work in connection with the education of women as medical practitioners in India She has published an interesting "Record of Three Years' Work" in respect of this movement, and a volume entitled "Our Viceregal Life in India" KP Hin, Earl of Ava, s L. Clandeboye, Co. Down Travellers'

Travellers'

Dunalley, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L. (cr. 1800).

Surname Prittie. B 1851, S 1855 Formerly
Lieut. Rifle Brig; elected an I.R.P. on Heir,
Hon. C. O'C Prittie. S C. United Service.

*Dunboyne, James Fitzwalter, 24th L (ci. 1324). Surname Clifford-Butler B 1839, St. 1881. J.P. and D.L. Monmouthshire I.P.
Heir, Hon. R. St. J. F. Butler, bio. L. U.

Greendale, Clyst St. Mary, Exeter, Knoppogue (astle, Quim. Co. Clare.

Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 24th. 6 of (cr. 1660). Surname Cochrane.

Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baille Hamilton, 12th E of (ci. 1669) Surname Cochrane.

B. 1852, 8 1885 SRP, '86; Col. Comdg. 2nd Life Guards, served in Egypt and Nile expeditions, CB; C.VO Herr, Lord Cochrane, S. L.U Gwyrch Castle, Abergele, North Wales, 24, Porthan Square Army and Navy, Brooks's, Travellers', New (Edinhurgh).

and Naty, Brooks's, Iravetters, Ivew (Edinburgh).

Dunleath, Henry Lyle, 2nd L (cr. 1802) Surname Mulholland B 1854, s. 1895. Formerly Lieut. R. E. and Major 5th Batt Royal Irish Rifles; J. P. Co Down, and High Sheriff '33; D.L. and M.P. Londonderry Co, North Div, '85-95. Hetr, Hon Andiew E. S. Mulholland, s. C. Ballywalter Park, Co Down.

Dunmore, Charles Adolphus, 7th E. of (cr. 1686) Sits as Ld Dunmore (1831) Surname Murrav. B. 1841. s. 1845. A Lord-in-Watting

Murray. B. 1841, s. 1845. A Lord-in-Waiting '74-80; formerly L.L. Stirlingshire. Herr, Visct Fincastle, s. C. Cartton.

Dunning (see Rollo)

Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windha Thomas 4 4th E of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld Kenry (1866)
Surname Wyndham-Quin. B 1, s. 1871 mi K.P.; formerly Life Guards; Under Sec Colomes '85-6, reapp. July '86, resig. Feb. '87; is owner of the celebrated yacht Valkyrie, with which he contested for the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick, Memb. London C.C. '98. Herr, Capt. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, c. C. Carlton

*Dunsandle and Clanconal, James Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1845). Surname Daly B 1849, 8. 1894. I.P.; was Assist. Priv. Sec to Lord

Beaconsfield.

Dunsany, John William, 17th L. (cr. 1439). Surname Plunkett. B. 1853, s. 1889. I.R P; 18 Sub-Lieut. Bristol Brig. Royal Naval Art.

Vol.; M.P. Thornbury Div. of Gloucester-shire '86-92. Elected I R.P. '93. Heir, Hon. E. J. M. Plunkett, s. C. Durham, Brooke Foss, 84th Bp. of. (See founded 635.) Surname Westcott, B. 1825. E. at Cambridge, where his career was most distinguished. He took his degree at the age of 23, and was bracketed Senior Classic, as well as 2nd Chancellor's Medalist, and 21rd Wrangler. Shortly after his alection as a Falley of ler Shortly after his election as a Fellow of Trinity Coll he became assistant master at Harrow, and remained in this position for nineteen years. Twenty-five years ago he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge Assisted in the revision of the New Testament, and published, in collaboration with Dr Hoit, a new edition of the Greek Testament Canon of Peterborough '69, and became Canon of Westminster fifteen years later He was Professorial Fellow of King's Coll, Cambridge, '82-90, and a Member of the Royal Fcclesiastical Courts Commission. His work on "The Canon" brought him a great reputation for scholarship, as did also his commentaries on the Gospel and Epistles of St John and on the Epistle to the Hebrews. Was appointed (March '90) to the bishoprio of Durham His lordship intervened as arbitrator and peacemaker in the great strike of the Durham coal miners, and showed great tact and skill in bringing about a settlement. He has since taken a deep interest in the conhas since taken a deep interest in the conditions under which the mine work and live Hon. D CL of Oxford 81, Hon. D D. of Edinburgh 84, Hon D D. of Durham 90, Hon D.D. of Dublin 98 The Castle, Bishop Auckland Lollards' Tower, Lambeth.

Durham, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833).

Surnaue Lambion. B 1855, s. 1892, L.L.

Co Duihim, formerly Coldstream Guards.

Herr, Hon. F. W. Lambton, bro. L. Turf, Guards'.

Guards'.

Guards'.

Dynevor, Arthur de Cardonnel 6th l. (cr. 1780).

Surname Ricc B 1836, s 1878. Lt Carmarthen-shire Artil Militia '70-71. Hevr, Hon. W. F Rice, s C Carlion.

"Dyssart, William John Manners, 9th E of (cr. 1643) Surname Tollemache. B. 1859, s. 1878. S P.; L L of Rutlandshire Heiress, Lady A Scott, six. Buckminister Pask Grantham.

Ebury, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L (cr. 1857).

Surname (rosvenor B 1834, s 1893 Retired Capt Life Guards, M.P Westminster '65-74; D L Noithampton Herr, Hon Robert Victor Citosvenor, s. Moore Park, Rickmansworth. Giosvenor, s. Moore Park, Rickmansworth, Herts

Herts
Edunburgh, H R H Alfred Ernest Albert, 1st
D of (cr 1866), reigning duke of Saxe
Coburg-Gotha since Aug '03 B. 1844. K.G.,
K.T., K P, G C B., G C S I, G.C.M.G;
Admiral of the Fleet, second son of the
Queen Heir, Prince Allred, s Clarence
House, St. James's. United Scrvice. (See
special biography)

Queen House, St. James's. Unue Special biography Bffingham, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard, B 1866, 8. 1898. D L Yorks Heir, Gordon F. H. C Howard, c Tusmore House, Bicester. Travellers', Bickeling.

Egerton of Tatton, Wilbraham, 1st E. Surname Egerton. cr. 1807, Farl Egerton of Tatton in Co. Palatine of Chester and Visct. Salford in Co. Palatine of Lancaster. B. 1832, 8. (as 2nd L.) 1883. m. 18t, Mary Sarah, d. of E. Amherst, d. 'o'go.—2nd, in 'o4, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos; M.P. N. Cheshire '58-68, Mid Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. for Eng. '80; Chm. of Royal Comm. on Education of Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, etc., '86; Chm. Manchester Ship Canal Co. '87-94; Knight of St. John of Jerusalem; Chm. Queen Victoria Clergy Sustentation Fund Heir, Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., bro C. Talton Park, Knuisford, 7, St. James's Square, S.W. Carllon. Carlton.

Eglintoun and Winton, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomerie. B. 1848, S. 1892. L.L Ayrshire. Formerly Lieut Gren. Guards. Heir, L. Montgomerie, s. Eglinton Castle, Kilwinning, Ayrshire

Egmont, Augustus Arthur, 8th E of (cr. 1733)
Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval B. 1856, s. 1807. Hen,
Charles John Perceval, Esq., bro. 26, St.

Charles Iohn Perceval, Esq, hro. 26, St. Jame's Place, S.W.

Eldon, John, 31d E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Scott. B 1845, s 1854. First peer was famous Ld. Chan; is V. Chm. Dorset C.C. Hen, Visct Encombe, s. C. Carlion.

Elgin and Kinoardine, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce B, 1849, s, 1863. P.C., was Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. of Fife, Gov. Gen. of India '93-98. Henr, Lord Bruce, s L. Broomhall, Diunfermine, 22, Laton Square, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers'.

*Elbank, Montolieu Fox 16th 1 (cr. 164).

*Elibank, Montolieu Fox, 10th L. (cr. 1643). Surname Oliphant-Muriay. B. 1840, 8 1871 S.P., formerlycommander R.N.; served China '00, L.L. Peeblesshire. Heir, Hon, A. W. C. Oliphant-Murray, Master of Elibank, 8 Naval and Military

Ellenborough, Charles Towry Hamilton, 4th L. (cr. 1802) Surname Towry-Law B. 1856, s. 1890. Hen, Ed Downes Law, c.

Elleamere, Francis Chailes (rranville, 3rd L. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egeiton. B. 1847, s. 1862. Hon Col. D. of Lancaster's Own Yeo. Heir, Visct. Brackley, s. C. Bridge-House, Cleveland Square, S.W. water Travellers'

Elphinstone, Sidney Herbeit, 16th L. (cr. 1509)
Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885) Surname
Elphinstone. B 1869, s 1893 Heir, Hon.
Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, bro. Carberry
Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. Carlton, Mail-

brrough.

By, Alwyne, 59th Bp. of. (See founded 1109)
Surname Compton. B. 1825. App 1886. His
lordship is brother to the late Marquis of
Northampton. E. Trin. Coll., Camb., graduating as 14th Wrangler '48, proceeded D.D.
'79; ordained '50. Formelly his lordship was
rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire,
'52-79, Hon. Canon of Peterborough '56-79,
Rural Dean of Perston and Archdeacon of
Oakham. '74. Dean of Warcatter and High Oakham '74, Dean of Worcester and High Almoner to her Majesty '79, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of Province of Canterbury '80; m. Florence, d. of the late Rev. Robert Anderson. He still holds the

Rev. Robert Anderson. He still holds the position of High Almoner to the Queen. Palace, Ely; 37, Dover Street, W.

Ely, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 18 o). Sita as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus, B. 1852, s. 1889. Herr, Lord G. H. Loftus, bro. C 7, St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, S. W.

Emly, Gaston Thomas William, and L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. J.P. and

D.L. Limerick; was State Steward to Earl Cowper when Lord-Lieut, of Ireland, and Gent. Usher to Earl Spencer when Lord Lieut, of Ireland; m. 8z, Frances Vincent, y. d. of the late John Power, Esq., of Gurteen, Co. Waterford. His sister married the present Count de Poher de la Poer of Gurteen, Co. Waterford, who claims to be Lord Power and Coroghmore in the Peerage of Ireland, Lord Emly's father filled a number of public offices, including that of Postmaster-General, and sat in Parliament '47-74. L. Tervoe, Co. Limerick. Athenœum. Enniskillen, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789).

Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole. B 1845, s. 1886. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85, formerly in the Rifle Brigade. Hen, Visct.

B 1845, s. 1886. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85, formerly in the Rifle Brigade. Hen, Visct. Cole, s. C Carllon

Erne, John Henry, 4th E of (cr. 1789) Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-85, a Lord of the Treasury '76-80, is L.L. Fermanagh. Herr, Visct. Crichton, s. C. Carllon, White's.

Erroll, Charles Gore, 19th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as l.d. Kilmarinock (1831). Surname Hay. B 1852, s. 1891 Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69, Col. Commanding '9; is hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland, Assistant Adj-Gen. for Cavalry, Hon LL D. Aberdeen Univ Herr, L. Kilmarinock, s. Sluines Castle, Abirdrevishine, 10, Chesham Street, S.W. Erskine, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882. First peer was Lord Chancellor. Herr, Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. (arllon, Navul and Military. Eaher, William Ballol, 1st V. (cr. 1897). Surname Bett, B. 1815, P.C.; E at Westminister and at Caius Coll., Camb.; M.P. for Helston '66-3, called to the Bar '46; Q.C. '66; Soll-Gen. '68, Judge '08-76, Lord Justice of Appea. '76 83, Master of Rolls '83-97; was, '85, elevated to the peerage under the title of Baron Esher, of Esher, on his returement from the vated to the peerage under the title of Baron Esher, of Esher, in the co. of Surrey; cr. a Viscount '97, on his retirement from the Mastership of the Rolls, and granted an annuty for life of 63750 There was a large and brilliant gathering in the Lord Chief Justice's Court in Nov. '97, when his Lordship took formal leave of his brother-judges and of the Bar Harr Han R B. Brett. s. and of the Bar. Heir, Hon. R B. Brett, s. Athenaum.

Essex, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1837, s. 1892 Lieut. Gren. Guard's '77-82, Capt. Herts Yeo. Cav. Hen, Visct. Malden, v. Cashiobury Park, Herts.

Park, Herit.

Ettrick (see Napier).

Exeter, William Thomas Brownlow, 5th M. of (cr 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1876, S. 1898.

Lieut 11d Batt Northants Regt., appointed J.P. Kesteven '98, elected Chm. of the Stamford Bd of Guardians' 98, in succession to his father, which post has always been filled by a M of Exeter Appointed Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterboro' in succession to his father '98. Heir, Ean Francis Cecil, c. Burghley House, near Stamford; 14, Asiley Gardens, S.W.

Exeter, Edward Henry, 62nd Bp. of. (See founded 1046). Surname Bickersteth. B. 1825, App. 1885. The earlier prelates took the title of Bishops of Devonshire from the year 99. His lordship is the only son of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, rector of Watton, Herts. E. at Trin. Coll., Camb. Was Chancellor's

English Medallist three years in succession (4.6); graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., and 3rd class Classical Tripos, '47; M.A. '50; Hon D.D. '85; priest '49; vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, '55-85, and rural dean of Highgate '78-85. Appointed Dean of Glouoseter '85, and in the same year consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter. Among his ohief works are "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever—a Poem in Twelve Books" ('66), "From Year to Year" ('83), 'the "Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," a "Commentary on the New Testament," "The Shadowed Home and the Light Beyond" and "The Feast of Divine Love" ('96). The Palace, Exeter.

Exmouth, Edward Fleetwood John, 4th V. (cr 1816). Surname Pellew, B 1861, s 1856.

*Fairfax, John Contee, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Surland Frairfax,
*Fairfax, John Contee, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax, B. in Virginia 1830, s. 1869 S.P.; is M.D. of New York City. Hen, Hon. A. K. Fairfax, s. Northampton, Prince George Co., Maryland (Brightseat

Fairlie (see Glasgow).

Falkland, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr 1620) Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886 Flected S.R.P. '94, formerly Major Sussex Regt; ret. as Leut-Col. '84; app ('91) to command 4th Batt Yorks Regt Ileir, Hon L. P. Cary, . Carlton.

Falmouth, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V (cr. 1720) Surname Boscawen B 1847, s 1889 C.B; Major and Col and Batt Coldstream Guards; formerly A D C to Comm of Forces, Ireland, served with distinction in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped '84; J.P Kent. Heir, Hon. E. H. T Boscawen, S White's.

Herr, Hon. E. H. T Boscawen, s Winte's.
Farnham, Somerset Henry, 10th L (cr. 1756).
Surname Maxwell. B. 1849, s. 1896. I.R P.,
Hon. Maj. 4th batt. Irish Fusiliers, late Lieut
98th Regt. D L Cavan; m. '75, Lady
Florence, d. Marquis of Headfort, has unsuccessfully contested Cavan and Tyrone,
elected '98 a representative peer in place of
E. of Caledon. Herr, Hon. Arthur Kenlis
Maxwell, s Farnham, (avan Kildave Shet,
Carlton, Naval and Military.
Farquhar, Horace Brand, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Farquhar. B. 1844, a s. of Sir Walter
Minto-Farquhar. A J P. and D L. Middlesse,
and London; Pres of the London Municipal

minto-rarqunar. A J F. and D L. Middlesex and London; Pres of the London Municipal Society, and formerly a Director of the British S Africa Co, res 98, Mem L C G 89-98; M.P. West Marylebone 95.98, or a Baronet 92. 7, Grosvenon Square, 117.

Farrer, Thomas Henry, 1st L. (cr 1893) Farrer, Thomas Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1893) Surname Farrer. B. 1819 E at Eton, and Ball. Coll., Oxon (B.A. '41); Is a Barrister; was formerly Permanent Sec. to Board of Trade; Ald. L.C.C. Herr, Hon. T. C. Farrer Abunges Hall, Donking
Fermanagh (see Erne)
*Fermoy, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1856) Surname Roche B. 1850, \$ 1874. I. P. Heir, Hon. J. B. Roche, M.P., bro. L. Kildare Street Club

Ferrers, Sewallis Edward, 10th E, Visct. Tam-worth (and a Bart.) (cr. 1711). Surname Shirley. B. 1847, s. 1850 m. Oct. '85, Lady Ina Maud, 4th d. 3rd E. of Bantry. Heir, W. K. Shirley, c. C. Stauston Harold, Ashby-de-Zouch, Leicestershire; Chariley Castle, Stafford. Carlton.

s of 5th Lord. I.P. Heir, Hon. Martin Fírench, s.
Field, William Ventris, 1st L. (cr. 1890). Surname Field. B. 1813. P.C.; practised as solicitor London '40-43; Bar, Inner Temp, '50; Q.C '64; Judge Q. B. Div. '57-50. Athenazum. Fife. Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1880). Suiname Duff B. 1849. K.T.; P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9, Capt Gent. at-Arms '80-83; L.L. Elgin '72; D. of U.K. '80; formerly Vice-Pres. of the British South Africa Co., 1cs' '98; 'm. Princess Louise of Wales, July 27th, '89, has two daughters, the elder heing Laty Alexandia, b' or. L.U. Duff House, Bonff, Mar Lodge, Braemar, N.B.; 15, Pothman Square, IV.
Fingall, Arthur James Francis, 1sth E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831). Surname Plunkett. B. 1850, s. 1881. State Steward to E. Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland. Hen, Hon O. J. H. Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. (born June '96). Brooks's Faherwick (see Donegall)
Fitzhardinge, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd

Fitzhardinge, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd tenaringe, Charles Faget Fitzhardinge, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge B. 1830, s. 1896 M.P. Gloucester '62-5; D.L. Gloucestershire and Sussex. Berkeley Castle, Glowerstershire

Gloucstershire
Fitzwilliam, William Thomas Spencer, 6th E.
(cr. 1740) Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam.
B. 1815, 8. 1847, K.G., M.P. Malton '37-42
and '46-7, Wicklow '47-57 Heir, Viset, Milton,
M.P., g. L. U. Trawellers', Brooks's
Foley, Henry Thomas, 5th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Foley B. 1850, 8. 1809. Herr, Hon.
F. C. Foley, bro. L. Audley Square, W.
Trawellers'.

Travellers'

Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th I..

Travetters.

Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th I..

(cr 1442) Surname Forbes. B. 1820, S. 1868

S.R.P., 1º premier baron of Scotland. Heir,

Hon. A. M. Forbes, bro. C. Carlion.

Forester, Cecil T. Weld, 5th L. (cr. 1821) Surname Forester. B. 1842, S. 1894. m. Emma

Georgina, d. of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart.;

M.P. Wenlock '74-85; J.P. Salop and Kent;

D.L. Salop, elected Mayor of Wenlock '98.

Heir. Hon. (eorge C. B. Weld Forester, S.

C. Willey Pask, Brosely, Salop, Rose Bank,

Birchington-on Sea, Thanet, 54, Seymour

Street, Portland Square, W. Carlion.

Fortesoue, Hugh, 3rd E. (cr. 1789). Surname

Fortesoue, B. 1818, S. 1867. Called to Lords

as Baron Fortescue '59; M.P. Plymouth

'41-52; Marylebone '54-9; a Lord of the

Freasury 46-7; Sec. Poor Law Board '47-81.

Heir, Visct. Ebrington, S. L.U. Castle Hill,

N. Devon; 48, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Brooks's, Travellers'.

Foxford (see Limerick).

Ffrankfort, Raymond Harvey, 3rd V. (cr. 1816).

Formora (see Limerick).
Frankfort, Raymond Harvey, 3rd V. (cr. 1816).
Surname De Montmorency, B. 1835, s. 1889.
I.P.; entered the Army '41 served in Crimea,
India, Abyssinia, and Egypt; commanded
the Dublin district '95-7. Hest, Hon. R. H,
L. J. de Montmorency, Lieut. 21st Lancers, s. Carlton.

Gage, Henry Charles, 5th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. m. '94, Leila Georgina, d. of Rev

Frederick and the Hon. Adelaide Peel; D.L. Sussex. Heir, Hon. Henry Rainald Gage, s. C. Firle, Lewes, Sussex. Carllon,

Gainsbrough, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. J.P.; D.L.; served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. Heir, Visct. Campden, s. C. Carlton.

Galloway, Alan Plantagenet, roth E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Ld. Stewart of Garlies (1706). Surname Stewart. B. 1835, s. 1873. K.T.; M.P. Wigtownshire '68-73; formerly in the Horse Guards. Hetr., Hon. R. H. Stewart, bro. C. Carlton

oro. C. Carton
Galway, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr.
1727). Sits as Lord Monckton (1887). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876.
M.P. for North Nottinghamshire 72-85;
created a peer of the U K. 87; A.D.C. to the
Queen '97. Herr, Hon. G. V. MoncktonArundell, s. C. Carlton.

Gardner, Alan H., L. (cr. 1800). Surname Gardner. B. 18-, s. 1833. Peerage conferred for distinguished naval services.

*Garvagh, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Canning. B 1852, s 1871. I.P.; Lt. and Brig. R.A. (N. Irish Div.) Heir, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. Carlton

Cartion.

Gerard, Wilham Cansfield, 2nd L (cr. 1876)
Surname Gerard. B. 1851, s. 1887. Was Lt.
Life Guards; ret. 76; hon Major Lancs Yeo.
Cav. Her, Hon, F. J Gerard, s. C. Cartion.
Gifford, Edric Frederic, 3rd L. (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1849, s. 1872. V.C.; served in
Ashantee and Zulu wars, Col. Sec. Western
Australia '80-83, Gibraliar '84-8, Leewald
Islands '88. Herr, Hon. E. B. Gifford, bro
C. Cartion.

Glassow, David, 2th F. of (cr. 1702) in the

Glasgow, David, 7th E. of (cr. 1703) in the peerage of Scotland. Surname Boyle. B, 1813, s. 1850 Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; Gov of New Zealand '92-97; J.P. and D.L. Ayrshire; cr Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K., '97. Heir, Visct. Kelburne, s.

97. Her, visci. Relourie, S. Glenesk, Algernon, 1st L. (u. 1895). Sulname Borthwick. B. 1830. Is propiletor of the Morning Post; Vice-Grand-Master of the Primrose League, President of the Newspaper Press Fund, F.J.I., J.P. Middlesex; Knighted '80; created a Baronet '87, M.P. S. Kensington '85-95. Herr, Hon. O. A. Borthwick, S. C. 139, Piccadilly, IV. Carllon, St. Inner's St. James's.

St. James's.

Glouosster, Charles John, 31st Bp. of. Surname Ellicott. B. 1819. E. at St. John's Coll, Camb., where he graduated with distinction '4, Fellow of St. John's '44. Rector of Pilton '48; resigned his benefice to prosecute his critical studies at Cambridge '54. Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King's Coll. Lond., '58, Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Camb. '59; Dean of Exeter '61. Elevated to the episcopal bench in '63. Chairman of the company of Revisers of the New Testament. Bishop Ellicott holds high rank as a ment, Bishop Ellicott holds high rank as a ment, Bishop Efficient holds high rank as a commentator, and has published commentaries on the Galatians and other Pauline Epistles, Hulsean Lecture '60, "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord," Addresses on "The Being of God," "Salutary and Fundamental Doctrine," and "Sacred Study." His lordship held the see of Bristol con-

jointly with that of Gloucester from his jointly with that of Gloucester from his consecration in 63—these sees having been united in 36—until '97, when, the sees being separated, he remained Bp. of Gloucester. C. Palace, Gloucester. Athenaum.

Gordon (see Aberdeen).

Gordan (see Aherdeen).

Gormanston, Jenico William Joseph, 14th V.
(cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1837, s. 1876. Was in the Army; Gov. of Leeward Islands '85-7; Gov. Army; Gov. of Leeward Islands '85-7; Gov. of British Guiana '87-93, when he was app. Governor of Tasmania. Hesr. Hon. J. E. Preston, s. C. Government House, Hobart Town Carlton. Prendergast, 4th V. (cr. 1816. Surname Vereker. B. 1819, s. 1865. I.P.; hon Col. Limerick City Artillery. Heur, Ilon. J. G. P. Vereker, s. L.U. 1, Portman Square, W. Union.

Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Worlingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B 1841, s. 1864 K.P.; L.L. of Armagh. Hetr, Visct. Acheson, s. L. Travellers'.

Travellers. Gough, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1895. Is Sec. Embassy, Berlin, formerly so served at Washington. Hetr, Hon Hugh W. Gough, s. Loughcutia Castle, Galway, British Embassy, Berlin. St. James's, Travellers'.

Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675) Surname Fitzroy. B 1821, s. 1882. K G., C B, a General ret., an Extra Equerry to the Queen, J P, and C.C. Northants, J.P. Bucks, and Suffolk. Heir. E of Euston, s. I. Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers.

Graham (see Montrose)

Graham (see Montrose)
Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick
Hastings Forbes, 8th L. of (cr. 1684). Sits
as Baron Granard (1866) Is also Visct.
Gianard and Baion Clanehugh (L.P.), and a
Nova Scotia Bart. Surname Forbes B.
1874, s 1889 A Lieut. 3rd Batt Gordon
Highlanders; A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieut of
Ireland; | P, D L Co. Longford. Herr,
Hon R G Forbes, bro (born 1877) Castle
Forbes, Co Longford Bachelors.
Granby Henry Loby Brunsley M of (cr. 1870)

Granby, Henry John Brinsley, M. of (cr. 1703).
Surname Manners B. 1852 Was principal
Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury
'85-6 and '86-8, M. P. Leicester-shire, Melton
Div., '88-95; has been Capt. 3rd Batt Leicestershire Regt. (Militia); Hon. Col. 1st Vol.
Batt. Leicester-shire Regt; J. P. Leicestershire, 18 e.s. and heir to the Duke of Rutland and was in '65 summoned to the House land, and was in of summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Manners of Haddon (1679). Herr, Lord Roos of Belvoir, s. 16, Arington Street, Pucadully.

Grantley, John Richard Brinsley, eth L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. First peer was Speaker House of Commons. Heir, Hon Richard H Brinsley Norton, s. C. Grantley Hall and Markinfield Hall, Ripon, Yorks, 2. Buckingham Palace Gardens, S. W. Carlton
Granville, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Attaché in H. M. Diplomatic Service Jan. '94, 3rd Sec. lan. '96; son of the eminent states.

3rd Sec. Jan. '96; son of the eminent statesman who so long led the Liberal Party in the House of Lords; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '95. Heir, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, bro. Kensington Palace, W. *Graves, Clarence Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1794) Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1870. I.P.; formerly R.N. Heir, H. C. P. Graves, Esq.,

formerly R.N. Heir, H. C. P. Graves, Esq, c. C. Carlton.

*Gray, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the peerage of Scotland. B. 1841. Surname Smith-Gray. m. '62, James Maclaren Stuart Smith, and succeeded the 14th E. of Moray in the barony '05; assumed with her husband by reyal licence in '97 the additional name of Gray to follow that of Smith. Heir, Hon. J. Maclaren Stuart Smith-Gray, s Brownswood, Enniscoriey, Co. Wexford, 14, Boltons, S W Greville, Algerinon William Fulke, 2nd L. (cr. 1878).

14. Bollons, S W
Greville, Algerinon William Fulke, 2nd L. (cr 1869). Sui name Greville B. 1841, s. 1883
M.P. Westmeath '65 74, Groom-in-Waiting to
the Queen '68-73, a Lord of the Freasury' 73-4;
formerly Capt 1st Life Guards Herr, Hon.
R. H. F. Greville, M.P., s. L. Clanhugh,
Mullingar, 8, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.
Brooks's, Kuldare Street, Turf, Devonshive,

Grey, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806), Surname Grey, B. 1851, s. 1894. M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85, a Director British South African Company and Administrator; is nephew of the Earl Grey who was been is nephew of the Earl Grey who was born 1802 and died '94, and who, in course of a long political career, was Under-Sec. Colonies, Under Home Sec, Sec. for War, Sec for Colonies, and was in the House of Commons 19 years The second Earl (the present Earl's grandfather) was Prime Minister '30-34 Herr, Viset, Howick, & Howick House, Leshur, Northwick and Lesbury, Northumberland

Grey de Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B 1858, s 1887. e . late Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, who died Dec. '87, and in whose favour her Majesty was pleased in '85 to terminate the abeyance into which the barony had fallen on the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings and 22nd Baron Grey de Ruthyn. Heir, Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, bro. Warton Hall, Lytham. Carlton

Grimthorpe, Edmund, 1st L. (cr. 1886) Surname Beckett B 1816 QC, was leader of Parl, bar as Mr. E B Denison, subsequently as Sir E. Beckett, is Chancellor of York Heir, E W. Beckett, MP., n C 33, Queen Anne Street, W Athenacum.

Grinstead (see Enniskillen).

Guildford, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752) Surname North, B. 1876, s. 1885. Heir, Pudley John North, c. Waldershare Park, Dover, Glemham Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.

*Guillamore, Hardrees Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, S. 1877 I.P.; formerly RA, I.P. and D.L. Co. Limerick. Heir, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, bro Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.

Gwydyr, Peter Robert, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B 1810, s. 1870 Sec. to the Lord Gt. Chamberlan 137-9. Herr, Hon. W. M. Burrell, s. L.U. Stoke Park, Ipswich.

M. Burrell, S. L.O. Stoke Park, Ipsain.

Raddington, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619).

Surname Arden-Bailhe-Hamilton. B. 1827,
s. 1870. S.R.P., formerly in the Guards;
L.L. of Haddingtonshire; Vice-Lieut. Co
Berwick; J.P. Cheshire, Hon. Col. Lothians
Yeo, Cav.; A.D.C. to the Queen for Yeo.
Cav. '93. Heir, Lord Binning, s. C. Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. Carlton

Haldon, Lawrence Hesketh, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1846. s. 1883. The first

Maldon, Lawrence Hesketh, and L. (cr. 1880).
Surname Palk. B. 1846, s. 1883. The first peer will be remembered in the House of Commons as Sir Lawrence Palk. Heir, Hon. L. W. Palk, s. C. Turf.

Halburton, Arthur Lawrence, 1st L. (cr. 1898).
Surname Haliburton. B. 1833, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, being a younger son of Mr. Justice Haliburton. Served on the British Commissions of the String of the Crimean campaign. Commissariat staff in the Crimean campaign, and afterwards in Canada and London; transferred to the C.S. 70, Assist. Und. Sec. for War '88, permanent Und Sec. '95-97; G.C.B. '97 Heir, none. 57, Lowndes Square, S.W. 51 7ames', Allienæum.

Rahfax, Charles Lindley, and V. (cr. 1866).

Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. of English Church Union, Eccles. Com. '86. The first Viscount filled numerous important

The first Viscount filled numerous important offices, including those of Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sec. of State for India. Herr, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, S. Alhena um, Brooks's. Balsbury, Hardinge Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C., M.P. Launceston '77-84, Sol -Gen. '15-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, July '86 to Aug. '92, and since June '95. After graduating at Merton Coll., Oxford, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple '50, becoming Q.C. '65. He practised first on the South Wales and Chester Circuit. He was engaged in most of the celebrated trials was engaged in most of the celebrated trials of his time, including the Overend, Gurney, and the Tichboine cases. Created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to to the Woolsack Halsbury on his elevation to to the Woolsack in '85, and Viscount Fiverton and Earl of Halsbury '98 In June '91 his lordship received the hon degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University Hen, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, Ennismore Gardon, S.W. Carlton.

"Hambleden, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Surname Smith. Widow of late Rt. Hon. W H Smith, who at his decease was First Lord of Fress. Leader of House of Com-

Lord of Ireas, Leader of House of Com-mons, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This peerage was conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. Herr, Hon W F D. Smith, M.P., s. 23, Belgrave Square, London.

Hamilton and Brandon, Alfred, 13th D. of (cr. 7643) Sits as D of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B 1862, s 1895. Is premier peer of Scotland, and hered Keeper of Holyrood Palace, has been Lieut, R.N. Herr, Percy S D. Hamilton, c. Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Kinnear House, Linding Lanarkshire; Kinnear House, Linding Lanarkshire; Renear House, Linding Lanarkshire; lithgowshire , 23, Princes Gate.

Hamilton of Dalzell, John Glencairn Carter, 1st L (cr. 1886) Surname Hamilton. B. 1829.
M.P. kalkirk '57-9, S. Lanarkshire '68-74 and '80-85, a Lord-in-Waiting '92-4. Heir, Hon. Gavin George Hamilton, s. L. Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B., 54, Eaton Place, S.W.

Mampden, Henry Robert, 2nd V. (cr. 1884).
Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre, a title dating from 1307. B. 1841, s. 1892. M.P.
Herts '65-73; Stroud '74 and '80-85; Stroud Div. '85-6; Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance '83-5; I.P. Herts and Sussex; app. Gov. N.S.
Wales '95. The first Viscount was Speaker of the House of Commons '72-84. Herr, Hon.
T. W. Brand, s. The Hoo, Herts.

Hampton, Herbert Perrott Murray, 3rd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1848, s. 1893. Called Bar, Inner Temple, '76. Herr, Hon.

Herbert Stuart Pakington, s. Westwood Park, Drostwich; Waresley Court, Kidder-

minster.

**Harberton, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1701).

Surname Pomerov. B. 1836, s. 1862. I P.

Heir, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. 108, Cromwell Road, S.W. United University.

Hardinge, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846).

Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Leut.
Col. Condg. 7th Batt. Rifle Bligade, and late

Capt. Rifle Brig.; served in the Nile Exped.

('85) with Camel Corps, receiving medal with

two clasps Heir, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge,

s. South Park, Penshurst, Kent.

Bardwicks, Albert Edward, 6th E. of (cr. 1754)
Surname Yorke. B. 1867. s. 1897 Formerly
Capt. 3rd Batt. (D of Edinburgh's) Wilts
Regt.; was hon. attache to Embassy at
Vienna '86-91; D.L. and J.P. Cambs; Memb
L.C. Heir, Capt Hon. John Manners Yorke, un.

Hare (see Listowel).

Harewood, Henry Ulick, 5th E. of (cr. 1812)
Surname Lascelles. B 1846, s. 1892 Hon
Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; formerly
Capt. Gren. Guards, J P Yorks West Riding,
A.D.C. to the Queen '97 Heir, Visct Lascelles, s. Harewood House, Hanover Square

Harlech, William Richard, 2nd L. (cr. 1876) Marleoh, William Richaid, and L. (cr. 1876)
Surname Ormsby-Gore B 1819, s. 1876
M.P. Sligo '41-52. Co. Leitrim '58-76; L.I.
Co. Leitrim. Hev., Hon. G. R. OrmsbyGore, S. C. Cailton

Marrington, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742) Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881
Maj. Cheshire Yeo. Cav. Hev., Hon. F. W.
W. Stanhope, bro. C. Cailton.

Harris, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1815)
Surname Harris B 1851, s. 1872 E at
Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford. Although well
known for his success as a grukster, and as

known for his success as a cricketer, and as Captain of the Kent County Club, it was not till '85 that Lord Harris came into public notice as a state sman He held the office of Under-Sec. for India '85-6, and in Lord Salisbury's second Government was Under-Sector War '86-9; Gov of Bombay '90-95, G C I.F, app. a Lord in-Waiting and G C S I. 95
Hen, Hon. George St Vincent Harris, se

C Belmont, Faversham, Kent, 6, Oxford
Square, W. Carllon.

errowdy, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E of (cr. 1800). Surname Ryder. B. 1831, s. 1882 P.C.; M.P Lichfield '569, Liveipool '68-82, Vice-Pres. Council '74-8, Pres. Hoard of Trade '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '85-6. Chm. Staffs C.C. Heir, Hon. H. D. Ryder, bro. C Sandon Hall, Staffordshire. Carllon, Travellers', Alhenaum. Harrowby, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E of

Hartismere (see Henniker).

Hastings, George Manners, 11th L. (cr. 1264) Surname Astley. B. 1857, s. 1875. Hen, Hon. A. E. D. Astley, s. C. Carlton.

Hatherton. Edward George Percy, 31d L. (cr. 1815). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888 C.M.G.; was Hon. Commsnr in Lunacy 90-8; C.C. Staffs., and Chm. Quarter Sessions; formerly Maj. and Lieut. Col. Gren. Guards; and Col. Sec. and Mil. Sec. to Lord Dufferin and Col. Sec. and Mil. Sec. to Lord Dunerin and Lord Lorne, Govs. Gen. of Canada. Heir, Hon E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. Teddeslry, Penkridge, Stafford; 55, Warwick Square, S.W. Travellers'.

Bawke, Martin Bladen, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Sur-name Hawke, B, 1860, s. 1887. Late Capt. and

Hon. Maj. 3rd Batt. of Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt.); Captain of Yorks County cricket team. Heir. Lieut. Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., bro. C. Wighill Park, Tadcaster. Carlton, Bachelors', Lyric, Yorkshire.

Hawkesbury, Cecil George Savile, 1st L. (cr. awzesoury, Cecil George Savie, 1st L. (cr. 1893; orig. cr. 1786). Surname Foljambe. B. 1846. m., 1st, 69, Louisa Blanche, e. d. of Fredk. John and Lady Fanny Howard (died '71); 2nd, '77, Susan Louisa, e. d. of Wm. Henry Freck. and Lady Emily A. Cavendish. E. Eton Is a retired Lieut. R N.; served in New Zealand war '63-4; D.L. Notts and E. Byding. I.P. (or these counties and else. in New Zealand war 63-4; D.L. Notts and E. Riding, I P. for these counties and elsewhere, M.P. Notts. ('80-85, Mansfield D. '85-92; a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. the Queen April '04 to July '95; seconded Address '94. Heu, Hon. Arthur Foljambe, s. L. Kikhan Abbry, York, 2, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Brook's, (26 New York, 20 New York)

Hay (see Kinnoull). Hay (see Kinnoull).

Headfort, Geoffrey, 4th M. of (cr 1800). Sits as l.d Kenlis (1831). Surname Taylour. B. 1878, s 1894. Aminor. Heir, Edward Henry H Taylour, c C Headfort House, Kells, Co. Meath, 32, Wilton Place, S W.

Headley, Charles Mark, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Allanson-Winn B. 1845, S. 1877. IRP (elected 83). Herr, R. G Allanson-Winn, Esq. c. C. Carllon.

Winn, Esq c. C. Carlton.

Heneage, Edward, 1st L (cr. 1896) Surname

Heneage B 1840 1.C., MP Lincoln 65.8,
Giimsby 80-02, '02.5, entered 1st Life Guards
'57, retired '63; Chan of Duchy of Lancaster
and Vice-Pres. of the Com of Council on

Agriculture '86; I P and D.L. Lincolnshire;
High Steward of Giimsby. Heir, Capt. the
Hon George Heneage, s. L. U. 42, Prince's

Ganden, S. W

Henley Authony Henley and Lor 1800 Site

Henley, Anthony Henley, and L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northington (1885). Surname Henley. B 1825, S 1841. M. P. Northampton '59-74. Hur, Hon F. Henley, S L.U. Walford Court, Rugby. Brooks's, Turf.

Kenniker, John Major, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld Hartismere (1866) Surname Henniker-Major B. 1842, s. 1870, M.P. E. Suffolk '60-70, a Lord-in-Waiting' 77, '85-6, '86-92, and for a short time in '05, Chm Or Sess. F. Suffolk C.C., Gov of the Isle of Man '96. Herry, Hon A. E. J. Henniker-Major, s. C. Carlton, White's, Travellers'.

**Herstend Lohn outh Bo of Surname Per-

Carlon, While's, Trawellers'.

"Hereford, John, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival B 1834. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (Income £4200). E Queen's Coll., Oxon; Jun. Math. Univ. Sch. 55; double 1st cl. Mod, '56; B A. (double 1st cl.) '88, M A. '61, Hon LL D of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D D' '95; was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, by Bp. of Oxford, Formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll. Oxford, Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-78; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '69-82; Preb of Exeter '71-82, Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, '78-87, Caunon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '86-95 The Palace, Hereford.

Hereford, Robert, 16th V (cr. 1540). Surname

Hereford, Robert, 16th V (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s. 1855. Is premier Vis-count of England Heir, Hon.R.C. Devereux, s. C. Carlton.

Herries, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. '(cr. 1489). Sits as Lord Herries (1884). Surname Constable-Maxwell. B. 1837, s. 1876, L.L. E, Riding, Yorks, and Kirkeudbrightshire, Heiress, Hon. G. M. Constable-Maxwell, d. Athenœum.

L. Alheneum.

Herschell, Farrer, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1837. P.C. E. Univ. Coll. London, and at the Univ. of Bonn; called to the Bar '60, and became Q.C. '72; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn the same year; Recorder of Carlisle '73; represented Durham City in the Liberal interest '74-85; Solicitor-General in Mr Gladstone's ministry (80%) and received the honour of knighthood. In '86 was raised to the negarge and hearme Lord Charaller. to the peerage, and became Lord Chancellor. On the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works he was appointed Chairman, and is one of the Commissioners appointed to adjust differences between the States and to adjust differences between the States and Canada. He again became Lord Chancellor in Mr. Gladstone's '92 Administration, holding office until it resigned (June '95). Oxford Univ. conferred the degree of D C L. on him in '86, and Cambridge Univ. LL.D. June '93; G C.B. '93; app Capt of Deal Castle '90, Chancellor of the Univ. of London '93 Heir, Hon R. F. Herschell, s. L. Athenæum.

Hertford, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of (cr 1793). Surname Seymour B 1843, s. 1884. P C.; M.P. Co. Antrim '60-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80; was in the Guards; Compt of the Household '79-80. Heir, E. of Yarmouth, s C. Cartlon

C. Carlton

Heytesbury, William Frederick, 3rd L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-a'Court. B 1862, 5

1828). Surname Holmes-a Court. B 1862, 8 1891; m. Nov. 87, Margaret Anna, d. of late J. Nixon Harman, Esq. Hirt (to the title), Hon L. Holmes-a'Court, bio Heylesbury, Bath, Westover, Isle of Wight New Club
Hill, Rowland Richard, 4th V (tr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill B. 1863, 8, 1895. E Eton m. '90, Annie, d. of William Irwin, Esq. Formerly Capt 3rd Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt., Patron of the living of Broughton V, Salop Heir, Hon F W Clegg-Hill, bro. Hawkstone Park, Shrewsbury Hillingdom, Charles William, 2nd L (cr. 1886). Surname Mills B, 1855, 8, 1898. Is a partner in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, & Co. M.P. Kent, Sevenouls, D. '85-91, 1) L. and J. P. Kent, Treas. of the Gold Standard Defence Assn. Heir, Hon Charles Ihomas

fence Assn. Herr, Hon Charles Thomas Mills, s. Camelford House, Park Lane, W.

Hillsborough, E of (see Downshire)
Hindlip, Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1886). Surname
Allsopp B. 1897, s. 1897 Lieut. 3rd Batt.
Worcestershire Regt. Hetr., Hon W. H.

Worcestershire Regt Heir, Hon W H. Allsopp, un.
Robhouse, Arthur, 1st L. (cr 1885). Surname Hobhouse. B. 1819. P.C., barrister '45; Q.C. '62, Chainty Comm '66, Comm of Endowed Sch '69, Legal Mem. of Gov -Gen of India's Coun '72-7, Mem. Jud. Com. of P.C. since '81, Mem. Lond Sch. Bd. '82-4, Ald. Lend C.C. '89-92; an Appellate Judge in House of Lords '87 L. 15, Bruton Street, W. Allanguage. Athenœum.

Holm Patrick, Hans Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Hamilton. B. 1886, s. 1898; a minor Is maternally descended from the great Duke

of Wellington. Abbolstown House, Castle-knock, co. Dublin.

Home, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875) Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. Heir, Ld. Dunglass, s. C. Carlton. Hood, Francis Wheler, 4th V. (cr. 1796). Surname Hood. B. 1886, s. 1846. Formerly Lieut -Col. Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon.

Sulliame riood. D. 1880, S. 1840. Formerly Lieut-Col. Grenader Guards. Heir, Hon. G. A. Hood, s. C. Travellers'. Hoof of Avalon. Arthur W. Acland, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Hood. B. 1824; s. of Sir Alexander Hood. Entered R.N. '37; served on coast of Syria '40; in naval brigade at siege of Sebastopol, and in command of the Adorn in China War; director of Naval Ordnance '69-74, a Lord of the Admiralty '77-9, '85-6, and '869; commanded Channel Squadron '79-81 Wootlon House, Glastonbury, 19, Queen's Cate Place, S. W. Hopetoun, John Adian Louis, 7th E. of (cr. 1703) Sits as Ld. Hopetoun (1809). Surname Hope. B. 1860, s. 1873. P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, and July '86 to Aug. '89, Lord-High Commissioner to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '87, Gov. of Victoria '89-95; app. Paymaster-Gen. '95. Heir, Ld. Hope, s. C. Carllon.

Carlton.

Cartion.

**Hotham, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham, B 1838, s. 1872. I.P.; formerly R.N., and served in the Crimea. Heir, Hon. Rev. J. H. Hotham, c. C. Cartion.

*Rothfield, Henry James, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B 1844 L.L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting Feb. to July '86. Was for fifteen years at the head of the Liberal party in Westmorland. but in '04 severed his conin Westmorland, but in '94 severed his connection with it on account of what he r-> garded as the most iniquitous budget of the garded as the most iniquitous budget of the ministry, coupled with their mode of conducting the business of the country; Mayor of Appleby, 95-6. Herr, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. 3,006,5.8

Howard de Walden, Frederick George, 7th L. (cr. 1597) Surname Ellis. B. 1830, s. 1868. Formerly in the dip. ser, and subsequently in the Army. Herr, Hon. F. E. Ellis, s. C. Carlino.

Carlton

Howard of Glossop, Francis Edward, 2nd L. (cr 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B 1859, S 1883 Herr, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, S. L While's.

Howe, Richard William Penn, 3rd E. (cr. 1821). Howe, Richard William Penn, 3rd E. (cr. 1821).
Surname Cui zon-Howe. B. 1822, s. 1876. Mil.
Sec. to Com. In Chief India 54, 1s a general;
Col 2nd Life Guards, served in Kaffir War;
L.L. of Leicestershire '38 Heir, Visct. Curzon, M.P., s. C Turf.
Howth, William Ulick Iristram, 4th E. of (cr.
1767). Sits as Ld Howth (1881) Surname
St Lawrence. B. 1827, s. 1874. K.P.; M.P.
Galway '68-74, formerly in the Army, State
Steward to Viceroy of Ireland '55-8 and '59-66.
L Travellers'.

Travellers'.

L Travellers.

Runtingdon, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E of (cr. 1529). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s. 1885. Maj. 3rd Batt. Leinster Reg. (Royal Canadians), m. Mandy, 2nd d. of Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P., June 11th, '92. Herr, Hon. O. W. Hastings, bro. C. Sharavogue, King's Co. 10, Grosvenor Street, W. Pratt's, Carlton, Kildare Street, Nimrod. *Runtingfield, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Lieut. Col Scots Guards; 1.P. Herr, Hon. W. A. Vanneck, bro. Backelors.

Runtly, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1851). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C., 18 premier M. of Scotland; has been a Lord-in-Waiting; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen

Arms '81; elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, in '93, and again in '96; C.C. for

Hunts and Aberdeenshire. Heir, Lord Esme Stuart Gordon, bro. L. U. Aboyne Castle, N.B.; Orton Longueville, Peterborough. Devonshire.

Hutchinson (see Donoughmore).

Hutchimson (see Donoughmore).

Hyton, Hedworth Hylton, 2nd L. (cr. 1866).

Surname Jolliffe. B. 1829, s. 1876. M. P. Wells
'55-68; was in charge of the Light Cav. at
Balaclava. Heir, Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, M. P.,
s. C. Carlion.

Iddesleigh, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr.
1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887.
e. s. of late earl, to whom he was private sec.
'67-8 and '74-7; Comm., Deputy-Chm., and
Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92
Heir, Visct. St. Cyres, s. Pynes, Excler,
23, Manchesler Square, London, W. Athe1000. MOUM.

naum.

Inchester, Henry Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1756).

Surname Fox-Strangways. B 1847, s. 1865.
P.C.; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '74; L.L. Dorsetshire. Heir, Lord Stavordale, s. C

Melbury, Dorchester, Abbotsbury, Dorchester, Holland House, Kensington, W. Turf.
Inchiquin, Edward Donough, 14th L (cr 1536).

Surname O'Brien B. 1839, s. 1872. I.R.P. (elected '73); K.P.; L.L. Co. Clare. Heir, Hon. L. W. O'Brien, s. C. Carlton.

Innes (see Roxburghe).

Investylet, John, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname

Burns. B. 1829. Ilead of the Cunard Co, and first to recommend to the Government the adaptation of merchant ships for war

and first to recommend to the Government the adaptation of merchant ships for war purposes. Hon. Lieut. R.N. Reserve; D.L. and J.P. Renfrew, Lanark, and co. of city of Glasgow. Heir, Hon. George A. Burns, s. Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, Renfrew-shire; 1, Park Gardins, Glasgow. Travellers', Western Club, Glasgow, and R.Y. Squadron,

Iveagh, Edward Cecil, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3rd s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and bro. of 1st L. Ardilaun; D L. Dublin city, sheriff '76; cr. a bart. on occasion of visit of Prince and Princess of Wales to

of visit of Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. K.P. Heir, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinners, s. C. 5, Grosvenor Place, S.W. James of Hereford, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname James. B. Hereford 1828. E. Cheltenham Coll; Lecturer's Prizeman at Chemical Conference of the Computation of the Compu Cheltenham Coll; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple '50-51; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '52; nominated to the ancient office of "postman" of Court of Exchequer '67; appointed Q.C. '69, M.P. Taunton '60-85, Bury, Lanc., '85-95, was Solicitor-General '73, and Attorney-General '73-4 and '80-85. During the latter period he introduced and carried through Parliament the Corrupt Practices (Parliamentary Elections) Act. Sir Practices (Parliamentary Elections) Act. Sir Practices (Parliamentary Elections) Act. Sir-Henry James, as he then was, refused to join Mr. Gladstone's '86 Administration, though offered the Lord Chancellorship, because of the views which he held upon the Home Rule question. Was subsequently one of the active leaders of the Liberal Unionist party. He was one of the counsel for the Times in the action of O'Donnell v. Walter, and as one of the leading counsel for that organ in the Parnell Commission delivered an able address, which formed quite a retroable address, which formed quite a retro-spect of the history of Ireland. He took a prominent part in the discussion of the Home Rule Bill during the '93 session, and suc-ceeded in getting several of his amendaments adopted. Was one of the Chairmen of Standing Committees, On the formation

of Lord Salisbury's coalition Cabinet ('95) he was offered, and accepted, the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a peerage. Is a P.C. and LL D.; appointed ('96) a member of the Judicial Committee of the P.C. 41, Cadogan Square, S.W. Brooks's.

41, Cadogan Square, S.W. Brooks's.

42, Cadogan Square, S. W. Brooks's.

56, C. M.G.; E. at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford, L.J. and C.C., Oxon; Alderman M.C.C.; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7, and afterwards Paymaster - General '89-90; Governor-General of New South Wales '90-93; is Chm, of the Light Railway Commissioners. is Chm. of the Light Railway Commissioners. Hetr, Visct. Villiers, s. C. Middleton Park, Bicester.

Bicester.

Keane, John Manley Arbuthnot, 3rd I. (cr. 1839) Surname Keane. B. 1816, s. 1882.
Formerly in the Army. C. Carlion.

Kelvin, William, 1st L. (cr. 1832). Surname Thomson. B. at Belfast 1824. E. at Glasgow Univ. and Cambridge, where he graduated (45) as second wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. App. Prof. of Natural Philosophy in the Univ. of Glasgow '46. His jubilee as Professor was celebrated in '96, when he received the hon. degree of LL.D. Editor of the Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal' 46. in which he contributed valuable Journal 46, in which he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of εlectricity. It is, however, in connection with submarine telegraphy that Lord Kelvin's labours in electrical science are best known. His electrical measuring instruments are largely used in electrical engineering, and nargery used in electrical engineering, and his compass and sounding machine have been found most useful by navigators. He has also made important additions to the sciences of electricity and magnetism. His mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage in his investigation of the nature of heat. Pres of the British Association '71. Knighted in '66. Created Grand Officier of the Légion d'Honneur in '89, is also a knight of the order "Pour le Merite" of Germany, a commander of the order of Prince Leopold of Belgium, and a foreign associate of the French Academy He is joint author with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "Natural Philosophy." Was President of *Natural Finosophy. Was President of the Royal Society of 5; three times President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Ll. D., D.C.L., F.R. S., P.R.S. E., D.L. of Glasgow; G.C.V.O. Hon. Col. of the Corps of Electrical Engineers now forming. Netherhall, Largy, Ayrshire; The University,

Electrical Engineers now forming. Netherhall, Largs, Ayrshire: The University, Glasgow. Alhenœum, Reform, Whitehall, R. Y. Squadron, Savile.
Renlis (see Headfort).
Renmare, Valentine Augustus, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenmare (1856) Surname Browne. B. 1825, s. 1872. P.C.; K.P.; M.P. Co. Kerry '42-71; Compt. of the Household '56-8; Vice-Chamberlain '80-85; L. Co. Kerry. Herr, Visct. Castlerosse, s. L. Brooks's.

Renry (see Dunraven).

Kenry (see Dunraven). Renry (see Dunraven).
Rensington, William, and L. (cr. 1886, Peerage U.K.), 5th L. (Peerage of Ireland). Surname Edwardes. B. 1868, s. 1896. Lieut. and Life Guards; D.L. Pembrokeshire. Heir, Lieut. the Hon. Hugh Edwardes, bro. Kenyon, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Kenyon. B. 1864, s. 1869. First peer was a distinguished judge. Heir, Hon. G. T. Kenyon, un. C. Carllon.

Ker (see Lothian).
Kesteven, John Henry, and L. (cr. 1868).
Is a baronet (cr. 1640). Surname Trollope.
B. 1851, S. 1874. Heir, Hon. R. C. Trollope,
bro. C. Casewick, Slamford. Arthur's,
Windham, Junior Carlion.

Kilmaine, Francis William, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Surname Browne. B. 1843, s. 1873. D.L. Cardiganshire; elected an I.R.P. '90. Heir, Hon. J. E. D. Browne, s. C. Carlion.

Kılmarnock (see Erroll).

Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E of (cr. 1822). Surname Needham. B. 1842, s. 1880. K.P.; I.R.P., M.P. for Newry '72-4; Lt Col Shrop-shre Yeo Cav. Hetr, Visct. Newry, s. C. Carlton.

Carllon.

Kimberley, John, 1st E. of (cr. 1866), Surname Wodehouse. B. 1826. P.C; K.G., D.C.L.; s. as Baron Wodehouse '46; Envoy to St. Petersburg '56-8, Under Foreign Sec. '52-6 and '59-61, Viceroy of Ireland '64-6, Lord Privy Seal '68-70; Sec for Colomes '70-74 and '80-82, Sec for India '82-5, Feb. to July '86, Sec. for India and Lord Pres of the Council from Aug. '92 to Mar. '94, when he was appointed Foreign Sec, retaining this latter office until the resignation of the Rosebery Administration June '63. Chm of Grand latter office until the resignation of the Rose-bery Administration June '95, Chm of Grand Com. '89-90 His Lordship was leader of the Liberal peers during Mr. Gladstone's last administration, and, following the resigna-tion of Lord Rosebery ('96), was (Jan '97) unanimously chosen to again fill the position Heir, Lord Wodchouse, s. L. Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk, '35, Lowindes Square. Brooks's Alteneaum, Travellers' *Kingsale, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1181). Surname De Courcy B 1855, s. 1895. L.P.; premier baron of Ireland, and is descended from John 1st E. of Ulster, who

invaded the province 1187; enjoys the here-

invaded the province 1187; enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. Her, Hon. M. W. R. De Courcy. Solokton, Sallash, Cornwall, 24, South Ealon Place, 5.19.4.

*Kingston, Henry Edwyn, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname King-Tenison B. 1874, 8 1896. m. Ethel Lisette, youngest d of Sir Andrew Harclay Walker. Lieut 5th Batt. Connaught Rangers Heir, Visct. Kingsborough, 8. Kitronan Casile, Carrick-on-Shannon. Carlton, Wellington. Wellington.

*Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601).

*Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland) Surname Morgan-Grenville. B. 1852, s 1889, d of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; m '84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, Esq. Heir, Hon R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, s Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682). Surname Kinnaird. B 1847, s. 1887. D.L. and J.P. Perthshire, Kent, and London. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb. Heir, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird (Master of Kinnaird), s. L. U. Rossie Priory, Inchiure, Perthshire, 10, St. James's Square, S.W. Athenaum, Brook's. Kinnear, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1807).

James's Square, S.W. Athenaum, Brooks's. Kinnear, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Kinnear. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scotch) 1856; QC. '81; appointed Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81, and a Lord of Session '82, with the designation of Lord Kinnear. 2, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

Kinnoull, Archibald Fitzrov George, 12th E. of (cr. 1632). Sits as Ld. Hay (1717). Surname Hay. B. 1855, s. 1897. Formerly Lieut. in the Black Water and afterwards Col. Egyp-

tian Gendarmerie; served with distinction under Baker Pasha in the campaign on the under Daker Fasha in the Campaign on the Red Sea. Heir, Visct. Dupplin, s. Dupplin and Balhouste Castles, Perthshire; 36, Victoria Street, S.W.

Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. intore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as Ld. Kintore (1838). Surname Ketth-Falconer. B. 1852, s. 1880. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. and Col. Commdg. 3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting 85-6, and again in 95; Captain Yeo. Guard July 86-9; Gov. of S. Australia 88-95. Hevr. Lord Falconer, s. C. Ketth Hall, Inversing N. B., Pontman Street, W. United Service, Marlborough, St. James's, Carlion.

Kitchener of Khartoum, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. ittchener of Khartoum, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. (cr 1898). Surname Kitchener. He is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener, and was b. in 1850. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he joined the Royal Engineers, and was employed for some time in and after '74 on the Palestine and Cyprus Surveys. He served, having volunteered, as a major of cavalry in the Egyptian Army in '82, with the Nile Expedition in '84, and became Governor of Suakin '86. For his bravery in the action of Handub in 88, when he led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna, he was made A.D.C. to the Queen, and in the subsequent fighting he was mentioned in despatches and A.D.C. to the Queen, and in the subsequent fighting he was mentioned in despatches and made a C.B. From '88 till '92 he held the rank of Adj -Gen, in the Egyptian Army, and in the latter year was appointed Sirdar, After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C.B., and subsequently organised the final irresistible advance against the Khalifa, which resulted in his utter defeat at Omdurman in Sept. 98 For this he was awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspall, in the County of Suffolk. On his return to England he was given an enthusiastic reception, and he was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour.

London and a sword of honour.

Knutsford, Henry Thurstan, 1st V. (cr. 1895);
1st B. ci. 1888 Surname Holland B. 1825;
c s late Sir H. Holland, Bart., Phys.-in-Ord.
to the Queen, P.C., E Harrow and Trin.
Coll, Camb., called Bar, Inner Temp., '49,
bencher '81, legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70;
Assist Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74;
M.P. Midhurst 74-85, Hampstead 85-8; Finan.
Sec Treas. '85, Vice-Pres Council '85-6 and
'86-7, Col. Sec. of State Jan. '87 to Aug.
'92., J.P. County of London and Surrey;
G.C.M. G., and Kinght of Justice of the
Order of St. John of Jerusalem; appointed
a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery
'96. Heir, Hon Sydney George Holland, s.
C. Pinewood, Willey, Surrey; 75, Ealon
Square, S.W. Square, S.W.

Square, S.W.
Lamington, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier,
2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie.
B 1860, s. 1890. K.C.M.G.; M.P. North St.
Pancras '86-00; app. Gov. of Queensland
'05. Heir, Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane
W. Cochrane-Baillie, s. C. Carlton.

Lauesborough, John Vansittart Danvers, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1830, 8s 1866. I.R.P.; ret. Capt. R. N.; L.L. Co. Cavan. *Hetr.*, Lord Newtown-Butler, s. Cavan. Ho

Langford, Hercules Edward, '4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.;

formerly in the Grenadier Guards. Heir, Hon J. H. W. Rowley, s. C. Carlion.

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Surname Fizzmaurice. B. 1845, s. 1866. K.G.; P.C. He is the e. s. of the 4th Marquis by the late Hon. Emily Jane, d. of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, was Under-Secretary for War April '72 to Feb. '74, Under-Secretary for War April '72 to Feb. '74, Under-Secretary for India Office May to Aug '80, and Governor-General of Canada '83-8, Governor-General of India from '88 til Dec. '93, app. a Trustee of the National Gallery '94, app Sec. of State for War July '95, L. L. Wilts. Heir, E. of Kerry, s. L. 'ravellers'.

Lathom, George Edward, and E. of (cr. 1880) Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1864; ed at Eton; formerly Major Royal Hosse Guards;

Eton; formerly Major Royal Horse Guards; Capt. Lancashire Hussars Yeo Cav, s. ('98) his father, who was Lord Chamberlain '85-6,

his father, who was Lord Chamberlain '85-6, July '86 to Aug, '92, and '95 to 98, and died Nov. 20th, '98 Heir, Hon. Edward William, s. Lathom House, Ormskirk, '43, Seymoun Street, W Marlborough, Turf
Lauderdale, Frederick Henry, 13th E of (cr. 1624). Surname Maitland. B. 184c, s. 1884
Formerly in Army, elected S.R. P. '89, L.L.
Berwickshire '90. Heir, Viset. Maitland, s. Thurlestane Castle, Lauder, Co. Ferwick.

Lawrence, John Hamilton, 2nd L (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence B. 1846, s. 1879. s. of the famous Gov.-Gen. of India, app a Lord-in-Waiting '95. Heir, Hon. A. G Lawrence, s. L. Brooks's

Leoonfield, Henry, and L (cr. 1859) Surname Wyndham. B 1830, s. 1869 M P West Sussex 54-69; formerly in the Life Guards, Vice-Chm. W Sussex C.C. Heir, Lieut the Hon G. C. H. Wyndham, s. C Carlton.

Leeds, George Godolphin, 10th D of (cr. 1694).
Surname Osborne. B. 1862, s. 1896 M.P.
for Brixton I). '87-96; Assist. Sec to Colonial
Sec. '87-8; Treas. of H.M. Household '95-6; late Lieut. Yorks Hussar Yeo. Cav.; Memb
L.C.C. '98 Descended from Sir E Osborne,
Lord Mayor of London in 1582. Hetr.,
Lieut. Lord Francis Osborne, R.N., bro, C.
11, Grosvenor Crewent, S. W. Traveller'.

Leacester, Thomas William, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1822, s. 1842
K.G.; Keeper of Privy Seal to Prince of Wales; L.L. Norfolk. Herr, Visct. Coke,

Leigh, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1824, s. 1850. P.C.; 18 L.L. of Warwickshire. Heir, Hon. F. D Leigh,

of Warwickshife. Herr, Holl. F. D. Leigh, s. L. Brooks's.

Leinster, Maurice, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald.

B. 1887, s. 1893. Is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. A minor. Heir-pres., Ld. Desmond, bro. Carton, Maynooth, Co

Leitrin, Charles, 5th E of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; will sit in the House of Lords as Baren Clements (1831) when of age. B. 1879, s. 1892. Hesr, Hon, F. P. Clements, bro.

Leven and Melville, Ronald Ruthven, 11th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Leshe-Melville. B. 1835, s. 1889, S.R.P.; a partner in the banking firm of Melville, Evans, & Co.; app. a Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland 98. Heir, Lord Balgonie, s. Carlton, Travellers.

Heir,

Lichfield, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded c56.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891.

M. of He is the 5th s. of the late Earl of Dartmouth. E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon. Graduated B.A. '61, and proceeded to M.A. in '64, when he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lichfield, and licensed to the cursey of Handsworth. Receiving priest's orders in '65, where he remained as curate till '67, when he was appointed vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham. Hon. Canen of Rochester in '77. Two years later he became vicar of Lewisham; appointed rural dean of Greenwich' 80, and appointed rural dean of Greenwich 80, and subsequently of Lewisham, on its formation into a separate deanery 86 Succeeded Dr. Maclagan as Bishop of Liohfield in June 91.

Maclagan as Bishop of Lichfield in June '97.

The Lalace, Lichfield
Lohfield, Thomas Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831).

Surname Anson. B 1856, s. 1892. D.L. and
J.P. Staffordshire. Heer, Visct. Anson, s.

Shugborough Hall, Stafford.

*Lafford, James Wilfred, 5th V. (cr. 1781).

Surname Hewitt. B 1837, s. 1887, I.P.; J.P.

Co. Donegal. Heir, Hon A. R. Hewitt, bro.
C. Austin House, Broadway, Woics.

Liford, John, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys.
B. 1863, s. 1896. Capt 3rd Batt. Northampton
Rept (Militia) Heir, Hon. T. A. Powys, s.

Luford Hall, Northampton-shire.

Limerick, William Henry Edmond de Vere
Sheaffe, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld.
Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B. 1863, s. 1896. Late Lieut. Rifle Brigade. Heir, Visct

Glentworth, s.

Glentworth, s. Lincoln, Edward, 88th Bp. of. (See founded about 800) Surname King. B. 1829, app. 1885 The see was known formerly as Lindisse, then Leicester, then Dorchester, when in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln. His in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln. His lordship is the son of the late Ven Archdeacon King. E Oriel Coll., Oxon., where he graduated B.A. '51, M.A. '55, and D.D. '73; ordained deacon '54, and priest '55, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Lincoln April 25th, '85. Dr King was formerly curate of Wheatley, Oxfordshire ('54-8), chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College '58, being made Principal '63. Ten years later he became Canon of Christ Ohurch and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. He Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford. rolessor of Pastoral Incology at Valora. Its an enthusiastic High Churchman, and is known as an author by his sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons" (78), Meditations on the Last Seven Words" (76). In '88 proceedings were instituted against him by the Church Association (q.v) for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and after long delay the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment in favour of the Bishop on every point (Aug. 2nd, '92). Old Palace, Lincoln. Athenaum.

"Mindsay, David Clark, 11th E. of (cr. 1633).
Surname Lindsay. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.;
J.P. Fifeshire. Herr, Viscount Garnock, s.
Lindsey, Montague Peregrine, 11th E. of (cr. 1636). Surname Bertie. B. 1815, s. 1877.
Formerly in the Guards. Herr, Lord Bertie, s. C. Carlion.
Lingen, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L. (cr. Lingen, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L. (cr.

s. C. Carlton.
Lingen, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Lingen. B. 1819. M.A. Scholar of Trin., and Fellow Ball. Coll., Oxford; called to Bar, Linc. Inn, '47; hon. Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford; hon. D.C.L.; was Sec. to Committee of Council on Educ.

'49-69; Perm. Sec. to Treas. '69 85; K.C.B.
'78; Ald. L.C.C. '88-93. L.U. 13, Wetherby
Gardens, S.W. Althenæum.

*Liaburae, Arthur Henry George, 6th E. of (cr.
1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1862, s. 1888.
I.P.; D.L. Cardganshire, Sheriff '89. Hess,
Lord Vaughan, s. C. Carlton.

*Lisle, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758).
Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P.
Served in New Zealand militia during the
Maori war of '64-5. Hess. Hon Horace George Maori war of '64-5. Heir, Hon Horace George Lysaght, s. C. Kenturk, Co Cork.

Lysaght, s. C. Kenturk, Co Cork.

Lister, Joseph, 1st L. (cr. 1897) Surname
Lister. B. 1827. s of the late Joseph J.
Lister, of Upton, Essex. Is President of
the Royal Society; Surgeon Extraordinary
to the Queen; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical
Surgery in King's College, and Chm. of the
Ins. of Preventive Medicine, BA and M.B.
Lond; F.R.C.S.E and F.R.C.S. Edin.; Hon.
LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, Camb, Montreal, and
Foronto; D.C.L. Oxon, and M.D. Dublin.
Has also had conferred upon him many
foreign distinctions. 12, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W. land Place, W.

Listowel, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Hare (1869) Surname Hare. B. 1893, Ld. Hare (1869) Surname Hare. B. 1863, 8. 1856. KP; formerly in the Guards, severely wounded at Alma; a Lord-in-Waiting 80 Heir, Visct Ennismore, s. L. Kingston House, Prince's Gate, S.W. Brooks s.

Liverpool, John Charles, 1st Bp of (See tounded 1880.) Surname Ryle B 1816. He 1s the cs of the late Mr | Ryle, M P., of Macclesfield, E. Fton and Christ Ch. Oxford, graduating (136) Craven Scholai and first-less (Theoretical Charles (Habitantham) graduating (36) Craven Scholai and disclass Classics, rector of Helmingham '44-61, visual of Stradbroke '61-80, app first Dean of Salisbury and then Bishop of Liverpool by Lord Beaconsfield '80 Author of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years Ago," "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 7 vols, and Thoughts on the Gospels, other works. Alhenaum.

Llandaff, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895) Surname Matthews. B. 1826 P.C., s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon, E. partly on the Continent and partly in England. Having graduated B A at the Univ of Paris he studied at Univ. Coll, London, and subsequently graduated BA, with honours in classics and mathematics, and LLB at the London Univ., where he obtained the Univ Law Scholarship of £ 50 a year for three years In the same year he was appointed a Fellow of Univ. Coll, the only other Fellow of the year being Bagehot the economist. In '45, when he was only eighteen, Mr. Matthews was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and in '50 he was called to the Bar, and commenced practice in '52. Sixteen years later he took silk, was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was returned to the House of Commons as Independent Conservative member for Dungarvan. Flom '72-6 he acted as Examiner in Common Law to the Council of Legal Education. Was M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74 In '85 he unsuccessfully contested North Birmingham as a Conservative. In July '86 he contested East Birmingham, and by the fusion of the Liberal Unionists with the Conservatives was returned, and continued Conservatives was returned, and continued to represent the division until his elevation to the peerage. When Lord Salisbury formed his second Administration after the general

election of '86 Mr. Matthews was appointed Home Secretary, and held that office until the Conservative reverse of '92. He was while practising connected with several causes celèbres, notably the Borghese case, the Slade case, Lyon v. Home (the spiritualits), Reg. v. Boulton and Park, the Epping Forest case, the Tichborne case, Armstrong case, and the Crawford divorce case. Lord Llandaff was in '97 appointed Chm. of the Roy. Comm on the London Water Supply.

6, Carlon Gardens, S.W.

Llandaff, Richard, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded in the sixth century.) Surname Lewis. B. 1821. His lordship is the s. of John Lewsi, Esq. of Henllan, Narbeth, Pembroke, and was E. at Biomsgrove School, and Worcester Coll., Oxford, graduated D.D. by diploma '83, in which year he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Llandaff. His lordship was formerly rector of Lampeter Velfry '1-83; Prebendary of Caerfarchell and of Mydrim in St David's Cathedial '67-75; Archdeacon of St David's, and chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's 75 83 I lis lordship presided at the Church Congress (89) at Cardiff. C. The Palace, Llandaff, Henllan, Narbelh, Pumbrokeshiri. Alheneum.

Llangattool, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892) B. 1837 Surname Rolls. J P. and D.L. Monmouthshire (High Sheriff '75); late Capt. Roy Glouces Hussais, Hon. Col. 1st Monmouthshire Vol Art.; M P Monmouthshire '80-85, elected Mayor of Monmouthshie's '80-85, elected Mayor of Monmouth '96-7, reelected '97 Herr. Hon J M. Rolls, s. C. The Hendre, Monmouth, South Lodge, Rulland Gat. S W. Caillon, Arthus's. Looh, Lenny Brougham, G C B, G C.M. G, P.C. D C.L., 1st L (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1827 Served 2 vents as Midshipman in the Navy, left and entered the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, served in the Sutle; campagn; was 2nd in Command Skinner's Hoise, A.D.C. to

Cavalry, served in the Sutlej campaign; was 2nd in Command Skinner's Hoise, A.D.C. to Lord Gough (commander-in-chief); served in Bulgaria '54, was secretary to the Earl of Elgni's special mission to China '57, and again in '60, brought home Treaty of Yedds '58; was taken prisoner during the war with China, and subjected to much cruelty, bearer of the ratified Freaty of Γien-tsin 'co, was private secretary to Sir George Grey (Home Secretary), and appointed Governor of the Iale of Man '63, where he effected many number empers and legislature of features. public improvements and legislative reforms, including the reconstitution of the House of including the reconstitution of the House of Keys. He was subsequently appointed Com-missioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests. Appointed Governor of Victoria '84-9, where he made himself very popular. He was appointed (April '89) to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as Gov of Cape Colony and of S Africa. During the Matabele War, and difficulties with the Fransval, which he and difficulties with the Iransvaal, which he successfully settled, Sir Henry Loch, as High Commissioner in South Airica, was conspicuously before the public. Was created a Privy Councillor in May 95, and two months later was elevated to the peerage; m. 62, Elizabeth, d. of Hon. E. E. Villiers. Heir, Hon E. Douglas, s. Stoke College, Stoke-Velare, Suffolk, 44, Elm Park Gardens, S.W. Travellers', Athenæum, Guards', Marlenæum, borough.

Loftus (see Fly).
Londesborough, William Hy. Forester, 1st
E. of (cr. '87). Surname Denison. B. 1834.

M.P. Beverley '37-59, Scarboro' '59-60; succ. as and L. '60. Heir, Visct. Raincliffe, s. C.

London, Mandell, rooth Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Creighton. B. 1843, app. 1896. He was ordained priest in '73, and received the living of Embleton two years later. He was appointed Rural Dean of Alnwick in '70, and Hon. Canon in Newcastle diocese '82. After five years' occupancy of a canon's stall at Worcestein he was transferred serving '12 to the Windoor Chapter. early in 'or to the Windsor Chapter. He was nominated as Bp. of Peterborough in '91, and translated to London in '96. As author of the "History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation," and numerous other historical works, including one on "Queen Elizabeth," published in '96, and as the founder and first editor of the English Historical Review, Dr. Creighton has attained Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge in '84. He is P C., D D (Oxford and Cambridge), LL.D. (Glasgow), D C.L. (Durham), D. Litt, (Dublin) and Ll. D. (Harvard University, U.S.A.), app. '08 a trustee of the Nat. Portrait Gallery. Fulham Palace, London, S.W. Athenæum.

Londonderry, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1822. s. 1884. P.C.; K.G., M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Poard '95-8; A.D.C. to the Queen '97. Lord Londonderry's attitude towards certain provisions of the Ministerial Workmen's Compensation Bill brought him into prominence during the session of '97. The 2nd peer was the minister long known as Visct. Castleragh. Ho.r., Visct. Castlereagh, s. C. Carllon.

Longford, Thomas, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Sits as Lore Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, S. 1887. Lieut. 2nd Life Guards. Heir Hon. E. M. Pakenham, bio. C. 24, Bruton Street, W.

Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Border Reg. and Cum-berland Royal Artillery; Major Westmorland and Cumberland Yeo, Cav.; J.P. Cumberland, Westmorland, and Kutland. Entertained the Westmoriand, and Nutuand. Entertuned in German Emperor at Lowther in Aug. '95; Mayor of Whitehaven '95-6. Heir, Hon. L. E. Lowther, bro. C. Lowther Casile, Pennith, Whishaven Castle, Cumberland; Baileythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rulland, 14 and 15, Carlinn House Terrace, S.W. Carlinn, Tury.

Carllon House Terrace, S.W. Carllon, Tury.
Lothian, Schomberg Henry, 9th M. of (cr. 1701).
Sits as Ld. Ker (1821) Surname Kerr. B.
1833, s. 1870. K.T.; P.C.; LL.D.; Lord
Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland, and Capt.-Gen.
Royal Seotish Archers; Col. 3rd Batt.
Lothian Regt.; Pres. Royal Geog. and
Antiquarian Societies of Scotland; Sec. for
Scotland and Vice-Pres. Scotch Ed. Dept.
March '87-92; President of Art Union of
London '93. Heir. Lord Jedburgh, s. C.
Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, N.B.; 39, Grosyenor Square, W. Carllon.

Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. D.L. Ayrshire. Heir, Hon. P. F. Rawdon-Hastings, bro. C. Carlion.

**Touth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P., late Lt. 3rd Batt. Wilts. Regt. Heir, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. Louth Hall, Arde, Co. Louth. Lovaine (see Percy).

Lovat, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. 1540). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B. 1871, S. 1887. Heir, Hon. H. J. Fraser, bro. L. Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness.

Lovelace, Ralph Gordon Noel, and E. of (cr. 1838). Surname Milbanke. e. s., and herr of first Earl by his first wife, the only do of the celebrated Lord Byron. B. 1839, s. to the Barony of Wentworth 1862, on the death of his grandmother, and sat under that title, though with the courtesy title of Visct. Ockham, until he succeeded to the earldom '92. Heir (to earldom), Hon. Lionel F. Noel, bro. Heir pres. (to Barony of Wentworth), Hon. Ada Mary, d. L. Wentworth House, Chelsea. Athenœum.

Lovell and Holland (see Egmont).

Lucan, George, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, retiring as Lt.-Col. '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught; Knight of Legion of Honour and Connaught; Maght of Legion or Honourand Medjidle; was A.D.C. to his late father in the Crimea, and was present at Alma and Balaclava, M.P. for Mayo '5-74; J.P. Cos. Middlesex and Mayo; elected an I.R.P. '29. K.P' '98. Hetr, Lord Bingham, s. C. Lali ham House, Stames, Castlebar House, Castlebar, Ireland. Carlton, Turf.

Ludlow, Henry Charles, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Lopes. B. 1828. Called to the Bar (Inn. Temp.) '52. M.P. Launceston '68-74, frome '74-6. Was appointed Recorder of Exeter '67, which office he held until '76, which between the control of the cont when he was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. A Lord Justice of Appeal since 85 97, and Chm. of the Wilts Quarter Sessions since 36. Elevated to the peerage on the occasion of H M, Jubilee and his retirement from the Court of Appeal, and granted an annuity for life of £3500. P.C. Heir, Hon. Henry Ludlow Lopes, s. & Cromwell Place, S. Kensington, S.W.; Heywood, Westbury, Wills. Castlon and

Alhengum.

Lurgan, William, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname
Brownlow. B. 1888, s. 1882. Formerly in the
Grenadier Guards. Herr, Hon. J. R. Brownlow, bro. L. Carlton.

low, bro. L. Carnon.
Lyttelton (see Cobham).
Lytton, Victor Alexander George Robert, 2nd
E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bulwer-Lytton.
B. 1876, s. 1891. His lordship's father, who
s. as 2nd Lord '73, was Minister to
Portugal, Viceroy of India '76 80, Ambassador to Paris '87-92. The first lord was the
celebrated author.

Hetr, Hon. Neville Bulwer-Lytton, bro. Knebworth, Herts.

Lyveden, Fitz Patrick Henry, and L. (cr. 1859).
Surname Vernon. B. 1824, s. 1828. Has been in the diplomatic service. Heir, Hon. Robert Percy Vernon, n. C. Farming Woods, Thrapstone; 4, Belgrave Place, S. W.

Macclessield, George Loveden William Henry, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, A minor. Hetr, Hon. Cecil T.

Parker, un.

*Maodonald, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, 8. 1874
I.P. Hetr, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. Carlton.

**Mandonald of Earnsoliffe, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C. B., many years Prime Minister of Canada, at whose decease this peerage was conferred

at whose decease this peerage was conferred in recognition of his public services.

Machaghten, Edward, L. (cr. 1887). Surname Machaghten, B. 1830. P.C., B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fell. Trin., Linc Inn '57; Q.C. '80; Bencher '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80 83, N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary '87. C. Carlton

Magheramorne, James Douglas, 2nd L

N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary '87. C. Carllon

Magheramorne, James Douglas, 2nd L (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1865, s. 1890. Capt. 1st Life Guards, was A.D.C. to Lord Aberdeen when Viceroy of Ireland. Heir, Hon Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, bro. C. Magheramorne, Co. Antrim, 36. Lowndes Street, S W

Malcolm of Poltalloch, John Wingfield, 1st L. (cr. 1896) Surname Malcolm B. 1833 E. Eton and Christ Ch. (2000, M. P. Boston '60-74 and '74-8, Argyleshire' '86-92, C.B.; Volunteer Decoration; formerly Col. 5th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders C. Poltalloch, Lochgilphead, Queen Anne's Manssons, St. James's Park, S. W.

Malmeabury, Edward James, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1842, s. 1889. Formerly Maj. 2nd Batt Roy. Irish Rifles retired Hon. Lt.-Col. '82, I.P. Dorset and Hants; D.L. Hants Heir, Visct FitzHarris, s. C. Heron Caust, Christchusch. Casllon. Manchester, James, 3rd Bp of (5ce founded 1847.) Surname Moorhouse. B. 1826, app. 1886. E. St. John's Coll. Camb., graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., '73, M.A. '60, D.D. June dig.' 76; was ordained deacon '73, and priest '54. Ely; consecrated Lord Bishop of Melbourne 76, and was translated to Manchester '86. Formerly curate of St. Neots '53-5, Sheffield '55-9, Hornsey '59-61, perpetual curate of St. John, Fitzroy Square, '61-7, vicar of Padington and rural dean '67-76, Warburtonian Lecturer' ("Our Lord lesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom") '65, Other books written by his lordship are "Nature and Revelation," "Jacob," "The Expectation of the Christ," "Christ and His Surroundings," "Dangers of the Apostolic Age," "The Teaching of Christ," "Church Work, its Means and Methods," and "The Roman Claim to Supremacy" ('94-5). Bishop's Court, Manchester Atlenaum

Manchester, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu B. 1877, S. 1802. Heir, Lord Charles Montagu, M.

Mineneum

Manchester, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of
(cr. 1719). Surname Montagu B. 1877, s.
1892. Heir, Lord Charles Montagu, un.
Kimbolion Castle.

Mindoulon Castle.

Manners, John Ihomas, and L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. Formerly in the Guards. Heir, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. Carlton.

Mansfield, William David, 5th E. of (cr. 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1860, s. 1898. J.P. Perth and Dumfries; Capt. 3rd Batt.

Grenadier Guards; retired '94. Is hered.
Keeper of the Palace of Scone. The first
Earl was the celebrated judge. C. Carlion.
Manvers, Sydney William Herbert, 37d E. (cr.
1806). Surname Pierrepont. B. 1825, s. 1860.
M.P. South Notts '32-60. Heir, Visct. Newark,
M.P., s. C. Carlion.
Mar, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. (cr. anle
1404). Surname Goodeve-Eiskine. B. 1836,
s. 1866. S.R.P.; present holder's title confirmed by Act '85. Heir, Lord Garioch, s. C.
Simmington Rise, Bournemouth. Carlion.
Mar and Kelhe, Walter John Francis, 12th
and 14th E. of (cr. 1565). Surname Erskine.
B. 1865, s. 1888 S.R.P.; late Lieut. Scots
Guards; L.L. Co. Clackmannan since '98.
Heir, Lord Erskine, s. Alloa House,
(Lackmannanshine.
Marborough, Charles Richard John, 9th D.

Clackmannausinc.

Marlborough, Charles Richard John, 9th D.
of (cr. 1702) Surname Spencer-Churchill.
B 1871, S 1892 m. 9c Consuelo, d. of W. K.
Vanderbilt, of New York 1s Chancellor of
the Primrose League. The first Duke was
the celebrated military commander. Heir,
M of Rigadiard & (h. 20.)

the crimrose League. Ine first Duke was the celebrated military commander. Hetr, M. of Blandford, s. (b. '97).

Masham, Samuel, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cunlife-Lister, B. 1815. Is one of the largest landowners in Yorks, contested unsuccessfully N W. Riding Yorks '80, and Skipton D. Yorks '85. Hetr, Hon. Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, s. C. Swinton, Masham, Yorks.

Massereene, Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th V. (cr. 1660). Sits as Ld Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington B. 1842, s. 1862, Is also Visct. Ferrard, I P. cr. 1797, and Baron "Lough Neigh." The 1st L. Oriel was last Speaker of Irish House of Commons. Hetr, Hon. O. I. C. W. M. Skeffington, S. C. Antrim (astle, Antom, Oriel Temple, Co. Louth. Cartton, Royal St. George's Yacht, Kingstown, and Utster, Belfast.

Massy, John I homas William, 6th L. (cr. 1276).
Surname Massy. B 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P.
Herr, Hon, H. S. J. Massy, S. C. Carlton.
Mayo, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of

(cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. Formerly in Gren. Guards. Hisfather, when

Formerly in Gren. Guards. His father, when Gov. Gen. of India, was assassinated in 1872; an I R P. since go. Herr. Capt. the Hon. M A. Bourke, R N. bro. C. Carlton.

Meath, Reginald, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B 1841, S. 1887 H.M. Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum Country and City of Dublin; P.C.; D L; Hon Col. 5th Batt. R.D. Fusiliers. Long known in public life, before succeeding to title, as Ld Brabazon; Ald. London C. Herr. Lord Ardee, S. C. Kilinddery, Bray, Iteland, Ardee Cottage, Olicishaw, Cheriscy; 83, Lancaster Gale, U. Travullers, Bachelons', Kildare Sheet, Dublin.

Meldrum (see Huntly).

Meldrum (see Huntly).
Melville, Henry, 5th V. (cr. 1802). Surname
Dundas. B. 1835, S. 1886. Hetr, Hon. C.
Saunders Dundas, bro. Melville Castle, Lass-

Saunders Dundas, bro. Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh.
Mendip (see Clifden).
Meredyth (see Athlumney).
Methuen, Paul Sanford, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. K.C.V.O., C.B.; C.M.G.; Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; became Maj.-Gen. '90, Lieut.-Gen. '93; went on special service to Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Maj. Home Dist. '74; commandant at headquarters in Egyptian

expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '82-4; commanded Bechuanaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Inspecting-General commanding the Home District, '92. Herr, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. Guards', Travellers'.

*Mexborough, John Charles George, 4th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B 1810, s. 1860. I.P.; M.P. Gatton '31-2, Pontefract '35-7, '41-7 Herr, Visct. Pollington, s. C. Travellers'.

*Middleton. Digby Wantered.

wellers'.

Middleton, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L.

(cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, 8
1877. Formerly Capt. Scots Guards. Herr,
Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, bro. C. Carlton.

Midleton, William, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits
as Ld. Brodrick (1706). Surname Brodrick
B. 1830, 9. 1870. High Steward of Kingstonon-Thames, M. P. Mid Surrey (88-70; formerly
broaded the National Proposition (Purch Pres. of the National Protestant Church Union; L.L Surrey. Hen, Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s. C. Carlton, Athenæum.

*Milltown, John, 8th E. of (cr. 1763). B. 18-, s. 1801. I.P.

Minster (see Conyngham).
Minto, Gilbert John, 4th E. of (cr. 1813) S
name Elliot, Murray-Kynynmound-Elliot, 1845, 8. 1891. Formerly in Scots Guards, attached to Turkish army on the Danube, attached to Turkish army on the Danuoe, Russo-Turkish war '7; served in Afghanistan (Kurrum Valley) '79; accompanied Gen Sir F. Roberts (Lord Roberts) as priv. sec to S. Africa '81, served in Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada 83-6; Chief of Staff in campaign in N.-W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '85. Rig.-Gen. Commanding Socitish Border Brig.-Gen. Commanding Scottish Border Brig.; D.L. Roxburgh. Heir, Visct Melgund, s. Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards', Turf, Brooks's.

*Molesworth, the Rev. Samuel, 8th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1829, S. 1875. 1.P. Hay, G. B. Molesworth, S. 33, Park

1.P. Herr, G. B. Molesworth, s. 33, Park Lane, W.

Monok, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1800). Baron (P.I.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Jurname Monck B. 1849, s. 1894 J.P. Cos. Dublin and Wicklow, D.L. Co Wicklow; E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford (B.A., S.C.L., '71), late Capt. Coldstream Guar ds. Herr, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, s. C, Charleville Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, 78. Belgrave Road, S.W. Carlton, Travellers', Kildare Street.

Monekon (see Galway).

Kildare Street.

Moneroiff, Henry James, 2nd B. (cr. 1873)
Surname Moncreiff. B. 1840, s. 1895. Sheriff
Renfrew and Bute '81-81; Judge Supreme
Courts Scotland since '88; D.L. Kinrossshire. L.U. Heir-pres., Hon. and Rev. R.
C. Moncreiff, bro. Tulliebole Castle, Kinross;
15, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh. Brooks's.
Altensaum, New (Edinburgh).

Monk Bretton, John William, 2nd L. (cr. 1884).
Surname Dodson. B. 1869, s. 1897. E. Eton
and New Coll., Oxford, formerly in the Diplomatic Service; J.P. and C.C. E. Sussex. The
1st Lord was an M.P. for 27 years, filling in
1st Lord was an M.P. for 27 years, filling in
1st course of that period the offices, among

course of that period the offices, among others, of Pres. of the Local Govt. Board and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex; 12, Park Lane, W. Mankawell, Robert, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1845, s. 1886. E. Eton and Camb. (1st class Law Tripos '66); Inner Temple

'69; has been Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice; Memb. L.C.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting Justice; Memb. L.C.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting Justice; Of State for War Jan. to June '95. Heer, Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, S. L. 7, Chelsea Embankment. Brooks's, Althenæum.

Mrooks, Allenæum.
Monson, Debonnaire John, 8th Baron (cr. 1728).
Surname Monson. B 1830, s. his brother
Visct, Oxenbridge 18,8. C.V.O. 96, served
in the Indian Mutiny, Capt 52nd and 96th
Regts, J. P. Kent, Seijcant-at-Arms to H.M.
household, Treas, and late Equerry to the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha Hen, Hon. Augustus D J. Monson, s Army and Navy,

Montagu of Beaulieu, Henry John, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B 1832 M P. Selkirkshire 61-8, S Hampshire '08-84, 2nd s. of 5th D. of Buccleuch and Queensberry; app Official Verderer of the New Forest '90. Hon. J. W E D. Scott-Montagu, M P., s. C. Caitton.

Monteagle (see Sligo).

Monteagle (sec 31g0).

Monteagle of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring-Rice. B. 1849, s. 1866 gs. of the first Ld., the well-known minister Hon 5 E. Spring-Rice, s L U. Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick, 21, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, S W. Athenœum.

Minenaum, Montrose, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707) Sits as E Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874. K.T.; Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Aigyll and Sutherland Highlanders, L. L. Sterlingshire; app. Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90, A.D. C. to the Ougen 'ye. Hay M. of (rephan. c. C. to the Queen '97. Heir, M. of Graham, s. C.

Carlton

Moore (see Drogheda).

To the Queen 37. Heir, M. of Granam, s. C. Carlton.

Moore (see Drogheda).

Moray, Edmund Archibald, 15th E of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart-Gray. B. 1840, s. 1895, called to Bar, Inner Temp., 67. Heir, Francis | Suart-Gray, bro. Gray House, Forfarshire, Dannaway Castle, Moraysh, Dombristle, Fife, Downe Lodge, Perthshire, Castle Stuart, Inverness-shire.

Morley, Albert Edmund, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paiker B. 1843, s. 1864. P.C.; a Lord-1n-Waiting '68-74. Under-Sec. for War '8-85; First Com. of Works Feb. to April '86; Vice-Chm. Devon C.C., has been Chm of Committees, and Dep. Speaker of House of Lords since '80. Heir, Viset Boringdon, s. L. Saltiam Plympton. Devon; 31, Princes Gardens, S. W. Travellers'.

Morris, Michael, 1st L. (cr. 1889). Surname Morris. B. 1827. P.C. Irel. '66, Eng. '89. E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Gold Medallist' 47; called to Irish Bar, Dublin, '49; Q.C. '63, Bencher King's Inn '66, Lincoln's Inn '96; Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland, High Sheriff of Galway '50; Recorder of Galway '57-65; M.P. for Galway '65-7; a Commr. on Nat. Educ. in Ireland, and a Senator of the Royal University; Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; Baronet '85; created a life-peer ('89) on his appointment as a Lord of Appeal. Spiddal, Co. Galway. Attenæum, Carlton.

Morton, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1438). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1884. S.R.P. Heir, Lord Aberdour, S. C. Carlion.

Mootay, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 37d L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, s.

1884. J.P. Kent, Carnarvon, and Flint. Heir, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. Carlton. Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. Cartion.

*Mount Osshell, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). Surname Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. E. Eton and St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A. '54): called Bar Lincoln's Inn '54. Is son of the Rev. Hon. E. G. Moore, Canon of Windsor, third son of the 2nd Earl. Beryl, Wells, Somewel United University, Carlion.

Mount Edgeumbe, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Surname Edgeumbe B. 1832, s

Court Edgeumbe, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789.). Surname Edgeumbe B. 1832, s. 1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79 80; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '86 to Aug. '92; is L.L. Cornwall; Chm. Cornwall C.; appointed Vice-Adm. of the Co. of Cornwall 97, was Chm. of Electrical Communication with Lighthouses Commn. Hen, Visct. Valletort, s. C. Carlton.

*Mountgarret, Henry Edmund, 13th V. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1816, s. 1846. I.P., D.L. and J.P. Co. Kilkenny Herr, Hon. H E Butler, s C. Cartion.

*Mountmorres, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorehcy

V. (cr. 1963). Surname De Montmorehey B. 1872, s. 1880 E. Radley and Balliol Colleges, Oxford (Scholar and Exhibitioner of both) Represents Mile End Division on Lond County Council. I.P. Henr, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency, un. 160, Oakley Sheet, Chelsea, S. W. Junnor Carlton, Authors', New.

Mount-Stephen, George, 1st L. (cr. 1801). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated ('50) to caused and become generators in Montreal.

Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. In '78 he was chosen president of the Bank of Montreal. Having become interested in railways in Minnesota, US, he was chosen railways in Minnesota, U S, he was chosen first president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in '21. In' '87, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubileo, he and Sir Donald Smith gave £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal, and in '97 they gave an additional £200,000 for its permanent endowment. Was created baronet in '86 for his public services in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. 16, St. James's Street, Buckingham Gale, Brocket Hall, Hatfield.

Hatfield.

Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, Charles Botolph loseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1295), and 21st L. Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts. (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton B 1367, 8 1893 Formerly Lieut 3rd Batt F. Yorks (Militia) Regt; D. L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks, m. July 26th, '93, Mary, only child of the late Thomas A. Constable, Esq., Manor House, Otley, Yorks. Issue: ad., Winifred Mary, b. Aug. 21st, '94, and as, William Marmaduke, b. Aug. 31st, '95 (Heil) Allerton Park. Knaresborough. Allerton Park, Knaresborough.

Allerton Park, Knanesborough.

Muneaster, Josslyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1783). Surname Pennington. B. 1894, s. 1862. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D) '85, '86-92. L.L. Cumberland. Heir, Hon. A. J. Pennington, bro C. Caillon.

Munster, William George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1824, s. 1842. Has served in Scots Fusil. and 1st Life Guards. First E. was son of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan. Heir, Lord Tewkesbury, s. C. Travellers'.

Muskerry, Hamilton 4th L. (cr. 1781).
Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868, I.R.P.; formerly in the R.N. Herr, Hon. H. R. T. F. G. Deane-Morgan, s. Springfield Castle, Co. Limeruk. Carllon, St. George's Yacht.

Napier, Francis, 10th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Lttrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1819, s. 1834. P.C.; K 1.; Gov. Madras '66-72, and Acting Vicerov pro lem. on death of Lord Mayo, has been Minister in U.S.A., Netherlands, Ambassador in Russia and at Berlin. Hen, William, Master of Napier, s. L. Thirlestane, Selkirkshire, N.B. Athenæum.

Napier of Magdala, Robert William, 2nd L. Napier of Magdala, Robert William, and L. (ci. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, S. 1800, Lt.-Col. retnied; B.Sc., served in Abyssinia. Heir, Lt.-Col the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. o, Lownder Square, S.W. Carlion.
Nelson, Horatio, 3rd E (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B 1823, s. 1815. Is a g.n. of the celebrated Admiral. Heir, Visct. Traialgar,

*Newborough, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776) Surname Wynn. B 1873, s. 1888. I.P. Hetr, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. L.

*Newburgh, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of (cr. 1660) Surname Bandini B 1818, 8. 1877. S.P., is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. Hen, Visct. Kynnaird, s.

*Nowcastle, Fdgar, 2nd Bp. of. (See created 1882) Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1896. E. New Coll., Oxford, 1st class Mods. 65, 3rd class Ltt. Hum '67, BA. '08, M.A. '70, D.D. '95, Hon D.D. (Durham) '96. He was ordained deacon (88, priest '69, and was curate of Taynton, Oxon, '68-9, of Witney '69-71, and of St. Jamee's, Bermondesy, '71-2. In '72 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, and was his Commissary '76-88, made Hon. Canon of Winchester '84. The work for which he is best known was done at Pottees of which he was made was done at Pottsea, of which he was made vicar'78, and which he held till Jan. '96, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newcasile. In '76 he was made Examining Chaplain to the Bp of Winchester, in '90 Chaplain-in-Bp of Winchester, in '90 Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, having being Hon. Chaplain '87-90, and in '93 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth. He is the author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. Bestwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Newcastle, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, '8 1879 Her, Lord H. Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, bro. C. Carlion.

Newlands, William Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1868). Surname Hozier, B. 1825; s, of the late

Surname Hozier, B. 1825; s. of the late James Hozier, Esq., or Newlands, Lanarkshire, Vice-Lieut, J.P., and D.L. for Lanarkshire; Convener of the Commrs. of Supply for that county; and J.P. and D.L. for county and city of Glasgow; formerly Lieut. Roy. Sots Greys. Heir, Hon. James Hozier, M.P. s. Mauldstie Castle, Carluke, Lanark; 16, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Newton, William John, 1st L. (cr. 1802). B. 1828. Surname Legh. Formerly M.P. S. Lancashire and E. Cheshire. Heir, Hon. T. W. Legh, M.P., s. C. Lymc Park, Disley, Cheshire.

*Norbury, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873, I.P. Heir, Hon. H. R. Toler, c. Carlton Park, Market Harborough.
Norfolk, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname

Carlton Park, Market Harborough.

Morfolk, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname
Fitz-Alan-Howard. H. 1847, s. 1860. K. C.
P.C.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered.
Earl Marshal of England; has been a member
of the L.C.C.; Mayor of Sheffield '95-7;
app. Postmaster-Gen. July '95. Hetr, E. of
Arundel and Suriey, s. C. Carlton.

Normanby, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, ormanby, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1848). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. J.P. and D.L. for N. Yorks; was vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windson '91. Herceorge Phipps, n. Mulgrave Casile, Lythe, Whithy, Yorks, The Clossers, Windson Casile. Castle.

Normanton, Sidney James, 4th E. of (cr 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B, 1865, s. 1897. D.L. for Co. Southampton Hen, Hon, F. W. A. Agar, bio. Somerley, Ringwood, Hants, 22, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Bai.helors', St. James's.

Northampton, Wilham George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1851, S. 1897. Was for several years in the Dip Service, and was attached to the mission of the late Marquis, attached to the mission of the late Marquis, his father, to Spain in 8t to invest the King with the Order of the Gaiter; Priv Sec to Earl Cowper when Vicerov of Ireland 80-2, M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. 8t-6, and for the Barnsley Div. 1rom 80 until he succ. to the pecrage, 1 P and D L Warwickshire; for several years member of the L C C, and in '08 returned for the Northampton C C Hest, E. Compton, s. St. James's, Travellers', Bachelors'.

Morthbourne, Walter Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1884) Surname James. B 1846, 5 1893 M.P. Gateshead' 34-33; J.P. and D.L. Kent Henry, Hon, W. J. James, s. L. 6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Morthborok, Thomas George, 1st E of (ci. 1976)

Gardens, S.W.

Morthbrook, Thomas George, 1st E. of (c1, 1976)
Surname Baring. B. 1826. P.C., G.C.S.I.;
D.C. L.; L.L.D.; F.R.S.; s. as 2nd L. '66,
M.P. Falmouth '57,66; Ld. Admiralty '57-8,
Under-Sec. India '59-64, Under Home Sec'
'64-6; Under-Sec. War '69,72, Gov. Gen India
'72-6; First Ld. Admiralty '86-85, app. 1.1.
Hants '90. Herr, Viset Baring, '1. U.
4, Hamilton Place, W., Stratton, Michelever,
Station, 'Hants. Travellers', Brooks's,
Athengum.

Athenoum

Atheneum.

Northesk, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647)

Surname Carnegie B. 1855, s. 1891 5 F.
Capt. 3rd Batt. Gloucestershire Regt. A D C to the Gov. of Victoria. Herr, Capt. the Hon. D. G. Carnegie, bro. Ethie Castle, Arbroath, N.B.

N.B.

Northington (see Henley).

North of Kirtling, William Henry lohn, 11th
L. (cr. 1854). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884.
K.M.; late Lt. 1st Life Guards; Maj. Q O.
Oxford Hussars. Hen, Hon. W. F. J. North,
s. C. Carlion.

Northumberland, Algernon George, 6th D. of
fcr. 1266). Surname Percy. B. 1810, s. 1867.

orthumberiand, Algernon George, oin D. oi (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1810, s. 1867. P.C.; K.G.; M.P. Beetalston '31-2, North Northumberland '52-65; a Lord of the Ad-miralty '58; Vice-Pres. of Board of Trade '59; Lord Privy Seal '78-80, is L.L. of Northum-berland. Heir, E. Percy, s. (peet). C.

Alnwick Castle; 2, Grosvenor Place. United Service

Service.

Morton, Charles Bowyer, 1st L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1814. P.C., M.P. North Staffordshire 41-78; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. Council '58-9; Under-Sec. Colones '66-8, Pres. Board of Trade '74-8. Heer, Hon. C. L. Adderley, s. C. Carlton.

Norwich, Johne 89th Bp. of. Surname Sheepshanks. B. 1834, app. 1893. E. at Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar. He was ordained to the Leeds parish church '57, and from '59 to '67 was rector of New Westminster, in British Columbia, vicar of Bilton, Yorks, '68-73; and afterwards of St. Margaret's, Anfield, near Liverpool; perpetual curate till March '93, when he was appointed Bishop. Palace, Norwich.

O'Hagan, Thomas Towneley, 2nd L. (cr. 1870). Sun name O'llagan, B 1878, s. 1885, The first Lord was Lord Chan of Ireland, Lieut 2nd Batt, Grenadier Guards, A minor Heir, Hon M Iowneley O'Hagan, bro. Towneley, Burnley Guards'.

O'Neill, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill, B 1839, s. 1883 M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. Heir, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. Carlton

G. 3-80. Herr, Hon. A. E. B. O'Ncill, S. C. Carlton
Onalow, William Hillier, 4th E. of (ci. 1801)
Suiname Onslow. B. 1853, s. 1870. Elected
High Steward of Guildiord 75; Lord-inWaiting 80 and 80-7, Undei-Sec. Colonics 87, Paliamentary Sec Board Trade 88;
Gov New Zealand 88-92, Undei-Sec. Inoia
since 95, Ald L. C. '95; Vice-Pres. of the
Roy Colonial Inst '98. Herr, Visct. Cranley,
s. C. Carlton
Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey Dominick
Augustus Fiedeitck, 2nd L. (cr. 1836) Surname Brown-Guthrie, B. 1819, s. 1800. J.R. P.
(elected '69). Herr, Hon. G. H. BrowneGuthrie, S. Carlton
Orford, Robert Hotace, 5th E. of (cr. 18-6).
Suiname Walpole. Br. 1854, s. 1895. H. s
been in R.N., Capt W. Norfolk Mil C
Herr, Clare Horatio Walpole, bro. Wolter
ton Park and Mannington Hall, Aylsham,
Norfolk, 36, Britton Street, W. Carlton.
*Oriel (see Massereene)

**Orkney, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1606).

Suruame Fitzmaurice. B 1867, s. 1889 S.P.;

Major 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry,

J.P. Bucks, m. '92, Constance Macdonald,

y.d of the late David Gilchrist. Hen, Hon

A. Fitzmaurice, bro. C. Glanmore, Templemore, Wing Lodge, Wing, Bucks. Pratt's,
Carlton, White's, Kildari St., Dublin.

Ormathwate, Aithur, and L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh B. 1827, S. 1881. M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnoishire '68-80; formerly in Life Guards, I.L Radnorshire; Chm. Radnorshire C.C. Heir, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh.

Radnorshire C.C. Heis, Ilon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. Carlion
Ormonde, James Edward William Theobald, 31d M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Ld. Oimonde (1821) Sunname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854.
K.P., is Vice-Adm. of Leinstei, and heied, Chief Butler of Ireland; formerly Capt. Life Guards, L.L. Co. Kilkenny. Heis, Lord J. Butler, bio. C. Carlion.
Overtoun, John Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname White. B 1842. E. at Glasgow Univ., M.A. '64, Convener of Co. Dumbarton. L. Overtoun, Dumbartonshire.
Oxenfoord (see Stair).

Oxford, William, 32nd Bp. of. Surname Stubbs B. 1825. E. at Ripon Grammar School and Christ Church. Oxon, where he graduated 1st class Lit. Hum. and 3rd class Math. '48; became a Fellow of Trinity College, and probecame a Fellow of Trinity College, and proceeded M.A.'s, D.D. by decree of Convocation '79; is also LL.D. Edinburgh, Cambridge, Dublin, and Heidelberg; D.C.L. Oxon Ordained deacon '48, and priest '50. Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford '66, and has held various other appointments of importance at the University. Author of many learned works, amongst which are "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.," and "The Constitutional Reign of Edward I.," and "The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development" Formerly his lordship was vicar of Navestock, Essex (50-67); Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History '65-6. Select Preacher '70, Examiner in the School of Theology '71-2, and of Modern History '73-6, and '81; rector of Cholderton, Wilts, '75-9, Canon of St Paul's '79-84 Consectated Hishop of Chester April 25th, '84, and translated to Oxford in '89. A foreign kinght of the Prussian oider pour le merile knight of the Prussian order pour le merile '97. Cuddesdon Palace, Wheatley, Oxon. Athenœum.

Alleneum.

Peel, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V. (cr 1895)
Surname Peel. B 1829 y s late Rt. Hon
Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, E
Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon, of which
college he is the Visitor, graduated M.A.,
Hon D.C. L. '87, P.C. Enteied Parliament as M.P. for Warwick '65, continued to
represent it until '85, from which date
until '95 he represented Warwick and Leamington, was a Liberal until the Home mington, was a Liberal until the Home mington, was a Liberal until the Home Rule split, when he became Unionist. Has held the following official appointments Parl. Sec to Poor Law Board 68-71, Parl Sec. to Board of Trade '71-3, Patronage Sec. to Tieasury '73-4; Under-Sec. for Home Denartment '80 He is D L. and J.P. for Warwickshire and Bedfordshire, and in '98 was elected an Alderman and appointed Vice-Chm of the leds CC He was appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second Administration on the elirement of Sir Henry Brand, late Viscount Hampden, in '84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which gained the Char, his occupancy of which gained him universal respect and admiration. His retirement in April '95 was a most impressive scene. The thanks of the House for his distinguished services in the Chair were voted to him with enthusiastic unanimity, in compliance with an address from the House, Her Majesty conferred upon him the dignity of a Viscounty, and he was afterwards granted by statute a pension of \$4000 for life in consideration of his eminent services Was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket July '95; app. (96) Chm. of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws. Heir, Hon William Robeit Wellesley Peel, s. The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. United University.

Pembroke and Montgomery, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1551). Surname Herbert. H. 1853, 8.1895. P.C., G.C.V.O; is hered. visitor of Jesus Coll., Oxford, and High Steward of Wilton; app. Lord Steward of the Household July 95; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a

Lord of the Treas, '85-92; was one of the Jun. Conservative Whips, and for several years Chm. of the Kitchen Com. House

years Chm. of the Kitchen Com. House of Commons. Herr, Ld. Herbert, s. C. Willon House, Salisbury. Carllon.
Penrhyn, George Sholto Gordon, and L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1836, s. 1886. Is owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-8-3. Herr, Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas Pennant, M.P., s. C. Carllon.
Pennance, James Plaisted, 1st L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wilde. B. 1816. P.C.; a Baron of the Court of Exchequer '60-63; Judge of Probate and Divorce Court '63-72; is Dean of Arches and Chancellon of York. L. Eashing Park, Godalning Brook's.

Park. Goddlining Brook's.

Percy, Henry George, E. (cr. 1784). Sits as Ld.
Lovaine Surname Percy. B 1846. c.s. D.
of Nothumberland PC; E. Oxford; m.
'68, Lady Edith, d' 8th D of Argyll; late Col.
3rd Batt Northumberland Fusil, and of and 3rd Batt Northumberland Fusil, and ol 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Art. Vol., M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85, Treasurer of Household '74-5, called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lovaine '87. Henr, L. Warkworth, M.P., J. C. Almunk Castle, Worthumberland, 28, Grosvenor Square, W. "Perth and Melfort, George, 14th E. of (cr. 1605). Surname Drummond. Boin 1837, 8, 1840.

Surname Drummond. Boin 1837, 8, 1840. S.P., formerly Capt. 93rd Highlanders; is Duc de Melfoit and Comte de Lussan in France. Heirtothe Earldom of Petth, Visct. Strathallan; to the Earldom of Melfort and the French Honours, his d., Lady Marie Louise Susan Edith Grace. C. The Collage,

the French Honours, his d., Lady Mare Louise Susan Edith Grace. C. The Collage, Kew, Surrey. Scothsh.

*Peterborough, Edward, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541) Surname Glyn. B. 1843, app. 1896. y s of the 1st Lord Wolverton, and uncle to the present peet. E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon; B.A. '67, ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71; vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5; hon. chaplain to the Queen '81-4, when he was appointed chaplain in oidnary to H M.; vicar of Kensington '78-96 m '82, Ladv Mary Campbell, d. of the Duke of Argyll. Consecrated to the see of Peterborough '97. The Palace, Peterborough. Petre, Bernard Henry Philip, 14th L. (cr. 1603). Surname Petre B 1858, s. 1893. Late Lieut. 1st Lincolnshire Regt. Herr, Hon. Philip B. J. Petre, bro. 94, Piccadully.

Pirbright, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1805). Surname De Worms B 1840. E King's College, London, of which he was elected a Fellow '63; called Bar, Inner Temple, '63, Parl. Sec. Brd. of Trade '856 and '86-8; Und -Sec. for Colonies '88 92; was Pres Internat. Conf. on sugar bounties and H M. Pleinpotentiary '87-8:

*Rag 2; was Pres Internat. Conf. on sugar bounties, and H M. Plenipotentiary '87-8; P C.; F.R S.; M.P. Greenwich '80-85, Liverpool, East Toxteth, '85 05, appointed '98, by H.M., one of the addni. commrs. for the Paris

H.M., one of the addnl. commrs. for the París Exhibition of 1900. C. Carlion.

Playfair, George James, and L. (cr. 1892). Surname Playfair B. 1849, s. 1898. Lieut.-Col. R.A. The 1st L was a distinguished chemist and politician, and filled several offices in Liberal administrations. Heer, Lyon G. H. Lyon Playfair, s. C. Finiray House, Aberdeenshire. Naval and Military.

Plunket, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s 1897. Formerly in H.M. Diplomatic Service; m. Lady Victoria,

d. of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava. The late Lord was Archbishop of Dublin. Heir, Hon. and Rev. B. J. Plunket, bro. C. Old Connaught House, Bray; 13, Ovington Square, S.W. Carllon.
Poltimore, Augustus Frederick George War-

olumore, Aligustus Frederick George war, wick, and L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bampfylde. B. 1837, s. 1858. P.C.; Treas. of the House-hold 72-4. Hetr, Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde, S. C. Poltimore Park, Exeler, Court Hall, North Mollon, N. Devon. 127, Sloane Street, S.W. Carlton, Marlborough

Polwarth, Walter Hugh, 6th I., (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B 1848, s. 1867. S.R.P.; L.L. Selkrikshire.

S.R.P.; L.L. Selkrikshire.

Heir, Master of Polwarth, s. C. Harden, Roxburghshire;

Merton House, St. Boswell's, N.B.

Tonsonby (see Bessborough).

Portarlington, Lionel George Henry Seymour, 5th E. of (cr. 1785) Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1858, s. 1892 I.R.P. since '96; Capt. Dorsetshire Yeo. Cav. Heir, Visct. Carlow, s Portland, William John Arthur Charles James,

6th D. of (cr. 1716) Surname Cavendish-Bentinck, B. 1857, S. 1879. P.C., G C.V O.; formerly in Coldstream Guards; late Col. Hon. Artillery Com.; reapp Master of the Horse '86-92, '95; L.L. Caithness-shire '89, Horse '86-02, '95; L.L. Catthness-shire '89, 1.L Notts, '98; m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. Heir, M. of Titchfield, 'C. Portman, Wilham Henry Berkeley, 2nd V

Portman, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V (cr 1872) Surname Portman. B. 1820, s. 1888 M.P. Shaftesbury '52-7, and Doisatshire '57-85; D.L. and J.P. Somerset and Dorset; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm Dorset C.C. Hen, Hon, F. W. B. Portman, s. L.U. Bryanstom, Blandford, Dorset, 22, Portman Square, W.

Portmouth, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743) Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Bulley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple 80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91, E. Balliol Coll., Oxoli; M.A. '79; J.P. Hants and Devon, Ald. Hants C.C.; D.L. Hants and Co. Wex ford. Heir, Hon. J. F. Wallop, bro. L.U. Brooks's. Brooks's

Poulett, William Henry, 6th E (cr. 1706). Surname Poulett B 1827, 8 1864. Formerly in the Army. Heir, Visct Hinton, s. C. Army and Navy.

the Army. Heir, Visct Hinton, s. C. Army and Navy.

Powersoourt. Mervyn Edward, 7th V. (cr 1743).

Surname Wingfield. B. 1836, s. 1844 I.R.P (elected '65); ci. Baron Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom '85, K.P., P.C. (Ireland); formerly in 1st Life Guards; Pres. Royal Dublin Soc.; Chm. Bd. Dublin Hospitals; Pres. Art Union Ireland; Chm. Bd. of Guardians, Rathdown Union; a Gov. Nat. Gall., Ireland; D.L. Co. Wicklow; J.P. Dublin and Wicklow. Heir, Hon. M. R. Wingfield, s. L.U. Powerscourt, Emissery, Co. Wicklow, Ireland; 51, Postland Place, W. Marlborough, Kildare Street Powis, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1834)

Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. m. '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox, d of late Lord Conyers; is directly descended from the famous Lord Clive; L.L. Shropshire. Heir, Visct. Clive, s. C. Carlton.

"Queensberry, John Sholto, 8th M. of (cr. 1682). Surname Douglas, B. 1844, s. 1858. S.P.; formeily a S.R.P., but failed to secure relection in '80. Heir, Lord Douglas, s. C. Turf.

Turf.

Badner, William, 5th E. of (cr. 1765). Surname
Pleydell-Bouverie. B, 1841, s. 1889. P.C.;

M.P. S. Wilts '74-85, Enfield D. '85-9; Treas. of the Household '85 6 and '86-9; Prov. Grand Master of Mark Masons for Wiltshire. Heir, Visct. Folkestone, M.P., s. C. Carlton. 'Badstock, Granville Augustus William, gld L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1853, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon; formerly Lieut.-Col. West Middlesex R.V. Heir, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. Mayfield, Southampton.
Ragian, Georgf. ItzRoy Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Formenly Capt. Gren. Guards, now Capt. Roy.

Formerly Capt. Gren. Guards, now Capt. Roy. Eng. Milit. The first peer was the Field Marshal who died in the Crimea. Heir, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s C. Carlton.

F. R. Somerset, s. C. Carlton.

Ramsay (see Dalhousie).

Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark, 5th E of (cr. 1831) 5its as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox. B 1856, s. 1875. A Lord-in-Waiting '95-7, when he was app. Gov. of New Zealand. Herr, Visct. Northland, s. C. Northland House, Dungamon, Co. Tyrone, The Lodge, East Burnham. Carlton, Bachilors, Travellers, R.Y.S. (Cowes), 1116. Leve Relight. Ulster (Belfast).

Uster (Balfas),
Rathdonnell, Inomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868),
Surname McCintock-Bunbury, B. 1848, 8. 1879,
Formerly in the Army, elected an I.R. P. '80;
app. L. Co Carlow '90. Mev. Hon. W.
McCintock-Bunbury, v. C. Carlom,
Rathmore, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895).
Suiname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish
Bar '62, Q C '68, Law Adviser Irish Govt.
'18, '80, 'Gen. Irieland '75-7, Pa master-Gen.
'80, First Commr. of Worke '85-6 and '86-92;
M. P. Dublin Univ. '70-95, P C., Ll. D. 18
Direc L & N. W. Ry. C. The Oaks, Wimbledon Carlon
Ravensworth, Henry George, 2nd E. of (cr.

bledon Carlon

Ravensworth, Henry George, and E. of (cr. 1874) Surname Luddell B. 1821, s. 1878.

M.P. S. Northumberland '52-78. Herr, Hon.

A. C. Luddell, bro. C. Carlon.

Rayleigh, John William, 3rd L. (cr. 1821).

Surname Strutt B. 1842, s. 1873 E. at

Tin. Coll, Camb, B.A., Senior Wrangler

and 1st Smith's Prizeman '65, Sc. D. Camb.

and Dublin, Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and McGill

Univ. Montreal formerly Professor of Fx-Univ. Montreal, formerly Professor of Exper mental Physics at Cambridge Succeeded Professor Tyndall in the professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution.

L.L. Essex. Was formerly one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. Scientific adviser to the Trinity House. Author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics. Joint discoverer of Argon. Heir, Hon R. J. Strutt, C. Terling Place, Witham, Essex.

Covered of Argon. Herr, Hou R. J. Stitt, C. Terling Place, Witham, Essex. Alternaum.

Reay, Donald James, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881) Surname Mackay. B. 1839, s. 1876. C.S.L., G.C.I.E., Chief of Clan Mackay; Ld. Rector of St. Andrews '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92, Under-Sec. for India '94-5. President University College, London, and Royal Asiatic Society; elected Chm. London Sch. Bd. '98. Heirr, Baron Æ. Mackay, c (to Sc. barony). L. Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire, N.B., 'Ophemert, Netherlands: 6, Great Stanhofe Street, W. Travellers', Athenœum, St. James's, New (Edinburgh).

Rendel, Stuart, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel, B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. E. at Éton and Oriel Coll., Oxon;

called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised; director of the firm of Armstrong, practised; director of the arm of Armstrong, Mitchell, & Co.; J.P. Montgomeryshire, for which county he was M.P. 80-94; was Pres. of the Welsh Nat. Council. L. Hatchland, Guildford, 1, Carlton Gardens. Athenaum, Brooks's.

**Rendlesham, Frederick William Brook, 5th L. (cr. 18.6). Surname Thellusson. B. 1840, s. 1852. I. P.; M P. for E Suffolk '74-85. Hevr, Hon F A C Thellusson, s. Carlion Reveletoke, 16hn, 2nd L. (cr. 1885) Surname Baring. B 1893, s. 1897. 1s a director of the Bank of Eugland, a partner in the well-known

Bank of England, a partner in the well-known City house of Baring Bros and Co. Hen, Hon Cecil Baring, Ino. L.U. Membland, Plymouth, Devon Travellers, Brooks.

Ribblesdale, Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1854, s. 1876 F.C., Capt Rifle Brigade, a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85, Master of Buckhounds Aug '92 to July'95; chief L. Whip House of Lords '98 Herr, Hon T Lister, s. L. Gisburne Park, Yorks, 18, Manchester Square, IV Brooks's.

Riohmond and Gordon. Charles Henry. 6th

18, Mannester Square, 11 Brooks S.
Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry, 6th
D. of (cr. 1675) Surname Gordon-Lennox
B. 1818, s 1860, P.C., K c., M P. W. Sussex
'41-60, formerly Roy, Horse Guards, L L, of
Banffshire, Pres. of Poor Law Board '59,
Pres Board of Trade '67-8 and '85, Pres. of
the Council '74-80, Sec for Scotland '85-6,
Chm. W. Sussex C C. Herr, E. of March, s. C. Carlton

C. Carlton

Ripon, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M of (cr. 1871) Surname Robinson. B 1827 P C, K.G; G C S I, C I E, M.P Hull'52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W Riding '57-9, succ. as F. de Grey and Ripon'59, Under-Sec, for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec for War '63-66, Sec of State for India '66, Pres. of Coun. '68-73, Gov. Gen. of India '86-84, First Lord of the Admiralty Feb to July'86; Col. Sec '92-5, Mayor of Ripon'95, L.L. North Riding Heir, E. de Grey, S. L. Studley Royal, Ripon. 9, Chelsea Embankment, S W Althengum

ment, 5 W Athenœum

Bipon, William Boyd, 3rd Bp of. (See founded 1836.) Surname Carpenter. B 1841, app. 1884. E at Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Optime '64, vicar of St. lames's, Holloway, '70, Christ Church, Paddington, and Hon. Chaplain to the Queen '79, Canon of Windsoi '82, Bishop of Ripon '84. Hulsean Lecturer in '79, Bampton Lecturer in '87, when he selected the subject of "The Permanent Elements of Religion," and this was published in '89. Lecturer in Pastoral Theology, Cambridge, '94. His lordship has also written "A Commentary on the Book of Revelation," "The Burning Bush," and "The Son of Man among the Sons of Men" (sermons), "Twilight Dreams," "Truth in Tales," "Narcissus," "Book of Household Prayers," "Heart Healing," "Lectures on Preaching," and "Thoughts on Reunion" Is a D.D. and Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon. '89). Dr. Carpenter has earned quite a reputation for the literance and the subject of the contract of the uniterance. Is a D.D. and Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon. '89). Dr. Carpenter has earned quite a reputation for the literary grace of his utterances. He spoke in the House of Lords against the Home Rule Bill Sept. '93, and also on the Factory Act, Parish Councils Bill, and the Benefices Bill. The Palace, Ripon, 71, Carlisle Place, S.W. Alhenceum.

Robartes, Thomas Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1869).

Surname Agar-Robartes. B, 1844, s, 1882.

M.P. East Cornwall '80-82. Heir, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. Alhencaum. Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, Frederick Sletgh, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Roberts, He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E. at Eton and Addiscombe. Appointed Lieut. in the Bengal Aitillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major 'co; served with distinction in the Indian Mutny, and received the Victoria Orosa. Took part in the Abyssinian war ('68) as Assistant Ouartermaster-General, and obtained the ant Quartermaster-General, and obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In '72 he was made C.B. for his services in the Looshai ExpeditionaryForce. He became Quartermaster-General in India in '75, with the local rank of Major-General; and in the Afghan war of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and, surmounting the difficulties of the Peiwar Pass, gained a brilliant victory at Charasiah and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Avoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he rapidly performed the march from Cabul to Candahar, one of the most brilliant military reats of modern times, which has carned him undying fame, and utterly defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet in '81, and given the distinctions of G.B and C.I.E. In '81 he was despatched to take command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian army'85

and was created a Peer in Jan. '92. In April '93 he left India for England, having resigned

M.P. East Cornwall '80-82. Heir, Hon. T. C.

'o3 he left India for England, having resigned his command. He was given a brilliant farewell and an equally brilliant reception here. Hon LL.D. Dublin '80; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon '81 Cambridge University made him an hon LL D. 111 June, and he was made a G.C.S.I in May '93, D.L. Edin. '93, app. Field Marshal and Com in-Chief of Forces in Ireland in '95, P.C. '95; K.P. '97 Heir, Hon. Fredk. H. S. Roberts, Lieut. King's Royal Rifle Corps, s. Royal Hospital, Dublin. Althengum, Marthorough, United Service. *Rochester, Edward Stuart, rooth Bp. of. (See founded 604.) Surname Talbot. B. 1844, consecrated 1895. Is the second s. of the late Hon. John Chetwynd Falbot, Q.C. E. at Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxford, where he took 1st cl. in Fin Class, Sch. '65, and 1st cl. in the Sch. of Law and Mod Hist. '66, and was elected sensor student in the Same year. was elected senior student in the same year; obtained the Ellerton prize essay on the "Influence of Christianity on Slavery" '69; became first Warden Keble Coll. 70, in which year he m. the Hon. Lavinia Lyttelton, third d. of the late Lord Lyttelton; was Frnal Class. Honours School; app. vicar of Leeds '88, Has been Select Preacher at Oxford, Chaplain to the late Archbp, of Canterbury '83-9, and hon. Chaplain to the Queen '90. Was hon Canon of Ripon '91, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary '94. Dr. Talbot was one of the twelve contributors to "Lux Mundi." Bishop's House, Kennington, S.E. Athenæum.

*Roden, William Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1842, 8. 1897. Retired Comdr. Royal Navy. Herr, Lt.-Col. R. J. O. Jocelyn, bro.

Rodney, George Brydges Harley Dennett, 7th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Rodney. B. 1857,

s. 1864. Formerly Capt. Life Guards. The first peer was the celebrated Admiral.

first peer was the celebrated Admiral. Hast, Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, s. C. Carllon.

Bollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1651). Sits as Lord Dunning (1266). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly a S.R.P. Hest, William, Master of Rollo, s. L. Duncrub Casile, Dunning, N.B. Alhenæum.

Romilly, John Gaspard Le Marchant, 3rd, L. (cr. 1855). Surname Romilly, B. 1866, s. 1891. Lieut. Coldstream Guards. First peer was Master of Rolls

Master of Rolls.

Master of Rolls.

Master of Rolls.

Mannay, Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1841, s. 1874. Pres. Marine Society; a Lord-in-Waiting '89-92. Herr, Visct. Marsham, s. C. Carlion.

Rockwood, Henry John, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1826. Surname Selwin-Ibbetson; only late Sir J. T Ibbetson Selwin, Bart., but assumed name of Ibbetson in addition to that of Selwin '67. P.C.; M.P. S Essex '65. R. W. Essex '68-85, Epping Div. '85.92; Under Home Sec. '74-8, Fin. Sec to the Treas '78-80. Herr, none. C. Down Hall, Hailow, 62, Prince's Gate, W. Carlion.

Rossbery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1703).

62, Prince's Gale, W. Carllon.

Rosebery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1703).

P.C., K.G., K.T. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828). Surname Primrose. B 1847, 5. 1868.

E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford; m. '78, Hannah, d. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. She died in Nov. '90 Lord Rosebery succeeded his grandfather in '68, appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Scotlary of State, Home Office, '81-3; elected Rector of the University of Edinburgh '80; was Lord Privy Seal, and First Commissioner of Works '85. On the accession to power of Mr Glad-stone in the beginning of '86, Lord Rosebery attained the distinguished post of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He held the portfolio for only six months, until the fall of Mi Gladstone's Government in June, but he established a very high reputation even in that short period Lord Rosebery cast in his fortunes fully with Mr. Gladstone, and entirely agreed with his Home Rule policy. Though a peer, he moved ('84) for a select committee to inquire into the best means of improving the efficiency of the House of Peers Mr Cladstone some years ago forecast his future, and publicly spoke of him as destined to play a great part in the history of the country. He is a strong advocate of Imperial Federation (q v.), and takes a great interest in movements for the improvement of the social condition of the masses. He of the social condition of the masses. He generously presented a magnificent swimming bath to the l'eople's Palace (q v) in the East End of London. Elected, with Sire John Lubbock, for the City division to the London County Council Jan. 17th, '89, and on Feb. 18th appointed Chairman of that body. over whose deliberations he presided with great success But, owing to his many public duties, he had to resign in June '99. His lordship abstained to a great extent from his usual political and social labours during '99. or, owing to the lamented death of Lady Roschery. His monograph on William Pitt the Younger was issued in November I. In Jan. '92 he again became the Chairman of the London County Council, and held the position for some mouths, till the approach of the general election compelled him to resign it. When Mr. Gladstone succeeded

to power Lord Rosebery became Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in October he was made a Knight of the Garter. On the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in March '94 the Queen offered the post of Prime Minister to Lord Rosebery, and he carried on the government with no little success till July 95. He then urged upon his supporters that the general election should be lought upon the question of the predominance of the House of Lords. During '96 his attitude upon the Armenian Ouestion differed from that of Mr. Gladstone, and finally he decided upon resigning the leadership of the party in order to leave himself an absolutely free hand upon this question. His view was that Great Britain should not be hui ried into an intervention in Should not be intriced into an intervention in the Armenian Queestion, which would lead to the risk of a European war. In 31 Lord Rosebery, from his place in the House of Peers, paid a noble and eloquent tribute to the life and public services of Mr. Gladstone, and later on spoke in the country in support of the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation. Lord Rosebery on the Fashoda situation. Lord Rosebery leeps an excellent racing stud, and both in 94 and 95 he won the Derby. Heir, Lord Dalmeny, s. L. Meithnore, Leighton Buszard, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Brooks's.
Rosmead, Heicules Arthur Temple, and L. (cr. 1896) Surname Robinson. B 1866, s. 1897. Capt. 3rd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers. m. Hon. Edith L Hancock, d 4th Ld. Castlemaine. Heir, Hon Hercules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. Carlton, Army and Navy, Hwide Park.

Hvde Park.

Rosse, Lawrence, 4th E of (cr. 1806). Surname Paisons. B. 1840, 8. 1867. K.P.; F.R.S. and D.C.L. Oxon; LL.D. Dub.; I.R.P. (elected '68), Chan Dub. Univ; Pres. Roy. Dub. Soc. Maich '87-92; Pres. Roy Dub Academy; L.L. King's Co. The 3rd Earl was F.R.S. and Chan. Univ. of Dub. Heir, Lord Oxmantown, s. C. Burr Castle, Paisonstown. Athemaum, Carlton
Rosslyn, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of (ci. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Eiskine B. 1869, s. 1890. T at Fton and Oxford Univ.; J.P. and D.L. Co Fife. Hen, Loid Loughbolough, S. Dysart, Fifeshire.
Rossmore, Dellick Wainer William, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname B. 1873, s. 1874; L.L. Co Monaghan Formerly in the Army. Heir, Hon William Westenra B. 1873, s. 1874; L.L. Co Monaghan Formerly in the Army. Heir, Hon William Westenra, s. C. Carlton.
*Rothes, Norman Evelyn, 18th E. of (cr. 1457),

*Rothes, Norman Evelyn, 18th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. Surname Leslie. B 1877, s. 1893. Heness, Lady Eleanor M.

B. 1077, St. 2023.
Leslie, 818
Rothsohild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885).
Suriame Rothschild, B. 1840. M.P. Ayiesbury '65-85; e s late Baron Lionel N. de
Rothschild, and member of the world-famous inancial house, L.L. Buckinghamshire since '89; was Chm. Old Age Pensions Committee.

Herr, Hon. L. W. Rothschild, s. L. Brooks's.

Rowton, Montagu William, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1838. Was private sec. to the late Lord Beaconsheld, and accompanied him to Berlin as acting sec. of

Embassy. C. Carlion.

Roxburghe, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707).

Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker.

B. 1876, S. 1892. Hest, Lord Alastair Robert
Innes-Ker, bro. Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.

Bussell, Francis John Stanley, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. g.s. of Earl Russell, the well known statesman, whom he succeeded. Herr, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, bro. Amberley Cottage, Masdenhead. National Liberal, Reform, Whitchall, Royal Societies.

Bussell of Killowes, Charles, L. (cr. 1894).
G.C.M.G., Ll.D., and D.L.-Surrey, Surname Russell, B. 1833. E. at Trin. Coll., Dublin. P.C. Commenced his career in the gallery of the House of Commons as a Parliamentary leader-writer. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '59; appointed Q.C. and elected Bencher of Lincoln's Inn '72. M.P. for Dundalk '80-85; Hackney, S.D., '85-94. Attorney-General in the Gladstone Administration of 86, when he received the honour of knighthood, and again in '92. As a sound lawyer, acute cross-examiner, and persuasive advocate, Sir Charles Russell was without a rivel at the English bar. He increased his reputation in '80 by his masterly oration at the Parnell Commission, where he appeared, with Mr. Asquith, Q.C., M.P., as counsel for Mr. Parnell. When he assumed office in '92 he gave up the old privilege, which had generally been made good use of before, of keeping his private practice. He was one of the English counsel in the Behring Sea Arbitration case ('93) On the decease of Lord Bowen he was appointed ('94) a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (with a life peerage), and in July of the same year was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England in succession to Lord Coleridge. Hon L.D. of Cambridge Nov. '97. Tadworth Court, Surrey, 86, Harley Street, W. Allenawum, Reform, Turf, National Liberal.

National Liberal.

**Ruthen, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651).

Surname Hore-Ruthven B 1838, s. 1864.

S.P.; formerly Capt. Rifle Brigade, served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. Hen, Hon W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, Lieut. Scots Guards, S. C. Hanperstown, Taghmon, Co. Wexford, Barnelauth, Hamilton, Scotland Carlton.

Rutland, John James Robert, 7th D of (cr. 1703). Sunname Manners. B. 1818, s. 1888 K. G.; G. C.B., M.P. Newark '1-7, Colchester '50-57, N. Leicestershire '57 85, McIton Div '85 8; First Com. Works, with seat in Labinet, '52, '85, and '66-8; Postmaster General '74 80 and '85-6; Chanc. of Duchy '86-92, D.C. L. Oxon '76; L.L D Camb. 62, Hon. Col Leicestershire Milita; High Steward of Cambridge Hen, M of Granby (peer), s. C. Belvoir Caslle, Grantham, Longshau Lodge, Sheffield, St. May's Tower, Birnam, N.B., 3, Cambridge Gale, Regent's Park, N.W.

Backville, Lionel, 2nd L (cr. 1876) Surname Sackville-West. B. 18-7, s. 1888. Was assist precis writer to the 4th E of Aberdeen; ent dip. service '47; Sec. of Embassy '67; in the absence of the Ambassador was Min Plen at Paris '71-2, Min to Argentine Repub '72-8, Madrid '78-87; Washington '81-87; G.C. M.G. '88. Hetr, Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, Lio. C. Knoll Park Scipulates

88. Harr, Ion. W. E. Sackvinie-west, 570. C. Knoll Park, Sevenoaks, Keni.

8t. Albans, John Wogan, 2nd Bp. of (See founded 1877.) Surname Festing. B. 1837, app. 1890 E. Wells Theological Coll. and Trin Coll., Camb., graduating B.A. '60 and M,A. '63. He was ordained deacon in '60

and priest in '61. He was curate at Christ Church, Westminster, '60-72; vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, '72; Nural Dean of St. Church, Albany Street, '78; Rural Dean of St. Pancras '87, Prebendary of St. Paul's '88; and in May '90 was appointed to the bishoprio, on the resignation of the late Dr. Claughton. 21, Endsleyh Sheet, London, W.C.

8t. Albana, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beaucletk. B. 1870, s. 1838. Leut. Notts. Yeo. Cav., late Lieut, 3rd Batt. Roy. Scots; is hered, Grand Falconer and hered. Registrar to the Court of Chanceiy The 1st Duke was son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynne. Hetr, Lieut. Loid Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, bro. Bestwood I auge, Annold, Noltingham, 13, Groveno (viscail, S.W.

St Asaph, Alfred George, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. His lordship is the youngest prelate on the bench. E. Jesus Coll., Oxon, graduating '74, and was ordained deacon in the same year. Curate of Llandingat and second master of Llandovery College, '74-5; head master of the same college '75-85; year of St Peter's, Carmarthen, '85; elevated to the episcopal bench in '89 The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshive Athenœum.

*St Davids, John, 120th Bp. of. Suiname Owen, B 18- (This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal) E. Bottwing Grammai Schand Jesus Coll, Oxford, Upon leaving college Dr. Owen became schior mathematical master at Appleby Grammai School, but in '79 obtained the appointment of Professor of Welsh and Classical lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter. He was ordained during the first year of his appointment. Elected 45 Warden and Head-master of Llandovery College, which position he resigned in '89 to become Dean of St. Asaph. After three years, however, he icturned to Lampeter as Principal, holding this position until he was elevated to the Episcopal bench in '97 Abergoult Palace, R.S.O., Carmagianshie, Javynyin Taleism, R.S.O., Cardigianshie, Allecanin.

8t Germans, Henry Cornwalls, 5th E. of (cr. 1515) Suname Eliot B 1838, s. 1881. Formerly R N, and a clerk in Foreign Office. Hen, Loid Eliot, S L U Port Eliot, St. Germans, Conwall, 13, Gossenor Gardens, London, W. Travellers.

London, W. Travilles.

8t John of Bletso, Beauchamp Moubray, 16th
1. (cr 1558) Surname St John. B. 1844, s.
1887 Formerly in the Army, 18 the older
branch of the same family as the celebrated
Visct Bohngbroke, D.L. and J.P. Bedfordanal
Hereford, Chm. Quar. Sess Bedfordshre.
Herv, Hon. Henry B. O St. John, s. C.
Melchbourne Park, Bedford. Junior Carlton.

8t Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L. (cr. 1822). Sunname Sugden. B. 1847, s. 1875. The 1st Lord was the celebrated lawyer and judge. Heir, Hon. H. F. Sugden, bro. C.

St. Levan, John, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1820. e.s. late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '52); m. Lady Elizabeth, 2nd d. 4th M. Townshend; is D.L. and J.P. Cornwall; Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry

M.P. W. Cornwall '58-85, and for W. or St. Ives D. '85-7. Hetr, Major the Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, s. L.U. St. Michael's

Townshend St. Aubyn, s. L.U. St. Michael's Mount, Marasion, Cornwall.

8t. Oswald, Rowland, and L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in Soudan Campaign '85 (medal and clasp); J.P. W. Riding of Yorks. Heir, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks, i., Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

8t. Vincent, Carnegie Parker, 5th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jervis, B. 1855, s. 1885. Formerly in the Army. The 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis — Heir. Capt. the Hon. R. C.

in the Army. The 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis 11eir, Capt. the Hon R. C Jervis, bro. C. Norton Disney, Newark.

Salisbury, John, 93rd Bp. oi. (See founded 1042.) Surname Wordsworth. B. 1843. So the late Bishop of Lincoln, and g n. of the poet Wordsworth. E at Ipswich, Winichester, and New Coll, Oxon, graduating in '65. Ordained deacon in 67 and priest in '69. His clerical life until he was ordained Bishop was passed in academical and cathedral appointments. He was Fellow and College Tutor of Brasenose, Proctor, Grinfield Lecturer, Select Preacher, Bampton Lecturer, Examiner for Classical Moderations and in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father. In '83 he was appointed Canon of Rochester and Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture, and Bishop of Salisbury'85 Di. Wordsworth is a moderate High Churchman, and has written several theological and classical works, the best known of which are "Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin," the Bampton Lectures for '81, and his critical edition of the Vulgate New lestament (in partnership with the Rev H. J. White), of which the first volume, con-taining the Gospels, was published in 68 His Visitation Addresses on the Holy Conmunion reached a second edition in '92 His "Consideration on Public Worship and on the Ministry of Penitence," addressed to the clergy, with a "Pastoral Letter to the Laity of the Diocese" ('98), has been recently much read and commented on. Made a voyage round the world in '04-5, spending two months in New Zealand. In Jan and Feb '98 he executed a commission from the Aichbishop to visit the Patriarchs and Chief Presbyters of the East, and Alexandria, Nicosia (Cyprus), Damascus, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, and to present the resolutions of the Lambeth

and to present the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference of '97 on Union among Chi istians. He consecrated the Anglican Chuich of St. George at Jerusalem' 98. Palace, Salisbury, Lollards' Tower, S.E.

Baliabury, Robert Arthur Talbet, 3rd M of (cr. 1789). Suriname Gascopie-Cecil B. 1830, s. 1868. E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and—as Lord Robert Cecil—was elected for the family borough of Stamford in '53. K.G., P.C. He received a place in Lord Derby's ministry of '66 as Secretary of State for India ('66-7), under the title of Lord Clanboine, which he assumed on the death of his elder which he assumed on the death of his elder brother. Owing to certain divergencies of opinion on the question of the extension of the franchise, to which he was opposed, Lord Cranborne separated himself for a time from his political associates; but on taking his place in the House of Lords at his father's death, in '67, as Lord Salisbury, he returned to his old party associations, and

soon took rank as the foremost debater of the Upper House. In '64 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He gradually assumed a high position of authority or Indian and foreign affairs; and when Mr. Disraeli resumed office as Premier in '74, Lord Salisbury became Secretary for India ('74-8). He was despatched to Constantinople in '76 to take part in the Conference which was expected to settle the matters in dispute between Russia and Turkey Conference failed to attain this result, and the war broke out which ended by the Treaty of San Stefano. Lord Salisbury accompanied of San Steland. Lord Sansbury accompanies
Lord Beaconsfield to the Berlin Congress He
was Secretary for Foreign Affairs '78-80. Upon
Lord Beaconsfield's death, in '80, Lord Salisbury became the recognised leader of the Conservative party, and when the Gladstone Ministry resigned office in June '85 Lord Salisbury became Premier as well as Secre-Sansbury became resumer as well as Secre-tary for Foreign Affairs. The new Administra-tion, however, did not last long. The general election in November of the same year did not result favourably to the Government, and immediately after Lord Salisbury resigned. Mr Gladstone succeeded, but he too had a short lease of power, and was defeated on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill June 8th, '86 The general electron which took place in the following month brought Lord Salisbury again into power, and his tenure of office during the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign will be memorable in his loidship's family for the honour which her Majesty paid him by going in person to visit him at Hatfield In May '88 he intro-duced a Bill into the House of Lords for the reform of that Assembly and the creation of life peers He was presented with the free-dom of the city of Glasgow May 20th, '91, and in luly he had the honour of enter-taining the German Emperor at Hatfield, which was also visited by the Prince of Naples Though the result of the general election in 92 was adverse to his Government he remained in office till he was defeated in the Commons, when he gave way to Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury was an occasional contributor in his younger days to the Quarterly Review, but he now seeks relaxation from the cares of office in scientific rather than in literary pursuits, experimental physics being his favourite study. He spends much of his time in his laboratory at Hatfield, and has greatly interested himself in the application of electricity to practical purposes on his estates. On the resignation of Lord Rosebery, in June '95, Lord Salisbury formed his third Administration, which is a coalition ministry, in which places were found for a number of Liberal Unionists (see Ministry). Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports '9; D.L. Kent. He was occupied throughout 'o6 by the conduct of our relations with America in regard to the Venezuelan Boundary dispute, and by affairs in Armenia; and in '97 events in Crete, and afterwards in Greece, found ample occupation for him, apart from other foreign affairs. His conduct of the negotia-tions in regard to the China question ('98) exposed him to criticism even from his own eide, but in the firm stand he made on the Fashoda question he received the support of both great political parties. Heir, Visct, Cranborne, M.P., s. C. Carlton.

Saltersford (see Courtown). Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. Sattoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraser. B 1851, S. 1886. Formerly Maj. and Lieut-Col. Grenadier Guards; elected a S.R.P. '90. Heir, Hon. A. A Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s Carlion Sandhurst, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, S. 1876. Formerly in Coldstream Guards; a Lord-in-Watting '80-85; Under-Sec, for War Feb. to July '86, and Aluz' of the laws and Court of the
and Aug. 32 to lan. 35, when he was app. Gov of Bombay. Heir, Hon. J. W. Manstield, bio. L. Brooks's.

L. Brooks's.

Sandwioh, Edward George Henry, 8th E of (cr. 1600). Surname Montagu B 1830, 5 1884. M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col Gren. Guards; 18 Col. commanding 5th King's Royal Rifles. Chm. Hunts C.C., app. L. L. Hunts '91; Mayor of Huntingdon '96-7; re-elected for '97-8 Heir, Capt the Hon V A Montagu, R.N., bio C. Hinchmbrooke, Hunts, Hooke Court, Dorset Travellers', Carllon

Sandys, Augustus Frederick Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1802) Surname Sandys B. 1840, 8, 1863

Formerly in Life Guards. Hen, Hon. M. W. (Sandys, bro. L. St James's

Savile, John, and L (cr. 1888) Surname Savile-Lumley. B 1854, 5 his uncle, the first lord and a distinguished diplomatist, under special remainder 1896. Has himself seived in the Diplomatic Service and in the Foreign

or the Diplomatic Service and in the Foreign Office; Maj Notts Yeo. Cav. 47, Bryanston Square, W

Square, W
Saye and Sele, John Fiennes, 14th L. (cr
1447, 1603). Surname Twisleton WykehamFiennes, B. 1830, s. 1887 Late Capt Oxfordshire Hussars, IP, C., and D. L. Oxon.
Heir, Capt. the Hon Geoffrey Cecil T. W.
Fiennes, s. Sunbury House, Reading

Brooks's.

Brooks V.

Searbrough, Alfred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E of (cr. 1690) Surname Lumley B 1857, s 1884 Formerly in the Army, L L.
W. Kiding of Yorks Here, Hon. O. V.
Lumley, bro. C. Carllon.

Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Curzon. B. 1831, S. 1856 Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire Heir, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, s. C. Carlton.

Seafield, James, 11th E of (cr. 1701). Sits as Ld. Strathspey (1884). Surname Ogilvie-Ld. Strathspey (1884). Surname Ogilvie-Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. Heir, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, bro.

Seaton, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. 1888). J. P. Devon. Hetr, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, bro.

Sefton, Charles William Hylton, 5th E of (cr. 1771). Sits as Ld. Sefton (1841) Surname Molyneux. B. 1867, s. 1897. Licut. Lancs Hussars Yeo Cav.; formerly attache to the Embassy at Paris. Heir, Hon. Osbert Cecil

Embassy at Paris. Heir, 1101. Osbert Cecii Molyneux, bro
Belborne, William Waldegrave, 2nd E of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1872). Surname Palmer.
B. 1859, s. 1895, m. Lady Maud Cecil, d of 3rd M. of Salisbury; Maj. 3rd Hampshire Regt.; J.P. Hampshire; M.P. Petersfield D. '85-92, W. Edinburgh '92-5; Under-Sec. for the Colones since July '95 L U. Heir, Visct. Wolmer, s. Blackmoon, Liss, Hants. Recoheic

Brooks's.
*Sempill, William, 15th L. (cr. 1489). Surname
Forbes-Sempill. B. 1836. s. 1814. S.P.; formerly Lieut. Coldstream Guards. Heir, Hon

J. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s. C. Carlton.

Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672).
Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672).
Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1880, s. 1880.
Capt. 10th Roy. Hussars; A.D.C. to Gov. of Victoria, D.L. Co. Antrim; g.s. of the eminent philanthropist. Heir, Rt. Hon. E. Ashlev, un C. Sl. Giles's House, Cranborne, Donset Bauhslons's, Marthorough, Carlton.
Shand, Alexander Burns, 1st L. (cr. 1892).
B. 1828. Surname Shand; s. late Alexander Shand, of Aberdeen. P.C.; LL. D. Glasgow; D.C.L. Oxon; Sherriff of Kincardineshire '62, and of Haddington and Berwick' (63; Judge of Court of Session '72-90. Hon. Bencher Grays Inn' 02. Chm of Coal Conciliation Board' 94, 12, Bivanston Square, W. Shannon, Richard Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Sits as L. Caileton (1780). Surname Boyle.

Board '94 32, Bivansion Square, W.
Shannon, Richard Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1756).
Sits as L. Caileton (1786) Surname Boyle.
B: 1800, s: 1890 Late of the Rifle Brigade.
Hin, Hon. H. G. Boyle, bro. C. Cailon.
Sheffield, Henry North, 11d E. of (cr. 1816).
Sits as Ld. Sheffield (1802). Surname Holroyd B. 1842, s: 1876 M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; foi merly in dip. service. Hen, Lord Stanley, of Alderley (to I. barony), c. C. Carlon.
"Sherard, Castel, 1cth L. (cr. 1627). Surname Sherard B: 1849, s: 1885 L.P., retired Comdr. R.N. Henr, Philip H. Sherard, bro. C. Glatton, Petribonough.
Sherborne, Edward Lenox, 4th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s: 1883. m. '94, Emily Theresa, d of the late Baron de Stern.
Henr. Hon and Rev. F. G. Dutton, bro. Sherborne House, Northleach, R.S.O., o, 57 Jannes's Square. Travallers', White's, Turf.
Shrewsbury and Talbot, Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). Surname Talbot.
B. 1860, s: 1877. Hered Lord High Steward of Iteland. Hen, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. Carlon.

Carlton.

Carlton.

Shute (see Barrington)

Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1825).

Surname Addington B 1824, 8. 1864. M.P.

Devizes '62-4, formeily in R N Heir, Hon.

G A. Addington, s. C Upollery Manor,

Devon, 78, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton.

Silohester (see Longford).

Sinolair, Charles William, 14th L. (cr. 1489).

Surname St Clair. B 1831, 5 1830. S.R.P.;

formerly in Aimy Heir, Master of Sinclair, s.

C Carlton, United Service.

Surname St Claii. B 1831, 5 1880. S.R.P.; formerly in Aimy Her, Master of Sinclair, s. C Carlion, United Service.

Sligo, John Thomas, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Monteagli (1806) Surname Browne B. 1824, s 1897. M P. Mayo'57 68, late Lieut. R N. Heir, Lord Henry Ulick Browne, bro Mount Browne, Guildford, Surrey; 1, Hyde Park Place, London, W. Trawellers'.

*Bodor and Man, Norman Dumeni John, 65th Bp of Surname Straton B. 1840. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (B A. '62, M.A '69, D.D. '22). Ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester and priest by the Bishop of Lichfield in '65. Was appointed to the vicarage of Kirkby Whafre' '66, Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Claven '82; Hon. Canon of Ripon '83, Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; and was conserted Bishop of Sodor and Man '92. His influence in Wakefield was on the Evangelical and Protestant side. Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. National. Isle of Man. National. Somerhill (see Clanricarde).

Somers, Philip Reginald, 5th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1815, s. 1883. Formerly

in Royal Artillery. Heir, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Somers Cocks, g.n., s. of H. H. Somers Cocks, who died Dec. 26th, '94. C.

Somers Cocks, who died Dec. 20th, '94. C. May Hill, Newsen's, Gloucestershire.

Semerset, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546 Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, S. 1894. Formerly Lieut. 60th Rifles. The first Duke was the celebrated Lord Protector temp. Ed. VI. Heir, Ld. Percy St. Maur, bro. Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough, Berry Pomeroy, Totnes. Army and Navy, Carlton, Wellington.

Carlion, Weilingum.
Someton (see Normanton).
Sondes, George Edward, and E. (cr. 1880).
Surname Milles. B. 1861, s. 1864 Capt
Royal East Kent Yeo. Cav. '84, D.L., J.P.
and C C. Kent. Heir, Capt. Hon. Lewis
Milles, bro. Lees Court, Faversham, Nackington, Canterbury, Elmham Hall, Dereham,
Nortals. Norfolk.

Norfolk.

Southampton, Charles Henry, 4th L. (cr., 1780).

Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1807, s. 1872. Late Capt. 1cth Hussars. Heir, Hon. E. A. Fitz-Roy, Boo. Idlicate, Ship-ton-on-Stour.

Southask, James, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1869). Surnam. Carnegne B. '1827, s. 1849. K. F. '69; LL. D. St. Andrews '92, LL.D. Aberdeen '95, has been L.L. Kincardineshire; formerly in Grenadier Guards and gand Highlanders. Heir. Lord Carnegne, s. C. Kinnand Castle, Bicchin, N. B. Carlton, Traveller.'.

*Southwell, Arthur Robert Pyers, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. I. P.

Southwell, George, 1st Bp. of. (See founded)

(cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, S. 1878. I.P.

Southwell, George, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Ridding. B. 1828. L.

St. Mary's Coll, Winchester, and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. '51. Elected Fellow of Exeter Coll. in '51. M.A. '53, and D.D. '69. Was Head Master of Winchester College '07-84. Elevated to the episcopal see of Southwell in May '84. L. Thurgarion Priory, Southwell, Notice Albertaum. Southwell,

Thurgarlon Priory, Southwell, Notice Althonorum.

Spencer, John Poyntz, 5th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1835, s. 1857. P.C., K.G.; M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceiov of Ireland '68-74 and '62-5; Lord Pres of Council '80-83 and Feb. to July '80; First Lord of the Adm. Aug. '92 to June '95; L.L of Northants; formeily Chm. Northants Quarter Sessions, Chm. Northants C.C., and Master of the Pytchley since '90. Chan. Victoria Univ. Manchester, '92, member of Council of Prince of Wales. Hen, Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, h.-bio. L. Althoip, Northampton. Altenarm Brooks's.

Stafford, Fitz Osbert Edward, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. Hen-pies., Adolphus Frederick J. Jerningham, c. Costessy Park, Norweck; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manon, Salop.

Stair, John Hamilton, 1cth E. of (cr. 1703). Sits as Ld. Oxenfoord (184). Surname Dalrymple, B. 1819, s. 1864. K.T.; M.P. Wigtownshire '41-56; L.L. Wigtownshire, was Capt. Scots Guards. Herr, Visct. Dalrymple, s. L. Brooks's.

L. Brooks's.

s. L. Brooks's.
Stalbridge, Rithard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886)
Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C.; M.P.
Flintahire '61-86; Vice-Chamb. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-86; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86; Chm. L. & N. W. R. since '91. Heir, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. L.U. Molcombe House,

Shaftesbury: 32, Queensborough Terrace, W.

Shaftesbury; 32, Queensborougn 1 errace, w. Brooks's.

Stamford, William, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1850, s. 1890. m. '95, Elizabeth Louisa Peneiope, d. of Rev. C. Theobald, R.D., Rector of Lasham, Hants; M.A. Oxon.; admitted into Order of Diocesan Readers by Bishop of London '91. Formerly Prof. of Classics and Philosophy at Codrington Coll., Barbadoes. Heir, Lord Grey of Groby, s. 15, St James's Place, S.W.; Grosvenor, Hydl Park.

Stanbope, Arthur Philp, 6th E. (cr. 1718).

wenor, Hyate Fark.
Stanhope, Arthur Philip, 6th E. (cr. 1718).
Surname Stanhope. B. 1838, s. 1875. M.P.
Leominster '68; E. Suffolk '70-75; a Lord of
the Treasury '74-6; formerly Musketry Intne 1 reasury '74-6; formerly Musketry Instructor Grenadier Guards; 1st Church Estates Commr.; app. L.L. and Custos Rotulorum, Kent, '90; F.S.A. Herr, Visct. Mahon, S. C. Carlton, Travellers'.

Stanley of Alderley, Henry Edward John, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). B. 1827, 9. 1869. Herr, Hon. E. L. Stanley, bro. 15, Grosvenor Gardens, S. Il'.

L. (Gr. 1893). B. 1877, \$. 1809. Heir, Hon. E. L. Stanley, bio. 15, Grosvenor Gardens, S. IV.

Stanmore, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton Goldon. B. 1829. M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '79, G.C.M. G., was priv. sec. to the E. of Aberdeen when 1st Lord of the Treasury '52-5; sec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Coriu '58, Luett.-Col. Comdt. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; D. L. Aberdeenshire Kifle K

borough, United Service.

Strange (see Athole).

Strathallan, William Huntly, 9th V. (cr. 1686). Surname Drummond. B. 1874, S. 1893, S.P., 18 Lieut., 3rd Batt. Black Watch. Heirpres, Hon. James Eric Drummond, h.-bro. Strathallan Castle, Machany, Perthshire.

Strathoona and Mount Royal, Donald Alexander, 1811, 1812, Sunname Smith. B. 1820.

1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Smith. B. 1820. Pres. of the Bank of Montreal and Director of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern of Minnesota Railways; is Gov. of the Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor of McGill Univ., Montreal, and Hon. LL.D. Camb. and Yale Univs.; has been High Commr. for Canada in London since 96. G.C.M.G. Sir Donald Smith, as he became by knighthood in '86. and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. Dorchester Street, Montreal; Silver Heights, Manisoba; Norway House, Picton, Nova Scotia; Glencoe, N.B.; Knebworth, Herts. Athenacum,

Alhenaum.

Stratheden and Campbell, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell.

B. 1829, s. 1893. Late Lt. Col. 40th Middlesex Rifle Vol. Hen, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, Bruton Street, W.; Harbugge, Roxburghshire.

Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude, 13th E. of (cr. 16c6). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Surname Bowes-Lyon. B. 1824, s. 1865. Is L. L. of Forfarshire; created a peer of the U.K. '87 Hen, Lord Glamis, s. C. Glains Castle, Forfarshire; Streallan Castle, Parlington, Belgrave Monsions, Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. Carlton.

Strathspey (see Seafield).

Strathapey (see Seafield). Stuart of Castle Stuart (see Moray).

Stuart of Castle Stuart (see Moray).

Studeley, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S.; P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. 63-77; formelly in the R.N., lord-in-Watting '80 85, Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. Heir, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L.U. Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey. Tracellers'.

mon, Surrey. Travellers.

Budley (see Arran).

Buffield, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). Surname
Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P. C., a Lord-inWatting to the Queen (8-72, Mast of Buckhounds Feb. '86 to July 87; Lord of Redchamber to Prince of Wales since '72; K. C. B.
'76; Lieut.-Col and Col Noriolk Mil. Art
from '66-92, A D C to the Queen '91. Herr,
Maj. the Hon C Harbord, s. L. U. Gunton
Park, Norwich. 4, Manchester Square, W
Turf, White's, Marlhorough.

Buffolk and Berkshre, Henry Molyneux Paget,
19th E of (cr. 1603, 162t) Surname Howard.
B. 1877, s. 1898. Lieut 4th Batt, Gloucestershire Regt. Heir, the Hon. 1. K. Estcourt,
bro. Charlton Park, Malmesbury.

Butherland, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Sur-

witherland, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B 1851, s. 1892. Cornet 2nd Life Guards '70, Lieut. 71, retired '75, late Col. commanding Sutherland Vol., Col. Staffordshire Yeo, Cav; M.P. Sutherland '74 86; L.L. Sutherland Sutherland '86; L.L. Sutherland '95; Mayor of Longton '95-6. Hen, M of Staffords, S. Trentham Itall, Staffordshire, Lilleshall, Newport, Salop, Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland, Stafford Sutherland, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B 1851,

Statjordskue, Lilleshall, Newport, Salop, Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland, Statford House, St. James's, S.W.

8wansea, Ernest Ambrose, 2nd L. (cr. 1893).
Surname Vivian, B. 1848, s. 1895, J.P. and D.L. Glamorganshire. Heir, Hon Henry Hussey Vivian, h. bro. C. 27, Belgrava, Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum.

*Taaffe, Henry, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taaffe, B. 1873, s. 1895, m. '97, Marie M. Fuchs. He is a Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Taaffe of Corren, and Baron Ballymote, Sligo, in Ireland. He is descended from the powerful nobleman of the same name who proceeded nobleman of the same name who proceeded from Ireland, and made a great name in the Germanic Empire. His father was appointed Governor of Salzburg in '63, and in '67 became Austrian Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Cisletthan Ministry.
At the latter end of '69 he served as Minister President. In '71 he accepted the office of S.R.P. '94. Formerly Capt. Rifle Brigade,

Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. '80 he was summoned to form a new Cabinet, and held office until '93. The late peer died in '95, and was succeeded by the present holder of the title. Heir, Edward C. R. Taaffe, «. Ellischau Castle, Silberberg, Bohemia.

Talbot de Malahide, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr.

Talbot de Malahide, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname l'albot. B. 1846, s. 1832. Formerly in the Army. Heir, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. Castle Ma'lahide, Dublin. Army and Navy. Tankerville, Charles oth E. of (cr. 1714. Surname Bennet. B. 1810, s. 1859. P.C.; M.P. North Northumberland '32 59; Lord Steward '67-8; has been Capt. Gent. at-Arms. Heir, Lord Bennett, s. C. Cailton. "Teignmouth, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797. Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. Formerly in the Scots Guards. Heir, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, bio. C. Thie Grange, Bedale. Templemore, Henry Spencer, 2nd L. (cr. 1831. Surname Chichester. B. 1821, s. 1837. Formerly in the Lite Guards. Heir, Hon. A. H. Chichester, S. C. 11, Upper Grosvenor Street. St. James, Travellers.
Temple of Stove, William Stephen, 4th E. (cr. 1749). Surname Gore-Langton. R. 1847, s. 1889. D.L. and J.P. Somerset; late Maj. N. Somerset Yeo Cav., M.P. Mid Somerset '78-85. Heir. Lord Langton, s. C. Junior Carlton.

Templetown, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1866). Surname

Carlion

Templetown, Henry Edward Montague Dorington Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname
Upton B. 1853, 5 1890. Elected I R.P. 94;
formerly Lieut. 6oth Rifles Heir, Hon.
Eric E. M. I Upton, c. Carlle Upton, Templepairick, Co. Antrim.

Tennyson, Hallam, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname
I ennyson B. 1852, 5. 1892. Is s. of the
first Lord Tenny son, who was Poet Laureate
from '52 until his decease in '92; and his
biography of his eminent sire (published '97)

sign for unitial secesare in '92'; and his biography of his eminent sire (published '97) was emphatically one of the "books of the year." JP Hants. Heir, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. Aldworth, near Hashemere; Faringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenaium.

Mihraeum.

Tenterden. Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1865, s. 1882. Lieut 3rd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt. Teynham, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th L. (cr. 1616). Surname Ropei-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1897 m. '95, Mabel, 2nd d. of the late Col. II Green Wilkinson, Scots Guards. Herr, Hon C. I. H. Roper-Curzon, s. Lynsted Lodge, Sittingbourne, Kent. Wellington.

Thring, Henry, 18t L. (cr. 1886). Surname Ihring. B. 1818. Parliamentary Counsel '69-86, elected High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames '97. L. Alderhurst, Englefield Green, Surrey, s. Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. Altheneum

Athenæum

name Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1818, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Watting '20 85 and Feb. to July '86; Paymaster-Gen. April to July '86. Hetr, Hon. J. F. H.-T. C.-Bruce, s. L. Travellers. Tollemache, Wilbraham Frederick, 2nd L. (cr.

1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1833, 8. 1890.
M.P. W. Cheshire '72-85. Hest, Hon. L. P.
Tollemache, s. C. Carlton, Travellers'.
Torphiohen, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1564).
Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. Elected

Heir, Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, s. L. Calder House, Mid-Calder, near Edinburgh. Naval and Military.

Torington, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1721).
Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. Herr, Hon. S. Byng, un. C. A minor.
Townshend, John Villiers Stuart, 5th M. (cr. 1786). Surname I ownshend. B. 1831, s. 1863. M.P. Tamworth 56-63. Herr, Viset Rayuham, s. L. Raynham Hall, Norfolk Hronk's. Brooks's.

Tredegar, Godfrey Charles, 2nd L. (cr. 1859) Surname Morgan B. 1830, s. 1875 M.P. Brecknockshile 58-75; served in the Crimea. Hear, Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., bro C Carlton.

Trever, Arthur William, 2nd L (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B 1852, s. 1894. Has been Maj. 1st Life Guards, retired '98. Heir, Hon G. L. Hill-Trevor, bro. C. Carlion, White's.

Cartion, White's,

*Trimestown, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, 18th
L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B 1861,
s. his brother Christopher 1891. 3rd s
of the late Charles Barnewall, Esq., of
Meadstown, Co. Meath, by his and marriage
with Letita (d. '86), d of Gerald Aylmer,
Esq., of Lyons, established ('93) his claim to
the barony, which had been dormant since
the death of the 16th Baron ('70), w. '80. the death of the 16th Baion (79), m 80, Margaret Theresa, d of Richard John Stephens, Esq., of Brisbane, Queensland 6, Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.

6, Inverness Garden, Kensington, W.

Trure, John, 3rd Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877)

Surname Gott. B. 1839, app. 1891 E.

Winchester and Brasenose Coll, Oxon, where
the graduated B.A., and Wells Theol Coll,
'53, and received D.D. in '73 Ordained '57,
and became curate of St Aicholas, Great
Yarmouth, afterwards holding the chaplaincy of St. Andrew, Great Yarmouth A
pointed perpetual curate of Bramley, Leeds,
in '66, and vioar of Leeds in '73 Became Dean
of Woroester in '86, and Bishop of Truro June
'91. 15 the author of "The Parish Priest of
the Town" and "Ideals of a Parish." Trenvthon, Par Station, Cornwall.

thon, Par Station, Cornwall
Truro, Thomas Montague Mottson, 31d L. (cr.
1850) Surname Wide B. 1856, s. 1891
Called to the Bar, Inner Temp., 78. Brooks's.

Caned to the Bar, Inner Temp., 78. Biooks S.
Tweeddale, William Montagu, 10th M of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881). K.T.
Surname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878 M.P. Taunton 65-8, Haddington Dist., 78, formerly Bengal C.S., Ld. High Comm. to Gen Assem. Ch of Scotland 89-92, 96, and 97. Herr, E. of Gifford, s. L.U. Yester, Haddingtonshire, N.B.; 6, Hill Street, W. Brooks's

Tweedmouth, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1849, S. 1894. P.C. name Marjoribanks. B. 1849, S. 1894. F.C., E. Harrow and Christ Ch., Oxon., called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74, Contr. H.M. Household '86, 2nd Liberal Whip '86-92, Parliamentary Sec. and Chief Liberal Whip Aug '92 to March '94, when he succeeded to the peerage, Lord Prus Saul March '04, and Chayello, of March '94, when he succeeded to the peerage, Lord Privy Seal March '94, and Chancello of the Duchy also from May '94 to June '95, Ald. L.C.C. since '95; J.P. and D.L. Berwickshire and Inverness-shire; M.P. Berwickshire '80-94. Henr, Lieut. the Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks, s. L. Gutsachan, Beauly, N.B.; Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed; Brook House, Park Lane. Brooks's.

Tyrone (see Waterford).

"Valentia, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P.; formerly in the Army; Vice-Chm. C.C. Oxon.; M.P. Oxford City since April '95; appointed Comptroller of the Household '98. Hesr, Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. Carlton.

Vane (see Londonderry).

Vane (see Londonderry).

Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert George Charles, 7th L (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1883. In diplomatic service. This barony was called dut of abeyance in '38. Two daughters, co-lieriesses. L. Brooks's.

Ventry, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1808. I R P. (eiected '7t). Hen, Hon. F. Evcleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. Carlion.

Vernon, George William Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1702) Surname Vernon. B. 1854, s. 1883. I'C, formerly in the Army, Capt. Gentlemich-at-Arms '92-4; member of the Agric. Commin. '91. Herr, Hon G. A. F. Vernon, s. L. Sudbury Hall, Derby, Poynton Towers, Stackport. Travelles's

Verulam, James Walter, 3rd E of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. M.P. St. Albans Div. Herts '85-92 Is a Visct. afd Baron of Ireland, and a Baron of Scotland, besides being an Earl, etc., of the United Kingdom Heav. Visct. Compton.

land, besides being an Earl, etc., of the United Kingdom. Heir, Viset Grimston, s. C. Sopwell, St. Albans. Carlton, Bachelors'.

united Kingdom. Heir, Visct Grimston, s. C Sopwell, 14 Albans Carllon, Bachelors'. Vivian, George Crespigny Biabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893. His lordship's lather was British Minister at Brussels '84-92, at Rome '92 till his death in Nov '93. Heir, Hon. C H. Vivian, un. A

minor.

*Wakefleld, George Rodney, 2nd Bp of. (See founded 1888) Surname Eden. B. 1853. E. Richmond (Yorks) and Pembroke Coll., Camb., BA (2nd-class classical tripos) '76, MA '79, DD 91 m' '89, Constance M, d. of Canon Ellison. Dr Eden was ordained '78; assistant master at Aysgath School, Wensleydale, '78-9, was for some time domestic chaplain to the late Bishop Lightfoot, who gave him his first and, in fact, only living gave him his first and, in fact, only livinggave him his first and, in fact, only living—that of Bishop Auckland, which he held '83-90. In '90 he was appointed Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of Cantelbury, with the title of Bishop of Bover, and held this position until he was called to succeed Dr Walsham How at Wakefield in '97.

Bishopgarth, Wakefield, Athenaum.

Waldegrave, William Frederick, oth E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859. A Lord-in-Waiting '86-9a, '95-6, app. Capt. of the Yeo, of the Guard '96, P.C. Hen, Visct Chewton, s. C. Chewton Priory, Bath, 20, Bryanston Square. Carlton, Constitutional.

Wales, H.R.H Albert Edward, Prince of, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., Grand Master and Principal G.C.B., G.C. M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O. B. 1841 Hetr, D. of York, s. (peer). Mariborough House, S.W. United Sciville. (See special biography.)

*Wallsoourt, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P.; formerly Capt. Coldstream Guards. Hetr, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. Travellers'

Travellers

Walaungham, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname de Grey. B. 1843, S. 1870. M.A.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; a Trustee Brit. Museum; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Waiting. '74-5. Heir, Hon. J. A. de Grey, bro. C. Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk. Carlton

Mali, Intespra, Noryois. Carsion
Wandsworth, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895).
A Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal.
Surname Stern; e. s. late Visct. de Stern,
London, and Sophia, d. late A. A. Goldsmid, Esq., Cavendish Square, and neice
late Sir Issac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart. The late Viscount de Stern established in London nate viscount de Stern established in London the firm of Stern, Bros., of which he remained the head until his death; he was created a Viscount, and his brother Herman a Baron, of the Kingdom of Portugal, both for two lives. Lord Wandsworth was born in London, E. at Magdalene Coll, Camb.; J.P. for Surrey and London, Hon. Col., 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt., M.P. Stowmarket Div. of Suffolk '91-5 10, Great Stanhope Street, W. Marlborough, Bachelors', St. James's, Reform.

Wantage, Robert James, 1st L. (cr. 1885)
Surname Loyd-Lindsay. B. 1832 V.C., K.C.B., Legion of Honour (Commander), served with distinction Cinmea, M.P. Berks '65-85, Finan Sec. War Office '77-80, L.L. Berks; Prov Grand Master for Berks and Bucks of Masons. C. Lockinge House, Wantage, 2, Carlton Gandens, S.W. Carlton, Guards', Travellers', etc

Warwick, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (Cr. 1750), is also E. Brooke (cr. 1740). Surname Greville. B. 1863, s. 1893. M.P. Somerset '78-85, Colchester '88-92; Mayor of Warwick Since 94. Hirr, Lord Brooke, c. C. Warwick (aville, Eastern Lodge, Duninow. Waterford, Henry De La Poer, 6th M. of (cr. 1780) Sits as Ld Tyronc (1786). Surname Beresford, B. 1875, s. 1895. Lieut Royal Horse Guards; late 3rd and 4th Batt Worcestershire Regt m. 97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, y d. of the M. of Lansdowne. Heir, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., un. C. Carlton, White's, Turf, Kiddae St. *Waterpark, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish B. 1839, s. 1863. Lieut Royal Horse Guards; late 3rd and 4th Batt Worcestershire Regt m. 97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, y d. of the M. of Lansdowne. Heir, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., un. C. Carlton, White's, Turf, Kiddae St. *Waterpark, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Watson, B. 1828. P.C., M.P. Glasgow and Abeideen University '96, Sol -Gen. Scotland '94-6; Loid-Advocate '96-80; a Lord of Appeal in ordinary since '80. C. 20, Queen's Gate, S.W.

Walby, Regnald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby, B. 1832. s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby, app. the firm of Stern, Bros., of which he remained the head until his death; he was created a Viscount, and his brother Herman a Baron, of

London, W. Wellington, Henry, 3rd D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1846, s. 1884. M.P. Andover '74-80; was a Lieut.-C'l. Gren. Guards. Heir, Col. Lord A. C. Wellesley, bro. C. Strathfieldsaye House, Mortimer, R.S.O., Berks, Apsley House, Piccadully.

Marlborough.

Wemyss and March, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Wemyss (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire

'47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; is Hon. Col. london Scottish R.V.; A.D.C. Heir, Lord

l ondon Scottish R.V.; A.D.C. Heir, Lord Elcho, s. C. Carlion.

Wenlook, Beilby, 31d L. (cr. 1830). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880, G.C.S.I.; M.P. Chester April to July '80; Vice-Chm. E. R. Yorks C.C.; Gov. of Madras '90 to Dec. '95; received (96) the Hon. Ficedom of York. Heir, Hon. R. F. Lawley, bro. L. Brooks's.

Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. Formerly in the Aimy. First peer was Lord Chancelloi. Heir, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. Carlion.

Carlton.

C Carlion.

*Westmeath, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621) Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883, l.P., D L. Co Galway. Herr, Hon. W. A. Nugent, how Pallas, Loughera, Co. Galway. Carlion, Kildare Street, New, Travellers'.

Westminster, Hugh Lupus, 1st Duke of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1835. P.C.; K.G.; M.P. Chester '47-69; s. as 3rd M. '69. Master of Horse'ce-85, L.L. of Cheshire; app. L.L. of the new County of London Oct. '88. Received from King of Greece the order of the Sayupru precenturion of his philanthropic. the Saviour in recognition of his philanthropic work in Greece after the Græco-Turkish War.

work in Greece after the Græco-Turkish War. The Duke's efdest daughter married Prince Adolphus of Teck in Dec. '94. Heir, Visct. Belgiave, g.s. L.U. Brooks s. Westmorland, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. Late Capt. Notthamptonshire Regt. Mil Heir, Lord Burgheish, s. C. Wharneliffe, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, 1st. E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Montagu Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie. B. 1827, s. 1855. s. as 31d L. '55, formerly in Grenadier Guards. Heir, Commander F. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, R.N., neph. C. 15, Curzon Strief, W. Carlton.

**Wicklow, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1703).

Siriel, W Carlton.
Wicklow, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793).
Surname Howard. B. 1877, 8 1891. I.P.
Heir, H. M. Howard, h-bro. Shelton Abbey,
Arklow, Ireland.
Wigen Live Land.

Arklow, Irrland.
Wigan (see Clawford).
Willoughby de Broke, Henry, 10th L. (cr. 1492).
Surname Verney. B. 1844, 8. 1862.
Herr, Hon, R. G. Verney, M.P., s. C. Carllon.
Wilton, Arthur George, 5th E. of (ci. 1801).
Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. Unauccessfully contested the Gotton Div. of S.E.
Lang. '86. Herr. Visct. Grey de Wilton. s. Lancs. '86. Heir, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. Heaton Park, near Manchester.

Wimborne, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. Mayor of Poole '96-7. Her, Hon I. C. Guest, s. C. 22, Arlington Street, S. W. Carlton.

Merr, Hon. C. Guest, S. C. 22, Arrington Street, S. W. Carlton.

Winchester, Augustus John Henry Beaumont, 15th Mo of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet, B. 1858, s. 1887. Is premier M. of England; Major Coldstream Guards, and served in Nile expedition '85. Herr, Lord H. W. M. Paulet, bro C. Guards'.

Winchester, Randall Fhomas, 86th Bp. of (See founded 636.) Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1895. E. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated (71) in honours in Law and History. Curate at Dartford, but became (77) Chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait, whose second daughter he married a year later. In '82 H.M. the Queen appointed him her subalmoner and hon. chaplain, and he also became one of the "six preachers" of Canterbury

Cathedral. On the late Dr. Benson's succession to the Primacy, Dr. Davidson retained the offices he held under Dr. Tait; but in '83 he was appointed Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to the Queen. He has written on many historical subjects, including the "Origin and History of the Lambeth Conferences," and edited (with Canon Benham) the "Life of Archbishop Tait." He is a trustee of the British Museum, and a governor of the Colleges of Chariteihouse a trustee of the British Museum, and a governor of the Colleges of Charterhouse and Wellington. He succeeded to the bishopric of Rochester on Dr Thorold's translation to the see of Winchester (50), and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey April 25th, '51. In Sept, '55 he was translated to the see of Winchester in succession to Bishop Thorold. His lordship is the Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, and holds the Oxford degree of D.D. by diploma, and is also an hon. D.D. of St Andrews University. Farnham Castle, Surrey, Lollards' Tower,

S.E. Athenæum
Winchilsea and Nottingham, Henry Stormont, Handless and Northgram, Henry Stormont, 13th E. of (cr 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton B, 1852, s 1898. Her, Lord Mandstone, C. White's.

C. Winte's.

Windsor, Robert George, 14th L. (cr. 1529)
Surname Windsor-Clive. B 1857, s 1869
P.C.; L.L. Glamorganshire, D.L. Salop
Paymaster-General '91-2. Mayor of Cardiff
'05. Heir, Hon. O. Windsor-Clive, s C.
Hewell Grange, Redditch, 5t Fagan's Castle,
Cardiff, 54, Mount Street, W Carlion
Winterton, Edward, 5th E of (cr. 1766). Surname Furnour. B. 1837, s. 1879 1 P. D.L.
Sussex. Heir, Visct. Turnour, s. Caillon.
Winton (see Eghintoun).
Walselev. Garntet loseph. 1st V. (cr. 1884)

Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1885) Surname Wolseley. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin, and is so of late Major G. J. Wolseley, K.P. Entered the Army in '50. As ensign he served with the 80th Regt in the latter part of the second Burmese war. He was dangerously wounded at the head of a storming party in the last and most critical action of the war. As lieutenant he served in the Crimea from Dec. '54 with the goth Light Infantry, and as assistant engineer, and was twice wounded. Attaining a captain's rank, he served in India with the 90th, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority. As heut.-col. he served in the China war of '60; and as colonel nerven in the Unina war of oo; and as colonel in Canada from '62-70, in which last year he commanded the Red River Expedition As major-general he commanded the troops in the Aahantee War in '73-4; and as lieut.-gen. he held the command of the troops in the Bouth African War in '70. Commanded the army in the Expytian War of '82, and was reased to the because after the vectory of raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. He also commanded in the Tel-el-Kebir. Soudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount and K.P. Lord Wolseley received viscount and K.F. Lord Wolseley received 45,000 for his services in Ashantee, and 220,000 for his Egyptian campaign He has held many staff appointments, and has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus. Appointed Adjutant-General 82. He contri-butes occasionally to periodical literature; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Appointed (88) Paness of have appeared. Appointed ('88) Ranger of Greenwich Fark. In Oct. 90 he took up new duttes as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Ireland, and in Nov. '95 was made Com-

mander-in-Chief in place of the Duke of Cambridge. Appointed Field Marshal 94, Cambridge. Appointed Field Marshal '94, in which year he also published a fine biography of the Duke of Marlborough. Hetress (to the Viscounty by special remainder), Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, d. Royal Hospital, Kilmannham; 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. United Service, Alhenœum. Volverton, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner in banking hoose of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co, J. P. Dorset, app a Lord-in-Waiting '92, resigned '93, Memb L. C. C. '98. Heir, Hon. George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. L. Brooks's. Vorcester, John James Stewart, 133rd Bp. Woroester, John James Stewart, 193rd Bp. of. (See founded 679) Surname Perowne. Oi. (See Induction of Statistics of Statisti member's (Latin) prizeman three times. He was ordained deacon '47, and priest a year later. He became Fellow and assistant tutor of Corpus Christi Coll, was for some time Divinity Lecturer at King's Coll, London, and afterwards Examining Chaplain to the Pishop of Norwich. Vice-Principal of Lani-Rishop of Norwich. Vice-Principal of Lanipeter Coll, which owes much to his strenuous activity, Prebendary of St. Davids '67; Canon Residentiary of Llandaff '69; Rulean Lecturer in '68, and was seven years later appointed Hon Chaplain to the Queen and Rulesen Professor of Divinity in the Univ. of Camb The restoration of Peterborough Cathedral, whither he went as dean in '79 has been largely owing to his efforts. He formed one of the Convocation Company of Old Festment Revisers was a member of Old Iestament Revisers, was a member of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Commission, and was select preacher before the Univ of Oxford was select presenter the Univ of Oxford in '88. Elected Prefector in Divinity, Trin, Coll '72, Fellow '74; Hon. Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll, Camb, '80, Hon D.D. of Edinburgh '84; J.P. for the Liberty and Borough of Peterborough. Dr. Perowne has Borough of Peterborough. Dr. Perowne has a high reputation for many theological works, especially a Commentary on the Book of Psalms. His appointment as successor to Dr. Philpott in the see of Woroester was notified at the end of Oct. o During of the South of the Churches Conference at Grindelwald, and spoke strongly in favour of the object expressed in the title of the Conference. He was sharply criticised in some quaiters for so doing. m. Anna M, d. of Mr. Serjeant Woolrych, of Croxley House, Horts. Hartlebury Castle, Kiddermuster. Athenaum.

Worlingham (see Gosford). Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrottesley. B 1824, s. 1867. A Lord-in-Waiting 69-74, 80-85, L.L. Staffordshire, resigned 87 Heir, Lieut. Hon. W. Wrottesley, s. L. Brooks's.

resigned '87 Hetr, Lieut. Hon. W. Wrottesley, S. L. Brooks's.
Wynford, William Draper Mortimer, 3rd L. (cr. 1829). Surname Best. B. 1826, s. 1860, Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. Hetr, Hon. H. M. Best, bro C. Carlion.

Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Anderson-Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln, Capt. Corps of Gent. 4t-Arms '92-92. Hetr, Vork. H.R.H. Frince George Frederick of Wales, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P. Hefr, Prince Edward of York, s., born '94. (See special biography.)

York, William Dalrymple, 88th Archbp. of. Surname Maclagan. B. 1826. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. Prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of Dr. David Maclagan, who served with distinction in the Peninsular Wat. E Peterhouse, Camb, graduated BA, Junior Opt. 56, M.A. '60, D.D., jure dig., '78, Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse' 89. Ordained deacon '56, and priest '57. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield' 78. Held curacies at St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-8, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-60, curate in charge of Enfield '65-9; rector of Newington '69-75; vicar of Kensington '78. Prebendary of 8t Paul's Cathedral '78; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. In '70 his lordship cdited "The Church and the Age," and is the author of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges." "Parcokal Papers", "The Church and the People, an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship" ('82), ctc. He was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Magce as Archbishop of York in May, and was enthroned on Sept. 1sth. '01. He gave un was appointed to succeed the late Di. magic as Archisahop of York in May, and was enthroned on Sept. 15th, '91. He gave up 5500 of his endowments for six year (March '93) to assist the poorer clergy in his diocese. His lordship's hospitable invitation to 150 Nonconformist ministers to visit him at Lichfield Palace on Michaelmas Day '90 occasioned much interest. In Aug '95 similar hospitality was shown by the Archbishop to the Nonconformist ministers resident in the diocese of York. Visited Russia in '97. Bishopthorpe, York. Athenaum.

Zetland, Lawrence, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s as E. 1873. P.C., M.P. Richmond '72-3, a Lord-in-Waiting '80, formerly in Horse Guards, Viceloy of Ireland Aug. % to Aug. %. Mayor of Richmond (Yorks) since '95 Heir, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. Turf.

Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L. (cr. 1308) Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1820. Hetresspre-umptive. Hon. D. Curzon, sts. C. presumptive, Hon. D. Curzon, sis. Parham, Pulborough, Sussex Carllon.

FOREIGN TITLES OF NOBILITY BORNE BY BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Arundell, John Fiancis, 12th Count (cr. 1595, Holy Roman Empire). See above—Arundell of Wardour, Lord. Aubigny, Charles Henry, 6th Duke of (cr. 1684,

France) See Richmond and Gordon, Duke

Auverquerque, Francis Thomas, 5th Prince of (cr. 1778, Holy Roman Empire). See Cowper,

Barreto, Henry Edward, 4th Baron de (cr. about 1840, Portugal) Surname Barreto B 1869, s. 1890. m 1891, Ethel, d of Arthur Wolton.

Bentinck, Henry Chas. Philip O., 7th Count (cr. 1732, Holy Roman Empire). Surname Bentinck. B 1848, s 1874. m 1877, the Baroness Mary Cornelia de Wassenaer. Herr, William Fred. C. H., s. (b. 1880).

Bronté, Alexander, 4th Duke of (cr. 1799, Sicily). See Bridport, Lord.

Buoy, Sergius M. E. R., 11th Marquis of (cr. 1602, France). Surname de Longueville de Bucy. B. 1864, s. 1867. Hereditary Knight of the Golden Spur, and a Grandes of Spain. Bush, William E, 1st Baron de (cr. 1880, Saxe-Coburg) B. 1860. Pres. Chemical Jury, Brussels Exhibition, '97. 3, Palace Gale, Kensunden W.

Kensington, W.
Campbell von Laurentz, Edmund-Kempt, ist

Campbell von Laurentz, Edmund-Kempt, 1st
Baron (er 1886, Saxe-Coburg). Surname
Campbell. B 1848. m. Sarah Elizabeth, d.
of Jas F Budgett Rosemead, near Windsor.
Cape St Vincent, Elouse Fainly, 2nd Countess
of (cr. 1833, Portugal) m. 1843, the Rev.
Henry Jodicell, M. A Heirers, Heloise Napier,
d. Murchiston Hall, Homedean, Hampshire.
Cassilhas, The Right Hon Sir Edward Thorn
ton, Baron de (Portugal). B 1817. m.1854,
Mary, widow of Andrew Melville. 90, Ealon
Sauare. S. W.

Square, S W

*Chatellerault, James, 15th Duke of (cr. 1548,

France: See Abereorn, Duke of.
Gudda Rodrigo, Henry, 3rd Duke of.
Gudda Rodrigo, Henry, 3rd Duke of.
Gudda Rodrigo, Henry, 3rd Duke of.
Chifford, Lewis Henry Hugh, Count (Holy
Roman Empire) See Clifford, Lord.
Cowper, Francis Thomas, 5th Prince of the
Holy Roman Empire (cr. 1778). See Cowper,
Lord

Lord

Graignish, Ronald McLeary Laurentz, 1st Baron Gr. 1882. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha) Surname (cr. 1883, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha) Campbell Heir, Ronald, s. (b 1866).

Da Serra da Estrella, Sir John Croft, Bart., 2nd Baron (cr 1813, Portugal)

Daron (cr. 1813, Fortugal)
Dimadale, Robert, 6th Baron (cr. 1762, Russia).
Surname Dimadale B 1828, 5 1872. M.P.
for Hci fold '66 74; Hitchin '85-72. m. '53,
Cecilia Jaine, d of Rev Richard M. Southwell, M. A. Hen, Chas Robt Southwell, s.
(b 1856) Essendon Place, Heriford.

(b) 1850) Essention Flate, Hellora.

Eyre, Charles Peter, 2nd Count (Papal States),
in Holy Orders B 1817, \$ 1860. 6, Bowmont Gardens, Glasgow

Ferrières, Chailes Contrad, 3rd Baron de (cr.
1815, Netherlands). Surname du Bois de
Ferrières B 1823, \$ 1869 m. 1851, Anne
Sheepshanks Chellenhum.

Freemantle, Thomas Francis, 3rd Baron (cr. 1816, Austria). See Cottesloe, Lord

1816, Austria). Sec Cottesloe, Lord Gustiniani, Sigismud, 8th Pinnee and 15th Marquis Bandini (cr 1644, Rome). See Newburgh, Earl of Palasso Altieri. Rome. Goldsmid and Palmeira, Violet, 4th Baroness (cr. 1845, Poitugal). S. 1896. m. 1889, Sydney Francis Hoffnung, Esq. Herr, Cyril Julian, s (b. 189) 53, Pont Street, S. W. Grimaldi, Stacy Beaufort Grimaldi, Marquis (cr. about 1500, Genoa) B. 1816, S. 1863. Halkett, Hugh Colin Gustavus George, 3rd Baron (cr. 1848, Hanover). B. 1861, s. 1879.

Baron (cr. 1848, Hanover). B 1861, s. 1879. m. 1890, Sarah, d of Anson-Phelps Stokes

Hamilton, Adolphus, Count (er. 1751, Sweden).

B. 1839, S. 1854

Hapsburg, Rudolph R. B. A. A., Count (Holy Roman Empire)

See Denbigh, Earl of,

Heusden, William Frederick, 4th Marquis of

(cr. 1818, Holland). See Clancarty, Earl of.

Hochepied, John Melville, 9th Baron de (cr. 1704, Hungary). B. 1860, S. 1887 Kearney, Robert Cecil, 1st Count (cr. 1868, Rome). m. 1855, Alice Florence, d. of Col.

^{*} This title is also claimed by the Duke of Hamilton.

Wm. Perceval, C.B. Heiress, Alice, d. 9,

Wm. Perceval, C.B. Heiress, Alice, d. 9, Chemiston Gaidens, Kensington, W. Keatinge, Anne, 1st Baroness (cr. 1875, Rome) Kusel, Samuel Selig, 1st Baron de (cr. 1890, 1taly). Surname Kusel. B. 1848. m. 1876, Elivra, d. of Cleto Chini, of Leghorn and

Cairo.

La Pasture, Gerard Gustavus-Ducarel, 4th Marquis of (cr. 1768, France) B 1838, s. 1840.

m. 1st, 1854, Leontine Standish, 2nd, 1873, Georgina Mary, d of R. Loughman. Herr, Chas Edward Mary, s. (b. 1879)

Longueüll, Chailes Colmore, 7th Baron de (cr. 1700, Canada) Surname Grant. B 1844.

s. 1879 m. 1878, Mary, 3rd d of Thos Wayne, Heir, Reginald Chas., bro Conservative (cosada y Lousada, Horace Francis, 3rd Duke of, Grandee of Spain of the 1st Class (cr. 1759, Spain) Surname Lousada. B 1837, s. 1885 Late Col Madras Staff Coips Heir, Count Francis Clifford, Comm R. N., bro.

Maokay, Donald James, 3rd Baron d'Ophemert (cr. 2001, 1744, Holy Roman Empire) Surname (cr. 1744, Holy Roman Empire) Surname (cr. 1744, Holy Roman Empire)

Magawly-Oerati, Valeno-Christopher, 6th Count (cr 17:4, Holy Roman Empile) Surname Magawly Cerati de Caliy B 1854, 8 1860 m. 1880, Ellen, d of Redman Abbott Hen, Valerio-Awley, 8 1883) Parma Malapert, General Sii Henry Edward L. Thuillier, CSI, FRS, Baron de (ci ..., Spain) B 1813, 8 18 m 181, 1836 Susanne (d 1844), d of the Rev J. Haydon Cardew, 2nd, 1847, Annie (harlotte, d of George Gordon Macpherson, Esq. Maranham, Douglas M B H Cochrane, 31d Maiguis of (ci 1823, Brazil), See Dundonald.

Marquis of (ci 1825, Brazil). See Dundonald,

Malfort, George, 11th Duke of (cr. 1692, France)
See Perth, Earl of

Melfort, George, 11th Duke of (cr. 1692, France)
See Perth, Earl of

Metaxa-Anzolato, Andrea Rushout N. Prescod,
Count (cr. 1691, Venice). Surname Metaxa
B. 1844, s. 1875, m. 1871, Louisa Elizabeth,
d of Thomas White Hen, Andrea Francis
Albert, (b. 1874). Corfu, Mest Coxes, I II

Mindelheim, Charles Richard John, 9th Prince
of (cr. 1708, Holy Roman Empire). See
Marlborough, Duke of

Moore, Arthur John, 1st Count (cr. 1879, Rome)
B 1849, m. 1877, Mary Lucy, d of Sir Chas
Clifford, Bart Hen, Arthur Joseph, 5 (b.
1878). Moonsfort, Tipperary

Nugent, Walter Ruthven, Prince and Count
(cr. 1720, Holy Roman Empire). B 1810
m. Theresa Bachmann
O'Gorman, Ferdinand, Count (cr. 1878, Rome)

m Intelement Statement (cr. 1878, Rome)
m. 1857, Alice Maigaret, d of Hyacinth, Coint
d'Stoffelire Hen, Coint Robert Lean Gaspard, s. Chaleau de Piverecourt, near Nancy, rance.

Prance.

Poer, Edmond James, 1st Count de la (cr. 1864, Rome). Suiname de Poher de la Poer, 1st de juie 18th Baion Power and Corrughinoie in the Peerage of Ireland B. 1841. J. P. and D. I. Co. Waterford. m. 1881, the Hon. Mary Olivia Monsell, d. of Lord Emby Heir. Count John William, s. (b. 1882). Guitan le Poer, Kilsheelan, Co. Waterford.

Pontaniza Melyille Amadus, Henry, D. H.

Ponteruzzo, Melville Amadeus Henry D II, Count of (Savoy). See Ruvigny and Raineval, Marguis of.

Marquis 01.

Reuter, Paul Julius, 1st Baron de (cr. 1871,
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha) B. 1816. m 1845,
Ida Mary, d. of S. M. Magnus Hen,
Augustus J. C. H., s (b 1852). 18, Kensingtim Palace Gardens, M.

Robeck, John Henry Edward, 4th Baron de (cr. 1871,
Augustus J. C. H., s (b 1852). 18, Kensingtim Palace Gardens, M.

Robeck, John Henry Edward, 4th Baron de (cr. 1871,
Augustus J. C. H., s (b 1852). 18, Kensingtim Palace Gardens, M.

Sir William Wallace Hosier, Bart., cr. Baron

before 1750, Sweden). Surname Fock. B. 1823, 8. 1856. Late Capt. 8th Foot. m. 1856, Sophia Charlotte, d. of Wm F. Burton. Herr, Hy. Edw. Wm. s. (b. 1859); late Capt. R.A. Gowran Grange, Naus, Kildare. Rothschild, Nathan Meyer, Baron de (cr. 1822,

Austria). See Rothschild, Lord.

Russell, Henri Patrice Marie, 2nd Count (cr. 1862, Rome) B. 1834. Hen, Francis Charles Marie, bro

Marie, bro
Ruvigny ando Raineval, Melville Amadeus
Henry Douglas Heddle, 9th Marquis of (cr.
1651, France) and 15th Marquis (cr. 1621), and
41st Baron (before 1080) of Raineval. Surname
de Massue de Ruvigny B. 1868, s. 1883,
Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order
of Charles III. of Spain 1898. m. 1893, Rose
Amalia, d of Poncrazio Gaminara Heir,
Gabriel Henry, Count of La Caillemotte, s. (b 1806)

St. Agata, Louisa Lucy, 1st Marchioness of (cr 1857, Two Sicilies) Surname Conolly. Herr, none Mulford Castle, Bath.

St. Paul, Maria, 4th Countess de (cr. 1786, Holy Roman Empue) B 1868. m. 1893, George Grey Butlet. Ewart Park, Wooler, Northwmber land

Holy Roman Empire). B 1864. m. 1890, Helene Marie de Riquet, d of Prince Eugene Helene Marie de Riquet, d of Prince Eugene de Caiaman-Chimay Heir, John Eugene, s; (b 1801). Loughgur, Co Limerick, Chateau de Bondo, (anton des Grisons, Switzerland Sam Ministo, Horace Francis de Lousada, 2nd Marquis de (ci. 1846, Tuscany) B 1837, s. 1870 Sec Losada y Lousada, Duke of Souza, Sir Walter Eugene de Souza, Count of the Holy Roman Linpire B 1847
Stappoole, George, 4th Duke de (cr. 1830, Rome).

the Holy Roman Luprie B 1847
Stappole, George, 4th Duke de (cr. 1830, Rome), and 5th Count (cr. 1818, France). B. 1866, s. 1896 Formerly Lieut, 3rd Batt. Princess of Wales's Own, J P Co Galway, etc., etc. m. 1883, Pauline, d. of Edward Francis Mackvoy, Esq. Hin, George, Marquis de Statpoole, s. (b. 1886)
Stern, Sydney James Stern, and Viscount de (Poitugal) See Wandsworth, Lord Taaffe, Henry, Count (cr. before 1690, Austria). See Iaaffe, Viscount

See laaffe, Viscount
Teissier, Henry, 5th Baron (cr. 1819, France).
B 1862, 8 1805 Late Capt. 8th Hussars.
Bourne House, East Woodhay, Newbury
Vallado, Henry, 9th Marquis de (cr. 1653,
Spain) Surname Waltond B 1841, 8 1876
m 1861, Carolina Maud, d of W J Clark.

m 1861, Carolina Maud, d of W J Clark. Vernon, François Vernon de Landre Grogan de, 27th Count (cr. 1181, France). (litle in abevance 1650 till 1781) Surname de Vernon. B 1862, s 1897 Foinerly in the army; and Capt 3rd Batt "King's Own" Royal Lancaster Regt Served as secretary Egyptian Campaign 84-5, medal with clasp and bronze stat. Club, Piccadilly Viarolo, Valerio-Christopher, 16th Count of (cr. 1451, Parma). See Magawly-Cerati, Count. Vittona, Henry, 3rd Duke of (cr. 1814, Portugal). See Wellington, Duke of

See Wellington, Duke of

Waterloo, Henry, 3rd Prince of (cr. 1814, Holland). See Wellington, Duke of Worms, George, 2nd Baron de (cr. 1871, Austria) B. 1829, s. 1882. m. 1860, Louisa, d. of Baron de Samuel. Hett, Anthony D.

Newlands, of Newlands and Barrowfield in the county of the City of Glasgow, and of Mauldshe Castle in the county of Lanark, Sir Horace Brand Townsend-Farquhar, Bait., M.P., cr. Baron Farquhar, of St. Marvlebone in the county of London; Lord Halsbury, cr. Viscount Tiverton, of Tiverton in the county of Devon, and Earl of Halsbury, in the same county, Lord Muncaster (in the peerage of Ireland), cr. Baron Muncaster, of Muncaster in the county of Cumberland, Sir Arthur Lawrence Halburton, G.C.B., cr. Baron Halburton, of Windsor in the Province of Nova Scotia and Dominion of the Province of Nova Scotia and Dominion of Canada; and Major-General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, cr. Baion Kitchener of Khaitoum, and of Aspall in the county of Suffolk. All the preceding are creations in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The Rt. Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, was cr. Baron Curzon of Kedleston in the county of Derby, in the peerage of Ireland. county of Derby, in the peerage of Ireland.

Peers, English, Deceased (Dec. '97-Nov. '98). See Obituary.

Peers, Principal Officers of House of Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. Earl of Morley.—Clerk of the Parliaments, Henry John L. Graham, C. B.—Clerk Assist of Parliaments, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C. B.—Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees, M. A. Thoms, Esq.—Counsel to Chairman of Committees, Albert Grav, Esq.—Chief Clerk, and Clerk of Public Bills, H. C. Malkin, Esq.—Senior Clerks. R. W. Monro, Esq., Principal Clerk of Private Bill Office and Fazing Officer of Private Bill Office and Fazing Officer (Judicial), A. Harrison, Esq., Peers Printed Paper Office, W. Austen-Leigh, Clerk of the Journals, J. F. Symons-Jeune, Principal Clerks, F. Skeine, W. H. Hamilton-Goidon, Esqs., Hon. A. McDonnell, C. L. Anstruthei (Clerk attending the Table), A. H. Robinson, H. P. St. John, V. M. Biddulph, Esqs., Hon. E. A. Stroner, H. J. F. Badeley and C. Headlam, Esqs.—Accountant, G. Fulkes, Fsq.—Inbrarian, A. S. Strone, Fsq.—Assistant. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley and C. Headlam, Esqs.—Accountant, G. Fulkes, FSq.—Librarian, A. S. Strong, Esq.—Assistant Librarian, A. H. M. Butler, Esq.—Examiners for Standing Orders, Merton A. Thoms and C. W. Campion, Esqs.—Clerk for Standing Orders, J. W. G. Bond, Esq.—Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, G. C.B.—Yeoman-Usher, I. D. Butler, Esq.—Serjeant-al-Arms, Major-Gen. Sir Atthur Ellis, K.C.V. O. C.S.I.—Deputy Serjeant,————Shorthand Writer, W. H. Gurney-Salter, Esq.—Resident Superintendent, Mr. Williams.

PEERS WHO HAVE BEEN COMMONERS.

The following list of names formerly borne in public life by gentlemen who are now members of the House of Lords, and whose present title is dissimilar to their surname, will be found of assistance in making references to the peerage.

Commoner. Adderley, Sir Chas., M.P. Norton, L. Bass, Sir Michael A., M.P. Burton, L. Beckett, Sir Edmund Grimthorpe, L.

Commoner Carmarthen, Marq. Leeds, D. M.P. Cochrane - Baillie, M.P. Corry, Mr. Montagu Cubitt, Mr. G., M.P. ... Lamington, L. Rowton, L. Ashcombe, L. Masham, L. Buccleuch, D. Cunlifle-Lister, Mr S. Dalkeith, Earl of, M.P. DeWorms, Baron H., M.P. Pirbright, L. Fellowes, Capt., M.P. De Ramsey. Flower, Mr. Cyril, M.P. Battersea, L. De Ramsey, L. Battersea, L. Foljambe, Cecil G Savile Hawkesbury, L. Fremantle, Mr 1. F. Gardner, H, M P Gathorne - Hardy, Cottesloe, L. Buighclere, L. M.P Cranbrook, E. Gibbs, Mi Henry Hucks Aldenham, L.
Gibson, Mr Edw, M P.
Ashbourne, L.
Giffard, Sir H, M P.
Halsbury, E. Ashbourne, L. Gordon, Sir G.C M G Α. Stanmore, L. Gore-Langton, Mr. W.S, MP. Temple, E. Ginnston, Viset, M.P. Giosvenoi, Farl, M.P. Giosvenoi, Ld. Rd., M.P. Giosvenor, Mt. R. W., Verulam, E. Westminster, D. Stalbridge, L. Ebury, L. Guinness, Sir A. E., M.P. Guinness, Sir E. Cecil, Aidilaun, L. Bart Iveagh, L. Hamilton, Marq of, M P Abercorn, D. Hartington, Marq of, M P Herbert, Sidney, M P Holland, Sir Henry I, Devonshire, D. Pembioke, E. M I'
HOZIER, SIR Wm Wallace
Hubbard, Mr. E., M.P'
James, Mi. W., M.P.
Johnstone, Sir H., M.P.
Legil, Mr. W. J.
Lewisham, Lord M.P.
Rickford, V.
Newton, L.
Newton, L.
Newton, L. Knutsford, V. Addington, L. Northbourne, L. Brabourne, L. Lewisham, Lord, M.P.
Lindsay, Lord, M.P.
Lopes, Lord Justice
Loyd-Lindsay, Sirk, M.P.
Lymington, Lord, M.P.
Manner, Lord, L.M.
Manner, L. Lord, Dartmouth, E. Crawford, E. Portsmouth, E. Manners, Lord John, M P. Rutland, D. Marjoribanks, Mr. L, MP Iweedmouth, L. Matthews, Henry, M.P. Plunket, D.R., M.P. Llandaff, V. Rathmore, L. Rolls, Mr. J A
St. Aubyn, Sir J, M P
Sandon, Visct, M.P. Llangattock, L. St Levan, L Harrowby, E Montagu of Beaulieu, Scott, Lord Henry, M.P. Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H., MP. Rookwood, L. Smith, Sir Donald Strathcona and Mount Royal, L. Sutherland, D. Stafford, Marq of, M P. Stanley, Colonel, M.P.
Stephen, Sir George
Stern, Mr., M.P.
Sturt, Mr. Henry, M.P.
Thesiger, General F Derby, L. Mount-Stephen, L. Wandsworth, L. Alington, L. Chelmsford, L. Thomson, Sir W., D.C L White, John Campbell Kelvin, L. Overtoun, L. Williamson, J., M.P.
Winn, Mr. Rowland, M.P.
Saint Oswald, L.
Wolmer, Visct., M.P.
Selborne, E. This list is not exhaustive; a fuller list of Peers who have been Commoners will be

found in previous editions.

People's Palace for East London, The, opened May '8' by Her Majesty, is situated in the busy thoroughfare of the Mile End Road. It provides for the vast population of the East End a large hall for concerts, entertainments, etc.; a library and reading-rooms, gymnasia, swimming baths, social meeting rooms, game rooms, refreshment rooms, and trade shops and technical schools. The lastnamed department is intended to instruct youths in their trades, and is subdivided into day and evening departments. The day school, the fee of which pir session of about 40 weeks is £2, contains 400 boys, of whom 205 pay fees, and the rest hold scholarships. The evening classes attract an average attendance of about 954, and embrace such subjects as brass-finishing, bookbinding, physiology, tailors' cutting, elocution, machine construction and drawing, elocution, machine construction and drawing, elocution, machine construction and drawing, elocution, the fee of the Seam of the Company Oct. 5th, '88. The site has cost in all £22,400. The "Palace" idea is a resuscitation and development of the Beaumont Philosophical Institute, established nearly half a century since in Mile End, the Governois of which are some twenty gentlemen closely identified with the East End. In '92 the buildings and grounds were practically completed by the grant of £3500 by the Drapers' Company towards the laying out of the grounds and the public gardens, which were then thrown open to the public. Patron, the Queen; Chairman of the Governors and Treasurer, Sir J H Johnson; Secretary, C. E. Osborn. Offices. People's Palace, Mile End Road, E.

Persia. An independent Asiatic state lying between Turkey and Afphanistan, three times as large as France. The chief cities are Teleiran, Tabriz, Ispahan, Meshed, and Shiraz The Shah, officially called the "Shahinshah" or king of kings, is the autocrat of the realm, and carries on his government through a cabinet of 21 responsible ministers, and several ministers without portfolios. The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhsel-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice and superintend the collection of the revenue. The provinces are subdivided into districts. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Turks, Kurd-Arabs and Lurs, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and Persian literature. The chief products of the country are silk, grain, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, and tobacco. The army numbers about 100,000, of whom about one-fourth are kept in active service. Revenue, 97-8, about £1,450,000. The Government obtained from the Imperial Bank of Persia in '92 a loan of £500,000, repayable in eighty half-yearly installments. This is the only public debt. The imports and exports of '97 were estimated to amount to about £7,500,000. Area, 628,000 sq. m.; pop. about 5,000,000. For Ministry see Diplomatic. See also Persian Roads and Tramways under Engineering.

Persia, Shah of. See MUZAFFER-ED-DIN.

Persian Gulf, etc. For Residents, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Peru. A republic on W. coast of S. America. The capital is Lima, with an estimated population of 104,000. The country contains vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining and petroleum fields and immense forests. The Sierra is a region of mineral wealth. The climate is very good, and the Jountry is admirably suited for European immigrants. The disastrous war with Chili completely shattered the power of Peru. The Constitution is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a House of Representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of the provinces. Executive in the hands of a President elected for four years. Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of toleration exists. Education is compulsory and free in the elementary schools Chief products are sugar, wool, cotton, coffer and guano. Area, 464,000 sq. m.; pop., 3,000,000. Revenue, 96, about £1,007,2100; expenditure, about £200,000 For Ministry, etc., see DiplionAulic.—History, '98 In his Message to Congress the President stated that 1,000,000 solve, would be paid to Chila as the first part of the lansom of Facina and Arica (July 28th).

Peterborough, Bishop of. See under Perrage.

Petroleum Committee's Report. See SESSION, Sect 107

Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, '98. See Sussion, sect 75.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A large group of the Asiatic Archipelago, and antil '98 ruled as a Spanish colony by Governo-General, with the Caroline, Sullu, and Marianne Islands. Area, 114,226 sq. m; pop. over 7,500,000. The largest islands are Luzon and Mindanao. Capital, Manila. The inhabitants consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the Islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Over the two former races the Spaniards easily obtained the ascendency, but the Tagalos never bowed to Spanish rule. Great mineral wealth it her unhealthy climate prevents any effective attempt being made to work it properly. The chief industries are in the nands of the Chinese, who number about 100,000. Sugar, hemp, and tobacco are exported. The Islands are specially rich in timber. The imports amount to about \$2,000,000, and the exports to about \$4,000,000. A conspiracy to secure the independence of the Islands developed into open rebellion during '96. General Primo Rivera, appointed Governor in the latter part of '97, was charged by the Spanish Government with instructions to carry out a scheme of reforms. In December terms were airived at with Agulnaldo and other rebelleaders for their submission. This was accomplished largely by the help of money, and a

full amnesty was granted, many of the leaders full amnesty was granted, many of the leaders emigrating to Hong-Kong. Despite a small rising against the taxes in Luzon during March '88, which was speedily crushed, peace prevailed till the Americo-Spanish war broke out. Then Admiral Dewey sailed with an American squadron from Hong-Kong and completely destroyed the Spanish ships in Manila harbour, capturing the forts at Cavite, and thus having Manila listelf at his merry. Being without manila itself at his mercy. Being without military aid, he could not, however, proceed to reduce the city, so Aguinaldo and other rebel leaders were brought from Hong-kong, and soon the old insurgents took the field again, and completely hommed in Manila from the land side. Meanwhile, American troops with supplies of ammunition left San Fiancisco (May 26th), and a second expedition was despatched later on. The Spanish garrisons all over the country were overpowered, and the lack of provisions made the situation of the troops in Manila desperate. The Captain-General, indeed, proposed to surrender (June 5th), but finding himself unsupported resigned, and was succeeded by the second officer in command, afterwards leaving the island. The Ladrone Islands were seized by an American cruiser (20th) In due course the American troops arrived, and the disembal kation began (July 1st) Aguinaldo had meanwhile made great progress, but a German man-of-war inter-fered with his troops while attacking IslaGrande in Subig Bay. Increupon Admiral Dewey sent two of his ships to take the island, and the German vessel retired (7th). The attitude of the Germans generally, and especially of the German squadron at Manila, was by no means friendly to the United States. Aguinaldo began to get troublesome early in August, owing to his arrogance, and his apparent desire to oust the Spaniards and then to get rid of the Americans and run a rebel republic himself. However, the city was bombarded and taken by the American land and sea forces co-operating (13th), just one day after the signature of the peace protocol at Washington (see Spain and United STATES), and before the proclamation of the President, ordering a cessation of hostilities, could reach Manila. A deputation of the most influential natives in the Southern Philippines waited on the American Consul urging that the United States should annex the islands, and declaring that they would never submit to the rule of the Tagalos (Sept 3rd) Meanwhile the insurgents attacked the Spanish positions till they controlled the whole island of Luzon, except Manila and Cavite. Their headquarters were fixed at Malolos, and there an Assembly of Delegates met (15th), and decided (23rd) to request the Americans to recognise the inde-pendence of the islands, save for an American protectorate relating only to external affairs Aguinaldo was elected President Consider able friction manifested itself as time went on between the American forces and the insurgents, and there was even a naval engagement (Oot. 19th), while General Otis obliged them to evacuate the suburbs of Manila. Meanwhile the Peace Commissioners were sitting in Paris, and the American delegates presented a demand (318t) for the cession of the whole Philippine Archipelago to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. This was, of course, rejected by the Spanish Commissioners; but ultimately the United States missioners; but ultimately the United States colour photography into popular notice, the Cabinet sent instructions (Nov. 13th) that the Natural Colour Photographic Co. of Dublin

American terms must be accepted within a week. The Spanish Commissioners thereupon refused to discuss the question of Spanish sovereignty, and proposed that to avoid a rupture the interpretation of the clause of the Protocol relative to the Philippines should be submitted to arbitration (16th).

PHOTOGRAPHY. '98.

General activity in all branches of photographic practice during the year has resulted m many technical advances, whilst the average of artistic work is distinctly higher. Perhaps the most important announcement of the year was the communication to the Royal Society which Dr W. J. Russell made in his Bakerian lecture with reference to the photogenic emanations of a great many substances, especially metals such as zinc Dr. Russell's careful experiments carried to a further point Captain Coulson's "Vapography," so called from the fact that this emment investigator found that certain metals give off at ordinary temperatures vapours which, even at a distance, and rrespective of intervening substances, such as glass or celluloid, will affect the gelatino-bromide film in the same way as will light. The interest almost amounting to consternation which these communications created amongst inventors and makers of apparatus will be easily understood when it is remembered that zinc has often been largely used for apparatus wherein it was brought into contact with the sensitive plate, to which it was never suspected of doing injury Among the organic bodies (sund to affect a plate may be placed oils and turpentines Alcohol, ether, petroleum, etc , have no apparent action, but amongst organic solids which are injurious may be organic solutions which nearly all cameras are made), also oak, acacia, cork, charcoal, etc. Gutta percha, paper, parchiment, gelatine, and collodion, though mactive themselves, permit the active emanations of other bodies to pass through them, whilst mica, sciente, and gum arabic are opaque to them. These emanations arabic are opaque to them in other respects justify their being termed vapours flowing, turning corners, and generally moving pictiscly as fluids and vapours generally do. Whilst a great deal more jemans to be done to systematise and explain the discoveries thus far made, the subject bristles with interest, and would seem to open up difficulties of grave import, at the same time possibly clearing up some matters hitherto but little understood

Colour photography, misleadingly so-called, has been the constant object of study by Capt. Abney, Ives, Joly, Lippmann, and others, and under the term heliochromy many interesting lectures and demonstrations have been given, and the various methods of three-colour printing have come into more general commercial use. The scientific requirements of colour photography, and the difference between this and photography in natural colours, formed the subject of the sixth Boyle lecture, delivered by Capt. Abney in '97, but the publication of which was not until February of the past year, and it must be regarded as an important communication on the subject. At about the same time the adaptation of Dr. Joly's methods to the ordinary amateurs' needs further brought

supplying, in such a form that any photographer supplying, in such a form that any principrapher might use them, the necessary ruled screen and tinted glass for taking the three negatives for subsequent super position, and thus producing a heliochrome. The Chassagne process, which created so much excitement last year, is discredited, and of Bennetto's alleged discovery little more has been heard, so that for all practical purposes colour photography, in the sense the average person understands the term, is about where it has been any time this last ten years. At the exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society this year a result was shown in vivid colours by Mi. Edwin Brewerton, in which two subsequent printings were made in pigmented-bichromated gum of the requisite transparent colours on a blue ferro-prussiate foundation, the result being a vividly coloured print in hues approximately true to nature for this he was awarded a medal. At the same exhibition some examples of carbon printing in colours, and also with aniline colours, were shown by Mr. Thos. Manly, who chiistens his process **Ozotype** The principle of this process however, remains a secret with its exhibitor The principle of this process, With regard to the at present chimerical notion of combining the powers of photography and the electric telegraph, various more or less sensational announcements have appeared from time to time in the general press accrediting obscure persons here and there with having made astounding discoveries which would revolutionise all known methods of long-distance communications. What may be called Teleelectroscopy, however, remains as yet only within the sphere of the possible According to Heir Liesegang this can be accomplished with almost any degree of perfection, it being merely a question of cost for the maintenance and deficate construction of apparatus. The results of the expeditions at the beginning of the year to observe the total eclipse of the sim were attended with much photographic interest, owing to the very complete arranagements which were made to secure complete photographic records Much that was of great value in this direction was secured, and formed the nucleus of an interesting lecture delivered by the Astronomer Royal during the great photo-graphic exhibition at the Crystal Palace in May. Under the title Cinematograph, and a host of other fancy names, this popular and entertaining form of photograph is new being shown all over the country, though neither the film nor the projected image can be said to have been very noticeably improved, and most of the drawvery noticeasity improved, and most of the draw-backs are still present. In October Mr Birt Acres, who was the first to show "animated pictures" in London, introduced to a critical audience a new and simplified machine which would be within the reach of nearly every one, and by means of which apparatus, attached to any oidinary cameia, cinematograph films can he exposed and again projected on the screen by any photographer of only ordinary attain-ments and opportunities. The National Photographic Record and Survey Association has now taken definite form, and has already been the means of depositing several hundreds of excellent historical photographs in the British Museum In this connection Sir Benjamin Stone has established an excellent department. In

Ross-Goerz lens. Acetone as an alkaline accompaniment of pyrogallol has been prominently brought to public notice and highly spoken of, whilst a new reagent, Diegen, has been added to the list. The Gum Biokromate printing method, a resuscitation of an old and nearly obsolete process recommended on account of the liberal amount of control the operator can exercise over the formation of the image, has found incigasing favour. Other printing methods, more or less modifications of familiar ones, new brands of dry plates, many new and remarkably ingenious hand cameras, have been introduced, and the extension and increase of manufacturing firms who are solely eccupied in the making of photographic materials or appliances, all point to the continued vitality of photography as an assistance in arts, crafts and industries, and as a hobby for the more leisuned classes.

Perhaps from a general standpoint the event of the year was the great International Photographic Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace under the auspices of the Royal Photographic Sciencity, and opened by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales on April 25th. It was the most complete and extensive exhibition of Photography in all its bianches and applications that has ever been held. Almost simultaneously an exhibition of the Photographic Trades was held at the Portman Rooms, London. At the commencement of the year an important photographic exhibition was held in Glasgow; and in April the North-Western Photographic Exhibition at Manchester was up to that time in some respects imique as regards photographic exhibition outside. London, the system of awarding medals and prizes being abolished with notable success. In November, in the City Art Galleries of Biadford, an exhibition called The Yorkshire Exhibition on similar lines was held, the Biadford Corporation lending the Galleries and in other ways assisting the undertaking

Inhe Annual Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society was held from Sept. 20th to Nov 12th, at 5A, Pall Mall, in the galleries of the Royal Water Colour Society, as usual Six medals were awarded, the smallest number on 1ecord, the recipients being. Art Section, W. J. Warren, W. F. Fraser, Charles S. Baynton, Mathilde Weil, George E. Thompson, Technical Section, W. Edwin Breweiton. The Photographic Salon was held in the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly, from Sept. 30th to Nov 5th The Photographic Ocavention met at Glasgow from July 6th to 12th Mr. John Stuart being the president for the year. The Earl of Crawford, the president of the Royal Photographic Society, hopes to prevail on Government to establish Photographic departments at all principal public museums, for the supply of official photographs of the objects they contain. In addition to the boon which this would be to authors, publishers, etc., it would be giving photographers an official status which might in time necessitate and so lead to the establishment of a Government training school.

Museum In this connection sir Benjamin Stone has established an excellent department. In 1854, and was educated at St. Cyr 72-74, connection with improvements in photographic with the staff School from 74-76, optics Mr. T. H. Dalimeyer has been prominent, whilst Ross, Ltd., have given to the photographic an eminently useful instrument in the

gained his captaincy '80. In '83 he was appointed to the War Office staff, and in '85-88 served in Tonquin, where he earned a decoration. Returning to France he became professor at the Military School, and in '93 rejoined the War Office, becoming head of the Intelligence Department in succession to Colonel Sandherr, in '95 The next year he was given the rank of lieut-colonel, but then he began his inquiries into the Dreyfus case, moved thereto by certain suspicious discoveries which he made as to Major Esterhazy. In this he was at first encouraged by his official superiors, but afterwards discouraged, and in January '97 he was sent in disgrace to Tunis Hereturned to take a prominent part in the inquiries and legal proceedings which took place in the winter of '97 and during '98, and his evidence formed the strongest proof of the illegality of the trial at which Dreyfus was condemned, and of the astounding methods employed by the War Office to hush up the affair. In Feb '98 he was placed on the retired list, and atterwards prosecuted on a charge of revealing War Office secrets See France, History, '98, for full details.

Pinero, Arthur Wing, dramatic authoi, was b. in London in 1855 Commencing a legal career, he afterwards became connected with the stage, and acted at the Lyccum and Haymarket Theaties. Devoting himself to playwriting he produced his first piece, which was entitled "Two can Play at that Game," at the Lyceum. Other plays from his pen include "Jaoo a Year" (77), "The Money Spinner" (80), "The Squire" (81), "Loidsand Commons," The Rocket" (83), "The Magistrate" (85), "Sweet Lavender," The Pioligate," "In Chaincery," "Lady Bountiful," "The Times," "The Second Mrs. Ianqueray" (93), "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and "The Benefit of the Doubt," both produced in '95, "The Princess and the Butterfly, "produced at 5t James's Theatre, March '97, and "Trelawny of the Wells," produced at the Court Iheatre Jan '98. He also collaborated with 511 Arthur Sullivan and Mr Comyns Carr in "Ihe Beauty Stone," a romantic musical diama produced at the Savoy Theatre in May '98 Address 63, Hamilton Terrace, London, N W

Poet Laureate. An office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetolician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1620 It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. Mr. Alfred Austin (q.v) is the present holder of the office.

Poisons Bill See Session, sect 76.

Poland, a general government of Russia, including ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 square miles, and a population of over 9,000,000. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government 30-64, but, in the latter year it was deprived

of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party. But both are equally opposed to the Russian Government. See Russia.

G A Bird Greenwich and Woolwich Magistrates, Gilbert G Kennedy and G. Paul Taylor, Esqs., Chief Clerk, H. P Newton. West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford Magistrates, E Baggallay, Esq. and the Borough Justices; Chief Clerk, W. H Fowler The Clerkenwell and North London police courts are together served by three magistrates, as are also the South-Western and West London. Hours of Sitting: Mansion House, 12 to 2; Guildhall, 10 to 4; Greenwich, 10 to 1.30; Woolwich, 2.30 to 5. All other Courts, 10 to 5.

POLICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Below will be found a series of articles on the police forces of the United Kingdom, airanged in the following order 1, Metropolitan Police; 2, City of London Police; 3, Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs), 4, The Scotch Police; 5, Royal Irish Constabulary; 6, Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Metropolitan Police. — Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 688'31 sq. miles, and embrace all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London,

which has its own police. The Metropolitan police district consists of twenty-one land divisions, in addition to its jurisdiction on the river Thames. Every division is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, and the subdivisions under that of inspectors. Each subdivision has a station house in charge of inspectors, who are sometimes assisted by sergeants. About 260 mounted police patrol the more distant parts of the outer subdivisions, and assist in the inner divisions during processions and large meetings. The Thames police are selected from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam launches. For executive purposes there are three police districts, each of which is in charge of a superior officer, called a Chief-Constable. The Metropolitan police are also constable. The Metropolitan poince are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department. In each division there are about fifty men selected as a reserve force to carry out special duties, headed by an inspector and assisted by duties, headed by an inspector and assisted by several sergeants. The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary. This office is now held by Sir Edward Bradford, G. E. R. K.C.S.I. There are three Assistant Commissioners—A. C. Bruce, Esq., Dr. Anderson, C. B., and Sir A. C. Howard, C. B. – and four Chiel Constables. Latest returns, for the year ending Dec. '97, give the strength as 15,452, comprising 32 superintendents, 578 inspectors, 1968 sergeants, and 12,934 constables four superintendents, 52 inspectors, 197 sei geauts, and 1575 constables were employed on special duties for various Government Departments. The police available for service in the Metropolis, exclusive of the last named, were 28 superintendents, 526 inspectors, 1711 sergeants, and 11,429 constables; total, 13,694. The financial administration is under the control of the Receiver for the Metropolitan police district, A R. Pennefather, Esq., C.B., who is appointed by the Crown. He has the direction of contracts of every description, the management of all police buildings, he buys the sites of and crects new buildings, and all the property of the police force is vested in him. He is constituted a corporation sole with perpetual succession. He receives all moneys applicable to the purposes of the Metropolitan police, and makes all disbursements. He is also the receiver for the Metropolitan police courts. He has a staff of 22 clerks, 19 surveyors and assistants, 12 storekeepers and assistants, and 65 subordinate officers. The income of the force for the year '96-7 was £1,772,978, and of the pension fund £300,442. There are also a chief surgeon and about thirty Civil Service a chief surgeon and soont thirty of the police clerks. There are local surgeons of the police in the divisions. The most important branch of the police not engaged in ordinary divisional duty is the Oriminal Investigation Department. which was organised in '78 under a "director, and is now presided over by Dr. Anderson, C.B., assistant commissioner. A part of this service is at New Scotland Yard, and consists of a superintendent, three chief and three firstclass inspectors, seven second-class inspectors, and about eighteen sergeants. There is also another part of the service in each division, under the charge of an inspector, responsible to the director. The number of members beto the director. The number of members be-longing to each branch is regulated according to circumstances. The Convict Supervision

Office, established in '80, is a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, under a superintendent. It registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and other criminals under police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provision of the Prevention of Crimes Act of 71. The development and progress of this office has been immense, and the amount of good it has done in co-operation with Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and otherwise for the prevention and repression of crime, not only in the Metropolis repression of crime, not only in the Metropolis but throughout the provinces, cannot be exaggerated. The number of licence holders, supervisees, and expirees registered by the Metropolitan Police from '64 to the end of December '97, was 56,898. So commendable are the results of this work that the number of identifications in '97 was 3701 as compared with 3503 in '96 The register is a national one, dealing with every convict, supervisee and habitual criminal discharged in England and Wales. In Oct '93 the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to inquire into and report upon the best means available for identifying habitual orifinals. This committee reported in Feb. '04, recommending the adoption in a modified form of the French method of anthropometry as carried out in France by M. Bertillon, together with Mr. Francis Galton's spinor-print system. This proposal has been spinor-print system. This proposal has been spinored by the Home Secretary, and he has entrusted its administration to Dr Anderson, Assistant-Commissioner of Police, and has appointed Di. J G. Garson as an expert to assist in organising the department established for that purpose. Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the executive branch, and the public carriage and lost property branch. Satisfactory provisions are made for rewards for diligence and praiseworthy acts by the police, as well as for punishment for breach of discipline Appreciable regulations also exist for promotion and testing by examination the qualifications of members to fill the higher offices Provision is made by the Police Act offices Provision is made by the rollice Action for payment of penalons for life to all ranks in the force who have completed 25 years' approved service; and the pension is to be not less than $\frac{1}{3}$, or more than $\frac{1}{16}$, of their annual pay, with an addition of not less than $\frac{1}{30}$, or more than x_0^3 , of such pay for every year of approved service above 25 years, so that the pension shall not exceed more than § of their yearly pay. Provisions are also made for payment of pensions to policemen who have served a less number of years, and who are incapacitated by injuries in the performance of their duty, lensions are to be paid to the widows and allowances to the children of a member of the force who dies from the effect of an injury received in the execution of his duty. Gratuities may be granted in other cases to the widow and children of a policeman who dies from any other cause while in the force. The rateable value of the Metropolitan area for '96-7 was £40,265,598. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Covernment Act of '98. The pay of the Metro. Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metro-politan Police Force for '97 was about £1,340,000.

City of London Police.—This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who

is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen. The total strength of the force is 988, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, partment, 4 superintendent Detective Department, 8 chief inspectors, 15 district inspectors, 22 station inspectors, 12 detective inspectors, 72 sergeants, 7 detective sergeants, and 79 constables. In addition to the 3bove, 55 constables are employed on private service duty stables are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £185 per annum for each man. The force has also a surgeon, receiver, chief clerk, and several assistant clerks. The detective department consists of a superintendent, 12 inspectors, 7 sergeants, 12 detective constables, and about 45 plain clothes constables, who are selected from the uniform branch. The Police area is divided into three districts, each con-taining two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by five district inspectors and six station inspectors. The Superannuation Fund is provided from the stoppage of 21 per cent of the pay of the force, the amount of fines at Police Courts, etc., the the amount of ones at roote cours, co., and balance being provided from the Police rate. The City Police Superannuation Act, '94, provides pensions for members of the Force with 25 years service it respective of are. cost of the force is about £136,000 per annum, one-lourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a late of 54d on the assessable rental of the City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, with-out Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom. The members also enjoy other advantages, perhaps the greatest of which is the scheme for granting pensions to the widows of deceased members of the service. All married men contribute from 4d, to is per week, according to their rank, the balance is made up by grants from the City's cash, the pensions varying from 7s. to 21s per week The services of nearly 200 men are daily required to cope with the enormous and everquired to cope with the enormous and ever-increasing traffic of the City, the most capable men being selected for this dangerous and important duty, for which they receive a small allowance of extra pay. Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside. Chief Clerk and Superintend-ent, Mr. John Whatley.

The Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs) —See pievious eds. for the various Acts from '39 to '56 relating to the appointment of police in counties and boroughs. Important changes were made concerning their control and payment by the Local Government Act 1888. By this statute the powers, duties and liabilities of quarter session and magistrate out of session respecting the county police, are to be exercised and discharged through the standing joint committee of the quarter sessions and county council. In these boroughs (not being county boroughs), which according to the census of '8r had a population of less than 10,000, it is provided by this Act that the power and duties of the

boroughs. County boroughs, as defined by the Local Government Act, are those cities and towns each of which on June 1st, '88, either had a population of not less than 50,000 or was a county of itself. To a considerable extent, the system of administration in cities and large towns is based upon that which exists in the Metropolitan police. The cost of the county and borough police is paid from rates levied in counties and boroughs, supplemented by a contribution from the Exchequer or Local Taxation Account of half the cost of pay and clothing of every force certified by the Home Secretary on the report of the Inspector of Con-stabulary to be efficient The Local Taxation Account has been provided by the Local Govern-ment Act, '88, and consists of the proceeds of the duties on local taxation, licences, and fourfifths parts of one-half of the probate duty payable in certain ascertained proportions to each county and borough in aid of their rates. By the Police Act, 90, equitable provisions were made for payment of pensions for life to all members of county and borough police forces in England and Wales. In certain cases gratuities are paid to them and to their widows and children see Metropolitan Police for further statements under this head, which are substantially applicable to the county and borough police). The pension scales are, as regards the great majority of the forces, the maximum rates mentioned in the Act in a considerable proportion of counties a limit of age is required, and in some instances as much as sixty years of age is supulated before pensions are granted. The authorised strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29th, '97, 25,704. Out of this number there were 1460 in the Liverpool force, exclusive of 436 of all ranks additionally appointed—viz., 373 for the Docks, 11 for pivate duty, and 52 for the fre brigade; 1031 in the Manchester foice, exclusive of 6 constables appointed at private cost; 700 in the Birmingham force, exclusive of 15 of different ranks appointed at private cost; 484 in the Leeds force; 402 in the Bristol force, exclusive of 6 constables not paid by lates; and 440 in the Sheffield force, exclusive of to of different tanks appointed at private cost. All these boroughs and a few other of the more populous towns have a more or less meritable detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol appear to be very good.

The Scotch Police.—Several statutes have been passed from an early part of this century for establishing and maintaining police forces in Scotland. The principal Acts under which they are now regulated are those of '57, to render more effectual the police in counties and burghs, and the Act of '62 for making better provision for regulating the police of towns and populous places. The authority of each county force was vested in the Commissioners of Supply, acting through a police committee. By Supply, acting through a police committee. By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, '89, this authority has now been transferred to a standing joint committee, consisting of County Councillors, and such Commissioners not exceeding seven of each class. The Sheriff of the county, or one of his substitutes in his absence, is to by this Act that the power and duties of the watch committee have now ceased and have been transferred to the council of the administration of the police in any burgh or ministrative county which comprises these police burgh, containing a less population than

7000, shall also be transferred to the same authority. The Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the vear ended Dec. 31st, '97, the authorised strength of the force is 4713, of which 1701 belong to county forces and 3012 to city and burgh forces. There are also 200 additional police who are privately employed. If these are added, the total in employed. It these are added, the total in counties will be 1770 and in cities and burghs 3152, giving a grand total of 4922 policemen in Scotland, excluding the Orkney and Shetland Islands There is a detective staff of 131 officers in 12 county and in 11 city and burgh The staff in the former is 24 and in the latter 85. In addition to these detectives constables in plain clothes frequently assist them. In Edinburgh there is a detective staff of 26, consisting of i lieutenant, i inspector, 3 sergeants, and 21 detective officers In Glasgow, which has a police force of 1320 members and an estimated a police force of 1:320 members and an estimated population of 7:5,000, there is a detective staff of 42, consisting of 2 lieutenants, 7 sub-inspectors, and 33 detective officers. The Criminal Registry kept at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Greenock, Dumfries, Dundee, Perth, Striling, Eigin and Ayi works very satisfactorily in supplying the police with valuable information concerning habitual criminals. The total amount expended for the last financial view for this supplies. cial year for pay and clothing for the whole authorised force was £377,551 16.9d The aggreauthorised force was £377,551 16. 9d I he aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £460,365 6s., which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police. Towards the cost of pay and clothing £150,000 per annum is distributed out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. This amount is made up of duties of local taxation, liveness, and a part of the probate duty. tion, licences, and a part of the probate duty. Only those forces, however, are entitled to be aided out of the amount which obtain a certificate from the Secretary for Scotland under the Police Act of '57 A satisfactory system of paying pensions and gratuities has been provided by the Police (Scotland) Act, '90, substantially similar to the system established for the police of England and Wales by another statute passed in the same year.

In his last annual report the Inspector of Constabulary states that he has always been in favour of a General Criminal Investigation Department for Scotland, working from a central office, which would be of the great-est service in the prevention and detection of

crime.

Royal Irish Constabulary.—This is a semi-military force, consisting of 11,240 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. In quelling disturbances they are frequently required to act in large bodies in the double capacity of policemen and soldiers, but upon all their ordinary duties they are, like the men of other police forces, armed with a truncheon only. As poince forces, armed with a truncheon only. As their duty, at present constituted, the Irish Constabulary force was established by Act of Parliament in '36. It has undergone several changes and additions to its strength by subsequent statutes. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constables a without of gravitational transferred on the force by command of Her Majesty. The City of Dublin commences.

and its suburbs are protected by the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and the Royal Irish Constabulary perform police duties for the re-mander of Ireland This force is directly under the Irish Government, and the Parlia-mentary responsibility is in the Chief Secretary The principal officer of the Confor Ireland. stabulary is the Inspector-General, resident in Dublin, and who is assisted by a Deputy In-spector-General and three Assistant Inspectors-General. Each county or riding is under the immediate charge of a county inspector. A certain number of districts are allotted in every county, with a district inspector in charge of each. The members of the force subordinate to the district inspectors are head constables. sergeants, acting-sergeants, and constables. The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom. viz, collecting agricultural statistics yearly; taking the census decennially, acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation. A Reserve Force in Dublin was established in '39 for duty, when required, in any part of Ireland. Its authorised strength consists of 4 district inspectors, 8 head constables, and 400 sergeants, acting-sergeants and constables. The headquarters of this body is at the depôt in Phænix Park. This is also the place for recruiting and the professional education of all members of Constabulary, Recruits must be unmarried, at least 5 ft 9 in in height, and between 19 and 27 years of age. The chief officer in command is called the Commandant of the Depôt, and is one of the Assistant Inspectors-General A separate extra force was established by Act of Parliament for Beliast in '65, with an inspector in charge now styled Commissioner of Police, whose salary and half the cost of the extra men was to be paid for by that borough. In '70 a small additional force was appointed to Londonderry, the cost of which was to be defrayed in the same manner Civil Service examinations are held, where candidates nominated by the Chief Secretary for Ireland compete for cadetships in the force. The vacancies for district inspectors are filled in fixed proportions by cadets or by specially selected head constables of exceptional merit. Candidates for cadetships must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 8 in. in height, and between 21 and 26 years of age. The Royal Irish Constabulary is the only police force in the linted Kingdom who he almost entirely and United Kingdom which is almost entirely supported from the Imperial funds, the remainder of the cost is met by the comparatively small payments made in various districts when special services of the Constabulary are necessary. An equitable pension system, which has varied very much from time to time, has been established by statute law. Special provisions have also been made for men who are incapacitated from injuries received in the discharge of their duty. Pensions and gratuities are also payable to the widows and children of head constables and other subordinate members of the force who die while serving therein. Payment of gratuities is also authorised to the widows and children of pensioners who die within one year after their superannuation

Dublin Metropolitan Police.—In 1808 Dublin was formed into a district called the "Police District of Dublin Metropolis." After several changes the police system of this city was in '36 reorganised upon the basis, in a great measure, of the Metropolitan Police Force, as established by Sir Robert Peel's Act of '29. After other statutes had passed for the amendment of the Dublin police it was further assimilated to the Metropolitan Police, and has since continued to be worked as far as practicable on the same lines. The Dublin Metiopolitan Police is under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. The Commissioner submits an annual report to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, accompanied by statistical tables respecting the work of the police, the state of crime, and particulars concerning public and refreshment houses, drunkenness, and hackney carriages. When the duties of the Dublin Metropolitan Police commenced in '38, it consisted of gir officers and men. At the end of '97 the effective strength of the force was 1144 of all ranks, consisting of 7 superintendents, 24 an fanks, consisting of 7 supermements, 24 inspectors, 35 station seigeants, 143 sergeants, and 993 constables. An excellent detective staff exists in the force for the prevention and detection of crime, headed by a superintendent and other officers. The area of the Dublin and other officers. The area of the Dublin Metropolitan district is 32 15 square miles, and the population, according to the census of '91, is 352,277. The expenditure of the force for the year ending March 3181, '97, for the Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts and police establishment, was £144,758 75 54, of which £52,667 cs. 1d. was received as appropriations in aid from local sources, and the balance from the Imperial Treasury Pensions and gratuities are provided for the force by an Act of Parliament passed in '84. ment passed in '83.

POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In the first years of the Parliament of 1868 only two parties were known to the House of Commons—(1) Conservatives, and (2) Liberals, the latter being subdivided into Whigs and Radicals. Irish members who were not Conservative were classed as Liberal, though they occasionally asserted their independence. The Home Rule movement was started in Dublin by the late Mr Butt in '70, and soon gained considerable support. At the general election of '74, 56 Home Rulers were retuined by Irish constituencies, and in '80 the number rose to 63. Almost from the first the party consisted of a moderate and a more forward section, and this division was maintained in the Parliament of '80, the one section giving a general support to the Liberal party, while the second and larger half acted independently of, and in the main hostilely to, them under the leadership of Mr. Parnell led a party numbering in all 86. In the spring of '86 Mr. Gladstone, up to that time the acknowledged head of the whole Liberal party, declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's action,

declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conseivatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of 85 (afterwards 86) Nationalists or Parnellites, 102 Gladstonians, 77 Liberal Unionists, and 316 Conservatives.

Unionists, and 310 Conservatives.

The Conservatives, with the support of the Liberal Unionists, then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. The only Unionist to take office was Mr Goschen, who, at the greatest crisis in the history of Lord Salisbury's Government, accepted the post (which Lord R. Chuichill had resigned) of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonians and Unionists, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed in opposition the relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists were, after he had accepted Home Rule, most cordial. The even course of events was, however, naturally disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No 15" was that 54 Nationalists ievolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr., John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the Parlice of the control of the co

turn of 72 Nationalists, 9 Painellites, 275 Glad-stonian Liberals, 46 Liberal Unionists, and 268 Conservatives. From the point of view of party combination the Ministerialists found upon the whole little to complain of during the famous and protracted Home Rule Bill session of '93. Contrary to the expectation of some members of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist alliance held together wonderfully well. On March 1st, '94, Mr. Gladstone made, 1st the House of Commons, a vigorous attack upon the House of Loids for its action upon the Parish Councils Bill, and this speech proved to be his last utterance from the Treasury Bench The subsequent appointment of Lord Rosebery to the premiership was undoubtedly popular with the bulk of the Liberals; it was generally accepted by the Liberal press, and was commented upon very favourably by the Opposition organ. Mi. Labouchere, however, and a number of Radicals acting with him, strongly objected to the appointment of a peer as Premer, and urged the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the position. The effect of their opposition, though not noticeable at the time, was seen later on in '96. On June 14th, '95, the Liberal Government were beaten on the estimate for the Houses of Parliament buildings; on the 20th they were in a majority of 7 only on an amendment to the Welsh Church Bill; on the 21st they were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rosebery placed his resignation in the hands of the Queen, by whom it was accepted. Lord Salisbury

was sent for, and duly formed an administration. His cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no less than nineteen members, of whom fifteen were Conservative, including Mr. Goschen (who in '93 was announced to be a member of the Carlton) and four Unionists. The latter wing of the Coalition Party also received such a share of the minor appointments as caused no little heart-burning in many Conservative breasts. The dissolution of '95 which followed was notable for one thing, in that it marked the disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from Parlamentary life

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152, the biggest majority of modern times, instead of a minority of 28. There were 340 Conservatives, 71 Liberal Unionists, 177 Liberals, 70 National-1818 and 12 Parnellites returned Although the Anti-Parnellites had acted together in Parliament, rumours were prevalent of internal dissensions; and in July '95, in the very midst of the general election, a serious dispute arose as to certain Irish seats. Mr. McCarthy having as to certain Irish seats. Mr. McCarthy having decided not to again stand for the chairmanship of the Irish Parliamentary or Anti-Parnellite party, Mr. Sexton was unanimously requested by the party to serve as its chairman, but declined the honour. At a meeting of the party held on Feb. 18th, '05, Mr. Dillon was elected sessional chairman by 38 to 21 votes. In April Mr. Sexton accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. I hat there were sharp differences of common in the ranks of the party was ences of opinion in the ranks of the party was more than once made manifest in the course of the session. The reverses of the general election left Loid Rosebery leader of the Liberal party, and leader of the Opposition in the House of Lord, Sir William Harcourt being leader of the Opposition in the Commons; and these positions they respectively continued to fill during the session of '90 Very little of note occurred in the llouse of Loids, but Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates especial brilliancy and success in the definates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act. On Oct. 6th, 96, in the midst of the agritation arrsing out of the Armenian attorties, Lord Rosebery wrote to the chief Liberal whip "I find myself in apparent difference with a considerable mass of the Liberal party on the Eastern Question, and in some conflict of opinion with Mr. Gladstone, who must necessarily always exercise a matchless authority sarily always exercise a matchless authority in the party, while scarcely from any quarter do I receive explicit support. This situation, except as regards Mr. Gladstone, is not altogether new; but in saying this I complain of no one. I regret only that I should appear to divide the energies and try the fath of Liberals. This question, however, is above and beyond personal considerations. When I speak, which I do this week [at Edinburgh], I must easel my unit and street in without reference. speak my mind, and speak it without reference to party. Under these circumstances it is best for the party and myself that I should speak, not as Leader but as a free man. I consequently beg to notify to you that the leadership of the party, so far as I am concerned, is vacant, and that I resume my liberty of action." In his speech a few days later Lord Rosebery declared his strong disapprobation of any policy which should involve Great Britain's isolated inter-vention in regard to the Armenian question,

European war. It afterwards became apparent that this was the view taken by a large section of the Liberal party, though there were others undoubtedly who were prepared for isolated action under certain circumstances.

During '97 but little change occurred in the mutual relations of the parties in Parliament, or in the internal condition of the parties themselves Political antagonism was allowed to fall into abeyance during the outburst of partiotic feeling evoked by the Diamond Jubilee, the business in both Houses of Parliament was got through as rapidly and with as little party contention as possible. The two most contentions items were the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Voluntary Schools Act. Several bye-elections occurred, at nearly all owhich the Liberal poll exhibited a very marked improvement upon that of '95, and many of which were won outright by the Liberals. During the excitement consequent upon the state of affairs in Greece, a section of the Liberals—conspicuous among them being Mr. George Russell—formed a Forward Party advocating a more determined attitude against Turkey on the part of Great Britain. Early in October the disaffection of many Conservatives on account of the deference paid by the party to Mr. Chamberlain—especially in respect to the Workmen's Compensation Act—found expression in a threat of revolt offered by Lord Londonderry and others This was supposed to have had some weight with the leaders of the party; but no definite action followed.

During '98 the criticism of the Government,

During '98 the criticism of the Government, which is supposed to be the prerogative, if not the duty, of the Opposition, was performed very largely by the Government's own supporters, notably in the press. The course of affairs, in China in particular, provoked the disapprobation of many Conservatives, and the Liberals were not slow to take advantage of their opportunities. The details are given fully in the article Session. Later in the year—which all through was characterised by the overwhelming interest of foreign affairs—politicians of all parties patriotically rallied to the support of the Government in regard to the situation in the Upper Nile Valley, and the dispute which arose thereupon, and the Government were somewhat rehabilitated by the firm stand which they made on this question. Considerable feeling was aroused by the Irish Local Government Act and by the action of the Government over the Vaccination question, but on the whole there were no sharp lines of party division. The state of parties in November is shown under article Commons, in the summary table, on page 171.

Political Science, The British Library of. See Economics and Political Science

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annually made up by Mr. Hogg, who has alto-gether spent £150,000 upon his scheme. The curriculum embraces over 500 classes weekly in upwards of 80 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal work, engineering, pottery work, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, and numberless other subjects. A Young Women's Institute has also been founded up premises adjoining the as the latter. The Marlborough Rooms, acquired in '92, have been converted into one of the most commodious schools of art in London, Mr. J. E. K Studd acts as Hon. Secretary, and Mr. R. Mitchell as Director of Education. Continental tours are also a feature of the Institute, over 6000 persons making use of them every year They include cruises to Norway, visits to the Polytechnic châlets in Switzerland, where a considerable frechold has been purchased, and trips all over the Continent, Baltic, Madeira, etc.

POOR LAW.

The English Poor Law is contained in a number of statutes, the earliest being that of the 43rd year of Elizabeth, and in innumer-able reported cases. The modern system of poor relief was established by the Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1834. Under this Act the parishes which had formerly been areas for parishes which had formerly been areas for poor-law purposes were grouped into unions, a market town being generally taken for the centre. There are about 650 unions in England and Wales, and for each there is a board of guardians. In some cases a single parish has a separate board of guardians. The guardians are the local poor-law authority. Their main duty is the care of the poor in their union and the administration of relief; but they have many other duties, such as the enforcement of the Vaccination Acts By the Local Government Act, '94, great changes were made in the constitution of the boards of guardians and the mode of election. Each board of guardians provides a workhouse, in which the poor in their union requiring total relief are maintained. They also give relief to poor persons in their homes where necessary this is termed "outdoor relief," and is given in money, or food, or other necessaries. Outdoor relief is distributed by the relieving officers. District medical officers are appointed by the guardians, who are required to attend free of charge on poor persons on receipt of an order from the relieving officer. Relief is also given by the guardians in other ways, such as in providing for emigration and apprenticeship; and they are empowered to subscribe to many institutions for the maintenance therein of paupers and the children of paupers. Guardians also have many duties as regards lunatics. The receipt of relief is a disqualification for voting or election at Parliamentary and local elections. A board of Parliamentary and local elections A bound of guardians employs a large staff of officers, the chief of which are the clerk, the treasurer, medical, vaccination, workhouse, and relieving officers. The workhouse is under the control of a master and matron, has a medical officer attached to it and a special staff of nurses. Boards of guardians are largely controlled by the Local Government Board (see Local Government), which by its general orders regulates the mode of their election, their procedure, their finance, and medical officer attached to it and a special issued in '98 for the year ending March 25th, staff of nurses. Boards of guardians are largely controlled by the Local Government rates raised during the year was £22,166,996, Board (see Local Government), which by its including the sums contributed by Government orders regulates the mode of their general orders regulates the mode of their ment in lieu of poor rate, on property belong-election, their procedure, their finance, and

their administrative methods, whilst by its special orders it compels observance of the law in particular cases. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of guardians are strictly audited by auditors of the Local Government Board. The expenses of the guardians and of poor relief generally are defrayed out of poor rates, which are levied by the overseers in each parish. The guardians issue half-yearly precepts to the overseers for the amounts required by them The poor-rate is levied on houses, buildings, land, and other property, according to a valuation list which is prepared by the overseers of each parish, and after publication is sent to the assessment committee of the guardians, who must hear objections. altering the list as they think proper, the committee approve and sign it. From the decision of the committee there is an appeal to quarter sessions. Over seers are appointed for each parish by the parish council or meeting, or in urban parishes by the urban district council or the justices. They can give orders for poor relief in cases of sudden and urgent necessity. Boards of guardians receive grants from the county council out of the proceeds of licence and excise duties towards many of their expenses, such as the salaries of officers, maintenance of lunatics, etc. As to the total cost of the relief of the poor, see l'OOR RATE STATISTICS, '98. Other Poor Law authorities, who exercise powers In relation to the relief of the poor, are (1)
The Metropolitan Asylums Board, who are the
managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act (67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients and the insane poor charge-able to the unions and patishes in the district; (2) The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum (3) The managers of two actroponium size asymmetry of the managers of School Districts formed under the Poor-Law Amendment Act (44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of heing maintained in the workhouses The subject of Poor-Law Children has recently received much attention. A somewhat similar system of poor relief exists in Scotland and Ireland, where the central authority is the Local Government Board for Scotland and Ireland respectively. A Royal Commission was appointed, Jan. '93, to consider "whether any alterations in the system of poor law relief are desirable in the case of persons whose destitution is occasioned by incapacity for work resulting from old age, or whether assistance could otherwise be afforded in those A majority and a minority report were presented and issued at the end of March '05, for the details of which see eds. '06 and '97. For Poor Law (Bootland) Act, '98, see Session, sect. 77, and for Poor Law Unions Association (Expenses) Act, '98, see Session, sect. 78.

POOR RATE STATISTICS, '98.

1. RECEIPTS.

From Part I. of the Local Taxation Returns

fg30,600 more The Receipts in sums paid by the Boroughs to the spect of teachers workhouse childr schools outside births and deaths medical officers i ance of indoor pe the cost of Union side the Metrop Miscellaneous s Guardians and M Districts for, in paupers (amounts the sale of oakut dends, gave a The total receipts may be summars	Aid Cou Poo In Pi en at the vi i, luni in the iuper in offi olis, ums anagu ter ac in, st furth from sed a	d, onty or-L oor- ten wor- atice: M: s 1 cer am reces dia over	consist Courage Aurage	sting utho schools, remolis, to Met colleged to mai om the colleged to do to d	of various and County rities in re- ols, fees for celementary egistrars of the mainten- ropolis, and Unions out- observed the desired and Asylum intenance of the friends), its and divi- of £557,739
Poor Rates raise	d			•	£22,166,996
Receipts in aid	•	•	•		2,009,756
Other Receipts	•	•	•	•	584,866
r	otal	•		•	£24,761,618
2.	Fve	EN	DITUE		
The principal the relief of the	iten	18	or tu	e ex	penaiture on
therewith, were.	poor	, .	na p	nrbor	es connecteu
In-maintenance					. £2,256,667
Out-relief .	•	•	•	•	2,680,200
Maintenance of h	insti	œ,	n savi	ııme	or
licensed house	B				. 1,642,505
Workhouse or ot		oan	s rena	ud. a	nd 1,042,,03
interest thereo		•		,	. 793,001
Salaries and rat		of	office	rs, a	nd ',''
superannuation	ı allo	wa	nces		. 1,781,509
Other expenses					. 1,278,211
7	otal				£10.490.100
1	otai	•	•	•	£10,432,189
The expenditur	e on	pur	Doses	unco	nnected with
the relief of the po	or w	as a	is foll	ows	:
Payments for c					
police rates		٠.	• .	•	. £9,129,874
Payments to Hig	hway	у Во	pards		70,204
Payments to Bui	ıal B	oar	ds _		. 127,387
Payments to Rui					
ioi sanitary and	al Di	str	ict Co	ounci	ils
Daymonto to Cak	al Di	hw	ict Co ay pu	rpos	es 1,772,688
Payments to Sch	al Da d hig ool B	hw oar	av pu ds	rpos	es 1,772,688 . 1,336,145
Payments to P	al Di d hig ool B ai ish	hw oar	av pu ds	rpos	es 1,772,688 . 1,336,145 or
Payments to P Parish Meeting	al Da d hig ool B airsh	hw oar	ay pu ds Counc	rpos als	es 1,772,688 . 1,336,145 or . 87,430
Payments to P Parish Meeting Payments to Com	ral Di d hig ool B ailsh miss	hw oar	ay pu ds Counc	rpos als	es 1,772,688 . 1,336,145 or . 87,430 hs
Payments to P Parish Meeting Payments to Com and Washhous	ral Da d hig ool B aiish miss miss	hw loar 1 (ay pu ds Counc ers of	rpos als Bati	es 1,772,688 . 1,336,145 or . 87,430 hs . 75,676
Payments to F Parish Meeting Payments to Com and Washhous Payments to Fre sioners	al Did high	hw loar lon lon bra	av pu ds Counc ers of ry Co	rposenis Bati	es 1,772,688 1,336,145 or 87,430 hs 75,676
Payments to F Parish Meeting Payments to Com and Washhous Payments to Free	al Did hig d hig ool R anst miss es ee Li an D	hw loar lon bra	ay pu ds Counc ers of ry Co	rposenis Bati	es 1,772,688 1,336,145 or 87,430 hs 75,676

The expenditure partly connected with the relief of the poor and also with other purposes WAS .-

for School Attendance Committee

Payments on account of the Registration (Births, Deaths, etc.) Acts Vaccination fees and expenses .

Parliamentary, municipal, and county registration, and cost of jury lists .

Total .

Conservators of Commons . School Attendance Committee ex-

penses

Other expenses

Cost of legal proceedings Payments under the Union Assess-	£48,609
ment Committee Acts and the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, '69 . Salaries and superannuation allow-	120,351
ances of parochial officers, and other expenses partly connected and partly unconnected with the	
relief of the poor	722,811
Total	£891,771

The total expenditure amounted to £24,473,507, of which £13,149,547, or more than one-half, was for purposes altogether unconnected with the relief of the poor. There was an increase in every item of expenditure connected with relief of the poor, the largest item of increase being that in respect of the maintenance of

3. MISCFLLANEOUS STATISTICS.

The gross estimated rental of property in England and Wales hable to contribute to the poor rate in the year ended March 31st, poor rate in the year ended march 31st, 97, was £199,380,667, and the rateable value £165,990,085. The total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt all classes in England and wates in receipt of felief on Jan 1st, 98, was \$16,913, of whom 231,606 were indoor and 605,125 outdoor paupers, plus 182 who received both indoor and outdoor relief. There was an increase of 3641 in the indoor and a decrease of 3424 in the outdoor paupers, and an increase of 20 in the other classes as compared with the previous year. It was estimated that the proportion of the total number of paupers to the population amounted approximately to 1 in 37. Of the total of 837,095 paupers, 90,540 were insane and 13,563 were wagrants, while of the residue 184,853 were adult males, 332,487 adult females, and 225,652 children under 16 years of age. Of the adults 150,050 males and 250,210 females were not able-bodied. The Report of the Local Government Board for '97-8, from which these figures are taken, states that the number of paupers releved in the year ended Lady Day '08 was, proportionately to the population, smaller than in any year since '40, save the years '92-3. The greater part of the decrease in pauperism of recent years is attributable to a reduction in the numbers of outdoor paupers.

Pope, The. His Holiness Lee XIII., the 258th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovice 75,076

258th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovice Pecci, was b. at Carpineto, 1810. Ed. at the Jesuit Coll of Viterbo (18-24). Entered the School of Collegio Romano (24). Where the School of Collegio Romano (24). Where the School of College of Noble Ecclesiastics. Having become a Doctor of Laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. Referendary of the Segnatura (37). Took holy orders, and was consecrated priest (37) by Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi. The title of "Prothonotary Apostolic" was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, wo also appointed him Apostolic delegate in tolic "was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, who also appointed him Apostolic delegate in succession at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto. Was sent as nuncio to Belgium (43), and created shortly after Archbishop of Damietta; nominated Bishop of Perugia (46); created cardinal (53). Elected Pope Feb. 20th, 78, and took the title of Leo XIII. Among the events of his Holiness' sreign may be mentioned the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland

208,028

42,337

£13,149,547

the contest with Germany, the Kulturkampf, the now famous Falk Laws, and the rapproche-ment with Prince Bismarck. Towards the close of '87 and the beginning of '88 Rome was the centre of great rejoicings in connection with the Papal Jubilee, intended to commemorate the 50th year of his Holiness's assumption of holy orders. In June '91 he issued an important Encyclical on In june of the issued an inportant Encyclication Labour, which gaves rise to much discussion It is said that the average annual expenses of the Vatican are about £28,4000 Of this sum £20,000 are at the Pope's disposal, £28,000 go to the cardinals, £18,400 to poor bishoprics, £72,000 for administration of apostolic palaces, \$40,000 for diplomatic expenses, £60,000 for employes, £48,000 for schools and charities. On the occasion of his episcopal jubilee (Feb 19th, '93) vast numbers of pilgrims flocked to Rome from all countries. The Pope summoned a conference of the Patriarchs of the Eastern a conference of the Patriarchs of the Eastern Churches at the Vatican in Oct '94, but no practical results followed, and the same may be said of his letter to the English people in April '95, urging them to return to "holy unity" with the Church of Rome His Holiness said Mass in St Peter's (Feb 13th, '98) in celebration of the 6oth anniversary of his first

Porto Rico, until '98 a Spanish colony, lies to the east of San Domingo in the West Indies Its area is about 3688 sq m, and the pop 900,000, of whom about 300,000 are negroes and about the same number mulattoes. The chief towns are San Juan, pop. 23,414, Ponce, 37,545; and San German, 30,46 The island is mountainous, and the climate healthy. The is mountainous, and the climate healthy. The country is generally fertile, and the chief exports are coffee, cacao, sugar, tobacco, and timber. The annual value of the exports about £3,000,000. An American expedition under General Miles effected a landing at Guanica (July 25th, '98), and easily overcame the Spanish opposition. Their advent was accepted with gladness by the people generally. The city of Ponce was taken possession of (27th), and the Spanish troops were everywhere being forced back when terms of peace were being forced back when terms of peace were arranged (see Spain and United States for details) and hostilities ceased. One of the details) and hostilities ceased conditions was that the island should be ceded to the United States, and a joint commission arranged all the details for the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops and authorities and the transfer to the States (Sept. 18th) The American flag was hoisted (Oct. 18th), the bulk of the Spanish troops having left by that date.

PORTUGAL

Portugal is a kingdom in the Peninsula in Portugal is a kingdom in the Peninsula in S.W. Europe, under Carlos I. of the House of Prayanza. Area (including the Azores and Maleira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 36,038 sq. m; pop. about 5,082,257. Constitution of 1826 (amended in '52, 85, and '95) gives a special moderating power to the king. There are two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the Cortes. By royal decree (Sept. '95) the Chamber of Peers consists of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to the (Sept. 95) the Chamber of reers common to you members nominated for life, in addition to the princes of the blood and the twelve bishops of the continental dioceses. The nominated of the continental dioceses. The nominated the Continent, of America, both North and peers may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualification. In London the principal places of meeting are

tions are imposed. The elective portion of the Chamber was put an end to. The second Chamber, under a decree published in March '95, is composed of members elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, to the number of 146, of whom 6 are elected by Portuguese colonies. The king has no veto on a law that has been twice passed by both houses. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education, but all others are tolerated. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, fish, and copper There are 1453 miles of railway Revenue, 97, £11,748,000; expenditure, £12,347000, imports, 96, £9,070,000; exports, £6,640,000 Public debt, '97 foreign, £05,666,625, internal, £91,731,217 See Colonies, etc., on Europiean Powers, Diplomatic, Foreign Armirs, and Foreign Navies.

Political Parties. The legislature of Portugal is the Cortes Geraes, consisting of

Political Parties. The legislature of Portugal is the Cortes Geraes, consisting of two houses, the Camara dos Pares and the Camara dos Deputados The deputies are divided Camara dos Deputados inte deputies are divided oughly into Conservatives (also called Regeneradores), led by Senhor Serpa Pimentel, Progressats (or Liberals), Independents, and Republicans in '93 another party, the Miguelistas, or supporters of Dom Miguel, a pretender to the throne, who was at the time living in Austria, showed renewed activity, and began to press their leader's claims on the people. The general elections in recent years have all resulted in triumphs for the Government, the Conservatives being returned with large

Portugal, King of See Carlos 1.

Positivism. The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798—1857). The chief principles of the former side of the system are (1) The classification of the sciences in hier-(1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, morals, and (2) The dottrine of the "three stages" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena · the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the cultus of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical odectrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions, but besides this, tt consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or regime of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority, and that of the spiritual or educating body. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the Revue Occidentale. it consists in a worship requiring for its full possesses a periodical, the Revue Occidentale, and Comte's apartments, at 10, Rue Monsieur le Prince, are kept as a place of meeting. Other groups exist in other cities of France, of

Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and Chapel Street, W.C. In both of these halls the various Positivist publications may be obtained. In London, also, the Positivist Review, edited by Professor Beesley, is issued monthly.

Postmaster-General. The Parliamentary head of the Post Office. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk at present occupies that position, bee next article.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS, '98.

The forty-fourth annual report of the Postmaster-General, issued during '98, showed the following results as to postal packets for the year ended March 31st, '98 —

	Number Estimated.	Average Number to each Person	
Letters Postcards Book-packets, Circu-	2,01 /, 300,000 360,400,000	50 4 9 0	
lars, and Samples	727,300,000	18 ,	
Newspapers .	150,600,000	38	
Parcels	67,823,000	17	
Total	3, 318,723,000	83.1	

The number of registered letters was 14,213,479. An increase was recorded in every variety of postal packet save that of newspapers The revenue for the year, in respect of the l'ost Office, amounted to £12,420, 176, and of the Fost Onice, amounted to L12,420,476, and the expenditure to L8,689,713, showing a profit of L3,918,614. The figures for the telegraph department were revenue, L3,971,7733; expenditure, L3,481,261, showing a loss of L309,538. Therefore the net profit of the whole department was L3,609,076. The Express Delivery means and only the solution of the state of the control of the solution of the so Service, under which a letter can be sent by express messenger to any train, forwarded by that train, and met at the station and delivered by another messenger, dealt with 551, 179 letters, as against 438,126 in the previous year. I wo-thirds of these were in London. The numbers of undelivered packets were as follows Letters of unusurvered passets were as follows: Letters, 7,609,040, an increase of 10,5079, Book-juckets 11,620,374, an increase of 115,079, Book-juckets 11,620,374, an increase of 94,100; Newspapers 534,120, a decrease of 28,364, and Parcels 175,675, an increase of 10,271. Property exceeding 6593,947 in value was found in letters opened in the Returned Letter Offices The letters posted without any address numbered 38,860, and in them was contained property worth £4715. As to Home Mails, the number of daily country mails to London was increased by 23, and from London by 35; 430 new post offices and 1231 new letter-boxes were added during the year, making the totals 21,107 and 30,303. Money-order and savings-bank business is transacted at 12,300 offices. The Staff of the Post Office increased during the year from 144,700 to 150,110 The number on the permanent establishment, including 13,069 women, was 84,3c9. As to Money Orders and Postal Orders, the total number of inland money orders such was 9,429,609, an increase of 115,587, for the total amount of £27,404,145, an increase of £1,574,292 The total number of foreign and colonial orders issued in the United Kingdom and payable abroad

was 523,886, an increase of 39,082, for a total was 523,886, an increase of 39,682, for a total sum of £1,477,836, an increase of £153,864. The number issued abroad and payable in the United Kingdom was 1,174,763, an increase of 51,972, for the total sum of £1,47,508, an increase of £137,336. In the Post Office Savings Bank the amount due to depositors on Dec. 31st, '97, was £115,896,786, as against £108,098,641 on Dec. 31st, '96. There were 7,239,76' accounts open on Dec. 31st, '97, and the average sum to the credit of each account it that time was thus £16 os. 2d.

as against £15 158. 1d. in '96

The number of ordinary telegrams forwarded in the United Kingdom (1 e. excluding foreign, piess and free telegrams) was 68,810,786, an increase of 3,248,969, giving a revenue of £2,130,973 as compared with £2,070,045 in '96. The number of foreign telegrams was 6,482,866, an increase of 174,810, of press telegrams 6,015,901, an increase of 178,200, and of Government and railway telegrams 1,720,506, an increase of 20,785 The total number of 70,423,555 iii '95 7 to 83,029,999 iii '97-8 New telegraph offices were opened at 268 post offices and 32 lailway stations, making the total number of offices at which telegraph business is done 8172 and 2311 railway stations
As to telephones, the Post Office made con-

of the supposes, the rost office made con-siderable reductions in the charges for Post Office telephone exchange wires, and for short lines of private wire. The Department now controls a total mileage of 53,526 miles of trunk wire, and the system consists of over 880 separate trunk circuits, supplemented by more than 2000 cu cuits between post offices and the National Telephone Company's Exchanges. There are 264 post offices open for trunk telephone business. The total number of trunk conversations during the year was 5,898,247, and the revenue therefrom £13,974 There are 666 telephone operators (women) employed by the Department For Post Office Guarantee Act,

Poynter, Sir E. J., was b in Paris in 1836, and is the son of Mr. Ambiose Poynter, an architect He was ed at Westminster School and Ipswich Grammai School, and studied art in English schools, and at Paris under Gleyre '56-9 He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in '69, and an Academician in '76 In '71 he became a member of the Belgian Water Colour Society, and in the same year and again in '73 was appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, London He was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington for some years, and in 94 was appointed Director of the National Gallery. In '96, on the death of Sir John Millais, he was elected to the Piesidency of the Royal Academy. His best known pictures are "Israel in Fgypt" '67, "Perseus and Andromeda" (72), "Atalanta's Race" (76), "The Fortune Teller" (77), "The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" (91) He is known not only for his pictures, but as the author of "Ten Lectures on Art" (79), and as one of the designers of the new coinage issued in '94. Knighted '97.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49, "for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially Art Training School at South Kensington for

advancing the interests of education, especially among the middle classes, by affording facilities to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and by providing for the periodical session of a competent Board of Examiners to ascertain and give certificates of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged or desiring to be engaged in the education of youth." Under the powers conferred by the charter, the Council have established schemes of examination. (1) For teachers, to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction; (2) for pupils, to test their progress, and to afford at once to the teacher and to the public a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Lucentiate, and Fellow; and a distinctive feature of the examinations is, that in all cases the theory and practice of education is an obligatory subject for each grade. In '07 the number of candidates examined for certificates was about 17,500. Visiting examiners are also appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a Professorship (the first established in this countiv) of the Science and Art of Education; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. The new buildings were opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, March 30th, '87 Offices, Bloomshury Square Organ, Educational Times. Secretary, C.R. Hodgeon, B.A.

Presbyterianism is church government by presbytcis (or elders), and by them only The Session of a Presbyterian Church consists of the ordained ruling elders, and the pastor or teaching elder of the church, who always presides when present. In case of a church being vacant the pastor of some other church within the bounds of the presbytery is chosen moderator ad interim. The Presbytery consists of the pastors of churches, and a ruling elder from each congregation within prescribed boundaries. The Synod consists of presbyteries within a larger area, and the General Assembly, where the size of the church renders one necessary, takes in the whole church, and consists either of the pastors of all the churches, together with a ruling elder from each congregation, or re presentatives chosen from amongst both pas-tors and ruling elders. The standards of the Presbyterian Churches are the Westminster Confession of Fatth, with the Catechisms, Larger and Shorter The United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and some others, receive these with an explanation, especially in respect to Chapter XXIII of the "Confession" The United Presbyterian Church has adopted a Declaratory Statement in regard to its relation to the "Confession" The Presbyterian Church to the "Confession In Fresh, verial Chulch of England has adopted a similar document together with XXIV brief "Articles of the Fath." See Church of Scotland, Church in Ireland, Pressyterian Church of England, and Welsh Pressyterian Church of England, and Welsh Pressyterian Church

Presbyterian Church of England. The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the piesent century was due to influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '46. The English section of that Synod united with the older

Presbyterian body in England in '76, so form ing the Presbyterian Church of England. the present congregations 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the have been established within the present century. Statistics. The Church consists of 314 fully organised congregations and 16 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 162,041 persons Several churches are in course of re building, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 320, with 19 ordained and 12 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 3 missionary teachers and 25 lady missionaries. There are also 26 and 25 lady missionaries. There are also 26 licentrates, and about 20 theological students preparing for the ministry. Fie property of the Church is estimated at 21,801,215, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustenta tion Fund and other schemes of the Church, of tion fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. The total income of the Church in '97 was £270,578 The backbone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since '78 has secured for the body of the universe, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum stipend of £200. Underthis scheme 93 congregapend of £200. Under this scheme 93 congrega-tions were aid-receiving in '97 to the amount of £5810 75 10d, as against 103 in '78 to the amount of £6443 75 6d, the average amount of aid required being at date £60.95 7d per con-gregation, as against £60 for in '78 A new Church Building and Debt Extinction Fund was content building and Dept Extinction Fund was maugifirated by the Synod of 95. The amount contemplated is \$50,000, payable over five years, and nearly \$41,000 has already been subscribed. The Rev. John Begne, M.A., is organising secretary of this Fund. General Secretary, Rev. J. Thoburn McCaw, M.A., D.D., 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall St., E.C., Financial Secretary. M. John Leggar. Financial Secretary, Mi John Leggat

Prime Minister is he who at the summons of the sovercign has succeeded in forming an administration, of which he is the head, and which may be named after him. It may be assumed that those who accept office under him agree with his policy in the main. Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence. His own patronage is very extensive. In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred Crown livings are filled ; and upon his recommendation that the most envied temporal titles and honourable distinctions -peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter, for example-are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord

lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. Yet as Prime Minister he enjoys no legal precedence over his colleagues, his official existence being indeed not recognised by statute.

Primitive Methodism. See Wesleyan Methodist Churches.

Primrose League. A league originated in 1883, in memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and so called because on the anniversary of his death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled Knights, Dames, and Associates, and their branches are called "Habitations." The members of the Primrose League took an active part in the last electoral campaign, and exercised considerable influence in favour of the Constitutional-Unionist candidates. lhe testimony of both candidates and election agents leaves it beyond doubt that the extraordinary development of organised work on the part of the ladies of the Primiose League attained a measure of importance and success artained a incast of importance and success far greater at the last general election than on any former occasion. Grand Master, Marquis of Salisbury, K.C.; Chairman of Grand Council and Chancellor of the League, Duke of Marl-borough. Members enrolled up to September 98 number, including Scotland, 1,444,000, divided among 2366 Habitations. Vice-Chancellor, G. S. Lane-Fox Head Offices: 64, Victoria Street, S. W. Official Organ, The Primrove League Gazette (monthly).

Prince Edward Island. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Bicton Area, 2133 sq m; pop. 109,078 Capital, Charlottetown, pop. 11,485. Divided into thee countries Admini-stered by a Lieut-Governon and Executive Council The people elect a House of Assembly of thirty by manhood suffrage. The Province has four seats in the Dominion Senate and five in the House of Commons Education is stateaided, fice, and compulsory, between the ages of 5 and 16. Entered the Dominion 1873. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table) and CANADA

Prison Reform. For a report of the Committee on this subject, which reported in 'os, see eds. 'o6 and '97.

PRISON STATISTICS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

All the essential information which has been published on this subject appears to be com-prised in Part I. of the Judicial Statistics or '96-7 the Reports of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons for the year ended March 1914, '98; and the report to these officials of the Rev P. G. Merrick on the operations of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in '96 The following statements are mostly gathered from the Commissioners' 1 Cports

LOCAL PRISONS

The number of prisoners received in such prisons during 'o6 and 'o7 weie -

	'96 '97
Under sentence of ordinary courts. Soldiers and sailors sentenced	148,113 153,965
by courts-martial Debtors or on civil process In default of suretics	1,008 1,077 11,243 10,756 1,670 1,776
	162,034 167,574

The population of these prisons on March rist, '98, was 14,021, as against 14,003 at the corresponding period of the previous year. The average duly population in '97.8 was 14,225, of which 11,675 were males and 2550 were females. In the previous year such population consisted of 13,987—viz, 11,570 males and 2417 females. If the increase due to retaining convicts under sentence of penal servitude in local prisons is deducted, the average daily popula-tion would be 13,723 in '07 8, and 13,481 in the previous year. The average population of local or short-sentenced prisoners was consequently higher by 242 in '97-8 than in the preceding year The following table shows the general tendency to decrease of committals to prisons and the number committed relative to population -

	0	n Indictment.	On Summary Conviction	
Yearly Average Number of Persons imprisoned in England and Wales	Actual Number	Number per 100,000 of Population of England and Wales		Number per 100,000 of Population of England and Wales.
Duting 5 years ended March 31st, '85 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	9,126	37 8 32 7 4 28 0 26 1 24 0 25 7	149,046 140,722 137,291 146,019 140,727 145,961	566 4 505 6 467 1 480 4 458 1 470 0
Decrease per cent .	196	30.0	- 0	17 0

It is also important to consider that many new offences have been created recently, and there has been a material extension of the powers of dealing with other offences, and also greater activity by the police and local authorities in prosecuting. This fact is well notified by statistics showing the increase that has taken

last ten years for certain offences of a quasi-oriminal kind, including adulteration of food and drugs, cruelty to animals, offences against the Diseases of Animals Act, and in relation to dogs, offences against Highway Acts; offences prosecuting This fact is well notified by sta-tistics showing the increase that has taken local bye-laws, etc, and against gaming; in-place in the number of convictions during the corrigible rogues, and "other offences" under

the Vagrancy Acts. The total number of con-victions for all offences on indictment and summarily, which was 519,781 in 85-6, had increased to 644,256 in 6-7, being an increase of 23 per cent. The total number of convictions for quasi-criminal offences in 6-7 were 324,944, as against 229,285 in '85-6 Among such convictions for the former period there were 162,665 for drunkenness alone; 29,328 for offences against the Highway Acts; 76,055 for breaches of police regulations, local byelaws, etc., and 19,605 under the headings of gaming, incorrigible rogues, and under offences under the Vagrancy Acts there are a variety of cases of a quasi-criminal character in which the proceedings approach nearly to the criminal form, and most of which would be deemed criminal for purposes of appeal under the Judicature Acts. Thus, it appears from the Judicial Acts. Thus, it appears from the judicial Statistics relating to Clime, for 96—the latest returns published—that in 19,631 cases applications were made for orders to require persons using thicats, etc., to find sureties; and in 17,007 orders were made, and in 1231 cases the defendant was imprisoned in default of finding the sureties The sentences under this head are occasionally severe. In 41 instances they exceeded three months Bastardy orders were made in 6401 and enforced by imprisonment in 957 cases. Orders for maintenance of wives were made in 5314 and enforced by imprisonment in 865 cases. The Prison Commissioners, in their report for 56-7, state that "the large increase of convictions for the minor offences. detailed, and the considerable proportion that they bear to the total volume of crime, has an important bearing on the general question of the increase of crime, if that is to be gauged solely by the total annual number of convictions irrespective of the offence, and by the fact that about three-fourths of the persons convicted escape by the payment of a fine imposed for comparatively trivial offences." Under the Protection of First Offenders Act the court before whom an individual not previously convicted is convicted of larceny or false pretences may, having regard to the youth, character, antecedents, etc., of the offender, or to the trivial nature of the offence, order that he be to come up for judgment when called upon, and to be of good behaviour. If he fail to conform to any of the conditions of his recogconion to any of the conditions of his recognisances, he may be brought up to answer concerning his conduct and to receive judgment. It is provided by section to of the Summary Judicature Act, '70, that when the charge, although proved, is of a trifling nature, the court, without proceeding to conviction, may dismiss it, and may order the defendant to pay damage not beyond 405 or costs By the same section it is further enacted that the court, on conviction, may order that following the court, on conviction, may order the defendant to give security with or without sureties, and with or without payment of damage or costs

The prisoners discharged under the First Offenders Act '87, and the Summary Jurisdiction Act '79, in cases which came before Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, were no less than 39,97 in '97. The number of juveniles in prison at the end of that year was about the same as the previous year, being 46 as against 42, but there has been a considerable diminu tion since '95, when the number was 127. There class, of whom 485 males, or 4'9 per cent., and has also been a slight falling off in the number 152 females or 7 per cent, have been recommitted

of inveniles committed to reformatories. new rules for the treatment of juvenile offenders are now in full operation, and are working well.

The Governor of Bedford Pilson is ports "As a result of these rules being carefully applied, strict discipline combined with discretion and kindness and constant employment, it is proved beyond doubt that the imprisonment of these lads has a most salutary effect, which is only realised by a comparison, both as regards their moral and physical state, on reception with their condition on discharge." The Chairman of the Aid Society in their report states that "excity effort is made, by a combination of kindness with firmness, to reclaim them from eniminal conties, and the prejudice and objections which have arisen to the imprisonment of juvenile offenders would appear to of the Aid Society in their report states that have no reasonable foundation in view of the new system that has been introduced by H.M. Commissioners of Prisons." The Governor of War wick Prison also speaks highly of the new system, and stated "that the physical drill, habits of cleanliness, and implicit obedience, with within the physical decides the physical drill, habits of cleanliness, and implicit obedience, with within the physical decides. with instruction both in religious and secular knowledge, cannot but bear some fruit in a majority of these poor boys who are at an age apt to learn"

CONVICT PRISONS

The number of male convicts received in these establishments from local prisons and the Channel Islands, under fresh sentences during the year ended March 11st, '98, was 655, besides 189 with licences revoked or forfeited The number of female convicts received into the consist prisons from local prisons under fresh sentences and during such year was 30, besides 18 with licences revoked or forfeited. The Penal Servitude Act, '91, by which courts of justice are enabled to pass sentences of penal servitude for three years and upwards instead of being restricted to terms of five years and upwards has been freely taken advantage of the average length of the sentences of all the convicts in convict and sentences of all the convicts in convict and local prisons on March 31st, '98, was 686 years for males and 8 44 for females, while on the same date in '97 it was 7 or years for males and 7 56 years for females. As regards local and convict prisons generally, and their prisoners, some important statements are to be notified. Firstly, concerning first offenders, and since the formation of whales alled the state. since the formation of what is called "the star class" in convict prisons, in '79, up to March 31st, '98, '339 male convicts have been placed therein, of whom only 21 of those discharged have returned to penal scrvitude under fresh sentences, and only 25 have had then lectness revoked or forfeited. Of 95 females in the class, none have returned to penal sei vitude

The Prison Commissioners state that, as regards the segregation of first offenders, the very results of the "star clasp" led the Commissioners to anticipate that an analogous system of the separation of first offenders in local prisons would have a most beneficial effect. The Commissioners therefore carried into practical effect in '97 the complete separation of first offenders from the habitual criminals by the establishment of the "star class" system in all local prisons. During the year 9812 males and 2210 females have been placed in that

o prison under fiesh sentences. In their similar posts of trust, most of whom have had to prison under fiesh sentences. In their peport for '97 the Commissioners state that, is regards the "star class" referred to, is success in a great measure depends on the co-operation of the police and of the visiting magistrates, which it is expected will be forthcoming. The advantages of the segregation of the first offenders from other summals is well described in the 1000 to riminals is well described in the report of the Chaplain of Wormwood Sciubs Prison, who states that "frequent personal intercourse with this class on a whole shows that they are with this class on a whole shows that they are not threves, neither are they criminals as this term is generally understood. They are of a better stamp, both socially, morally, and intellectually, than the ordinary prisoners, consequently one has better material to work upon I find among them managers, bankers' clerks, insurance agents, clerks to solicitors, in mer-cantile and other offices, diapers' assistants, men employed in H.M. Post Office, and in

a fairly liberal education. Now, to most of these imprisonment is a crushing blow, and were it not for the fact that one is able to offer them some helping hand on discharge, would almost overwhelm them, I find them well behaved, free from scrious reports, very ready to listen to and receive advice. The very fact that they are in the "star class" and regarded as first offenders at once raises them a step above the ordinary prisoners, a position they are not slow to realise, and yet not to presume upon it So far, therefore, the scheme is a step in the right direction "

The following table shows the population of England and Wales with the number of prisoners sentenced to death, to penal servitude for life, to penal servitude for a term of years, to imprisonment on indictment, and on summary conviction or want of sureties, in each

year from '58 to '97 inclusive

		; -	-	Number	of Prisone	ers sentenced to	
Year	Population of England	of England		Penal Servitude for Penal a term of years		I I was a same out	Imprisonment on
	and Wales	and Wales Death Sciv	Scivitude for Life	By Ordinary Courts	By Conits- Martial	Imprisonment on Indictment	Summary Con- viction, or for want of sureties.
'89	28,135,197	36	4	050		9,014	146 g25
' 89	28,447,014	20	3	915		7,857	139,214
90	28,76- 287	24		720	i i	7,775	134,723
91	29,002,525	10	4	747		7,548	170,804
<i>'</i> 9 ·	29,403,340	1,2	i	803		7,780	138,031
93	29,731,100	28		000	_	7,775	140,703
'94	30,060,763	29		050		7,071	141,673
'95	30, 394,078	19	1	813		7,448	148,013
93 94 95 96	30,717,355	33	6	750	i	7,057	142,397
. 07	31,055.415	14	1	7 11	•	7,168	747 717

The undermentioned particulars relate to charged during the year ended March 31st, '58, penal-servitude prisoners' received and dis-

	Malcs	Females	[ot.al
 (1) Number of Prisoners received during the above-mentioned years under fresh sentences of penal servitude (2) Number of the above prisoners who had been previously 	75)	1 28	787
sentenced to penal scryitude (3) Percentage of those re-convicted to those sentenced	273		227 28 8
(4) Number of convicts discharged on licence for the year	293	14.2	
referred to . (5) Number of convicts whose licences were revoked or forferted	1050	76	1226
during such year	183	. 8	101
6) Percentage of revocations and forfeitures of hience to hiences granted during the year (7) Number of convicts discharged on expiration of sentence	17 4	10 5	16 9
during that year	13		13

PRISON INDUSTRIES.

A further advance has been made in the regulation of prison labour by the appointment of paid instructors for these industries which require special skill and technical qualifications. The Prisons Committee advised that better provision should be made for the supply of skilled workers as teachers, and for the ducct superintendence of industries in each prison, and that workers who acquire sufficient knowledge to supervise skilled work should receive an extra allowance. A scheme has been ap-

proved, and is now in operation, giving literal effect to this recommendation In Appendix No. 18 to the Commissioners' last report a very interesting statement is made by the Comptroller of Prison Industries as to the work done therein by prisoners during '97-8 In gauging the industrial powers of our prisons the following points must, he states, be borne in mind (a) the shortness of the sentences of the bulk of the prisoners; (b) the fact that the law requires for the first month, or during his sentence if it is less than a month, every prisoner sentenced to haid labous (unless the medical offices objects on the ground of health) to be employed in one or other of those forms of severe toil, of which the treadwheel and the crank have been so long the accepted types; (c) the comparatively low physique of the ordinary prisoners of to-day, (d) the scarcity of skilled workmen among the prisoners now received, (e) the fact that not less than 22 per cent of our local prisoners are practically non-workers, consisting as they do of debtors, prisoners awaiting trial, and prisoners on the sick list

An increased support compared with '96 has been given to prison tiade operations by Government Departments. The Admiralty, the War Office, the Post Office, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Office of Works, the Stationery Office, etc., have used prison labour on an extended scale, and their technical officers have in many cases rendered valuable assistance by suggesting improvements made in the details of prison manufactures. Among the supplies have been, brooms and brushes, tin ware, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, lacks, hammocks for wounded men, kit bags, haver-

sacks, baskets, canvas, clothing, clothes-bags, bed sackings, sand-bags, nose-bags, mailbags, leather leggings, beds, drabbet, twine, pouches, packing-cases, crates, rugs, mats, foundry-work, hand-stoves, carpentry, shoemaking, bookbinding, upholstery-work, inatting, ship-fenders, despatch-bags, tool bags, firewood, and washing for the Government Offices in London

An interesting experiment is in progress with the binding of books for the Home Office Libiary, and it is probable to undertake work of this kind for other branches of the Government service. A large proportion of the bookbinding and printing required for the Prison Commission Office and for the 61 local and convict prisons in Fingland and Wales has been done in prisons. A depletion in the lanks of the oakinn pickers has been steadily proceeding, and arrangements have been completed for the final discontinuance at an early date of all unproductive crank and treadwheel labour. The value of the prisoners' earnings at local and convict prisons for the year ended March 18st, '98, is as under.

	•		
Description of Employment	Lotal Local Prisons	Total Convict Prisons.	(mand Total
Daily average number of Prisoners at productive work	Males . 9129 Females 1950	Males 2421 Lemales 151	Males 11,550 Females 2101
Manufactures Farm . Buildings .— Prison Department . Admiralty . War Department Ordinary service of the Prison	£ < d. 57904 7 3 12909 10 7	\$\mathcal{L}\$ \$\sigma\$ d 11,104 10 0 5,77, 19 6 13,685 5 2 0,570 1 7 5,84, 8 1 13,720 10 1	£ 5 d 64,608 18 0 5,573 19 6 35,730 15 9 9,570 1 7 5,843 8 1 65,641 3 6
Average annual earnings per prisoner at work	10 16 6	25 17 9	13 13 3

The total earnings from the Aylesbury convict prison amounted to L2155 11s. 4d, of which L710518s 10d was obtained from manufactures, and L710012s. 6d. from the service of the prison.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS AID SOCIETIES

Many such societies have been foiled for the object of the reinstatement in honest life of men and women on release from prison, and where a helping hand or a kindly encouragement on discharge may save from a relapse into crime. Since Jan 1st, '87, every prison in England and Wales has had a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society working in connection with it Some of these societies are well organised and managed, and are doing their work well. There are others, however, which do but little for the purposes for which they exist. These statements, which are made concerning such societies by the Rev. G. P. Merrick in his report to the Commissioners of Prisons on the operations of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in '96, are supplemented by others of great importance on this subject. He adds that some of the societies leave the care of the work and of the interest of such bodies to a very few zealous membels. "Some, again, are deeply interested

in the work, . . but do not march with the times . . Ihere are other Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies which are active and zealous, and are in various ways endeavouring, at much cost of time, money and labour, to find out how best to help the exprisoner to become a respectable, law-abiding citizen, and to recover his good name and place in the everyday world . . . These societies are doing their self-appointed work in such a manner that thousands who have been discharged from the prison-gates have abundant reason to be thankful for their existence." In '96 these societies offered to help nearly 26,000 men and women who, out of a total of 160,137, were released from the prisons of England and Wales during the year. The Prison Commissioners state in their report for '97 that they have given much attention to the question of aid on discharge, and that Mr. Merrick's comprehensive report on the existing system in relation to local prisons, and his suggestions for its improvement, have afforded them (the Commissioners) the opportunity of submitting a scheme (the details of which are not yet finally approved) for the future organisation of the Aid Societies referred to, with a view to developing their effectiveness towards the end for which they

were created. These officials further state that it is neither their object not wish "to hamper or interfere with the free play of the voluntary societies constituted for the aid of prisoners throughout the country. . . We wenture only to offer advice and guidance, having opportunities as the central authority of sceing by what methods this form of charity is likely to be exercised to the greatest advan-tage in the interests of the individual prisoner and of the State It is our object also to recognise and simplify the principle on which the Government grant will be allocated, and generally to introduce uniformity of operation into a great system of charity, which, while it is best discharged by voluntary persons and agencies, must, having regard to its important and far-reaching results, always be a subject of State concern and interest. Aid to convicts is on a different principle. There is no local society, and no additional grant, the gratuity which a prisoner under long sentence earns being considered sufficient to meet his actual needs on discharge The function of aiding convicts on discharge rests mainly with the two well-known London societies—the Royal and the St Giles's Christian Mission . We have ascertained by inquiry that the governors and chaplains of convict prisons are on the whole satisfied that existing means are adequate for at least affording an opportunity to a dis-charged convict who is desirous of leading a better life . . . With regard to the question of the aid on discharge generally to female convicts who have fulfilled their sentence, we are not satisfied that existing methods are sufficient, and the governor and chaplain of Aylesbury Prison concur in this opinion." The Commissioners therefore recommend that this prison "should be specially treated, and that a vector should be activated and that a vector should be activated and that a prison "should be established analogous to that in use in local prisons—viz., a Government grait at so much per head of discharged prisoners, to be disbursed by a specially constituted Aid Society, consisting of the prison authorities and the official visitors working on the spot, with full knowledge of the character, antecedents, and prospects of this special class of prisoner.

According to the Report of the Com-missioners published in '98, the improved scheme referred to for the better organisation of discharged prisoners' aid societies has been approved, and came into operation on April 1st Since that date six societies have applied for the certificate, and forty-four have been duly There still remain ten to whom certified. certificates have not yet been issued pending further inquiries. Great efforts have been and are being made in various localities to comply with the provisions of the scheme arrangement has now been completed under which the authorities of the Royal Society for Assisting Discharged Prisoners co-operate with the lady visitors of the Aylesbury Prison with the object of making special provision for all deserving cases. Since the previous report of the Commissioners for the year ending '97 further advance has been made in the appointment of lady visitors to the local prisons. The Commissioners state that excellent results follow from the appointment of discreet and judicious ladies in this respect. Hitherto their efforts have been chiefly directed to making provision for deserving cases among the female prisoners on discharge. The success

of the system, and the evidence that their work among the prisoners in gaol can be carried on without any detriment to its discipline and good government, has led the Commissioners to desire that the sphere of influence of these ladies might be more extended. A circular has been addressed to the Visiting Committees throughout the country, injuring their opinion whether the services of lady visitors might be placed on a more satisfactory footing, and used not only for purposes of aid on discharge, but for duties more closely connected with the internal life in prison duting implisonment. The Commissioners were of opinion that "good might follow if ladies connected with the locality were to advise as to the industrial occupations that might be followed in prison, and if to a certain extent they undertook the duties of scripture reader in selected cases, reading to and conversing with prisoners in their cells."

MISCELLANEOUS.

As regards extradition, the number of cases which occurred in '96, according to the "Judicial Statistics concerning Crime" before mentioned, was very small In that year the surrender of 23 criminals was granted to foreign Governments, and the surrender of 3 criminals was obtained from such Governments During the year ended March 31st, '98, there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of insanity, compared with the corresponding period of '96-7, the total number of cases in the former your, the total number of cases in the corner your having been 150, and 164 in 1667; while the number of those in which the symptoms of insanity first appeared after reception into prison was 62, as against 43 in 1607, but of these 62, as the Medical Inspector has stated, the mental condition of 8 was returned as unsatisfactory on reception Concerning criminal lunation, these consist of persons charged with a criminal offence who persons charged with a criminal offence who are found ins.me by the jury at assizes or quarter sessions, and of criminal prisoners who are certified insane while awaiting trial or undergoing sentence. The latter class are more numerous, and chiefly consist of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for minor offences. These persons are generally removed to the nearest county or borough assulum and after the end of their sentence are asylum, and after the end of their sentence are detained therein as ordinary pauper lunatics. The more serious cases—when the charge is murder or some other grave crime—are sent to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. The number of criminal lunatics received into asylums during 96 was 194, of whom 24 were found insane by the verdict of juries, 138 were certified to be insane while serving sentences in prison, and 16 were found insane while prison, and to were found misane while under detention on remand or awaiting thal. Forty-one of the lunatics were received into the Broadmoor Asylum. Of those remaining under detention at the end of the year, 645 out of a total of 769 were in this Asylum, and of these 145 had been confined therein for ten years, 115 for fifteen years, 68 for twenty years, and 146 above twenty years. For Prison Act, '98, see Session, sect. 80.

Privileges, Committee for. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of

the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

A body of persons nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born of naturalised British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at her pleasure. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office, the principal secretaires of state are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council, the Judge-Advocate-General upon ambassadors and the runk is bestowed upon ambassadors and the principal colonal governors, and frequently upon respected politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction. Occasionally in recent years a colonial statesman of eminence has been appointed, and in '97 all the premiers of the self-governing colonies, who by invitation officially attended the celebration in London of H M. Diamond Jubilce, were added Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the prace. The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great scal, his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to Her Majesty the council lutions taken thereon. It is only on raise occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign for the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thre called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power Among other important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the binging into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time of times as it may deem necessary and destable Royal proclamations, summoning or protoguing of dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the P.C before being issued. Sevial public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Education Department, with its own vice-president, is a Committee of the Privy Council, and there are besides a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee for appellate business. It is provided by statute that certain of the colonial judges, acting or retired,

who may have been appointed members of the Pilvy Council, shall be members of this committee, and two such appointments were made in '07 Included among the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture (see AGRICULTURE) are many which were formerly discharged by the Agricultural Dept. of the Privy Council - The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Conneil in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each 18 Set out, corrected to Nov. '98. The word "Pevi" is intended to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given under the head of "Peerage", and "MP" is meant to refer the reader to our list of the House of Commons. Peed for the Privy Councillor is neither Peet nor MP cone biographical facts are appended All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable." See MINISTRY

Alphabetical List of Privy Council in Great Lord President-The Duke of Devonshire.

K G
Aberdeen, Earl of (Fcb '86) Peer,
Acland, A H D (Aug '9') M P
Akers-Douglas, Arctas (June '91) M.P.
Ancaster, Jail of (Mai '85) Pect.
Argyll, Duke of (Jan '85) Pect.
Ashbourne, Loid (June '85) Pect
Ashcombe Loid (Mar '80) Pect
Ashcombe Loid (Ma

biography

Balfour, J B (Aug '84) M P
Balfour of Burleigh, Loid (June '92) Peer.
Beaufort, Duke of (Pcb '58) Pcei. Belper, Lord (July '95) Peer

Bowen, Sir Geoige Ferguson, G.C.M.G. (Nov. '80) B '22. Formerly fellow and tutor of ooj D 22. Formeriy ieliow and tutor of Brasenose Coll, Princip of Univ of Corfu; Sec Lord High Commr Ionian Islands '54-9, Gov Queensland '59 68, New Zealand '68-73, Victoria 7,7-b, Maritius '78-84, Hong Kong '83-7, wentto Maita Jan '88 84 8 Roy Commr to inquire into the manner of dividing Malta and its dependencies into electoral districts.

Braddon, Sin Edward Nicholas Coventry. (July '07) '5cc special biography
Breadabane, Marq of (May '80) Peer.
Bright, Jacob (June '94) B '21, Bro. of the laic John Bright, M P Manchester '67-74, '76-85, and '86-95, J P. Lances.
Brodrick, William St John Fremantle (Jan. '07.) M P.

'97.) M P

Brownlow, Earl (July '87) Peer Bryce, James (Aug '92) M.P. Burgholere, Lord (Aug '92) Peer. Cadogan, Earl. (June '85) Peer. Cambridge, H.R. H. Duke of. (July 56) See special biography.

Campbell, J. A. (July '98). M.P. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. (Nov. '84)

M.P.

Ganterbury, Archbp. of. (May '85) Peer.

Garrington, Earl. (July '81.) Peer.

Gavan, Earl of. (Feb. '86) Peer.

Chamberlain, Joseph. (May '80) M.P.

Chaplin, H. (June '85) M.P.

Chesterfield, Earl of. (Apr. '94) Peer

Chitty, Sir Joseph William. (Jan. '97.) Is 2nd
agon of the late Mr. Thomas (hitty, and was

htty, 5ir Joseph William. (Jan. '97.) Is 2nd son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, and was b. '28, m, '58, Clara Jussie, a daughter of the late Sir F. Pollock, £ Eton and Ball. Coll, Oxon (M.A. '54), fellow of Exeter '52, called to bar Lincoln's Inn '56, Q.C. '74, bencher '75, M.P. Oxford '80 1, judge of the Chancer y Div. '81 until '97, when he was app a Lord Justice of Appeal. The right hon and Learned greatleman was three stools of the learned gentleman was thrice stroke of the Oxford eight

Oxford eight
Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian
Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holston,
K.G. (Aug. 94) m, 66, H.R.H. Princess
Helena; is a general in the army
Collins, Sir Richard Heim (Nov. 97) B: 42,
being a son of Stephens Collins, Q.C., of
Dublin Called bar Mid Temple '97, Q.C. 81,
was joint ed. of "Smith's Leading Cases",
Index O.B. Burgust lane, stress when he is was joint ed of "Shifting Leading Cass", Judge QB Division '91-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of Appeal, was ('97) an abiniator on the Venezuclan Bounday Obestion. 2. Bramham Gaidens, 5 W Athenæum.

Collings, Jesse (Aug. '92) M P.
Colville of Culross, Lord (July '66) Peer
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of. (May '71) Sce

Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of. (May '71) Sce apecial biography Connemara, Lord (April '80) Peer. Cork, Earl of (May '66) Peer. Couch, Sir Richard. (Nov. '75.) B '17. Bar Midd. Femp '41 (Benchet '81), Judge High Court of Bombay '62-6, Chief Justice of High Court of Calcutta '70-75; Memb Judicial Conimittee Privy Council since '81 Courtney, L. H. (Jan. '89.) M P Coventry, Earl of (Aug. '77.) Peer. Cowper, Errl. (May '71.) Peer. Cowper, Errl. (May '71.) Peer. Crewe, Earl of. (July '66.) Peer. Crewe, Earl of. (Aug. '92.) Peer. Cross, Viscount (Feb. '74.) Peer. Currie, Sir Philip H. Wodehouse. (Jan. '94.) B '34., son of the late Raikes Currit, Esq., M. '1. for Northampton, Clerk in the Foteign

M P. for Northampton , Clerk in the Foreign M P. for Northampton, Cleik in the Foieign Office '54, private sec. to the Marquis of Salisbury '78-80; Sec to the Gaiter Mission to Spain '81; Assist. Under Sec of State for Foreign Affains '82, Permanent Sec '89-93; Ambassador to Constantinople '93-8, when he was appointed to Rome; G C B'

Curzon of Kedleston, Lord (June '95) Peer Dartmouth, Earl of. (June '85) Peer Dartmouth, Earl of. (June '85) Peer Deane, Sir I, P (Aug. '92.) B '12 Called to the Bar (Inn Temple) '41; Q C '58, 18 Admiralty Advocate, Vicai-Gen of Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of Diocese of Salisbury.

Salisbury.

Derby, Earl of. (April '78) Peer.
Devonshire, Duke of (Feb '66) Peer
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart. (Dec. '82)
M P.

Mr.
Duois, Earl of. (July '59) Peer.
Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of (Dec. '68) Peer.
Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. (April '80) M P.
Rdwards, Sir Fleetwood (Oct. '95) B. '42
Entered R.E. '63; Maj '83, Lieut. Col 90.

A.D.C. to Gov. of Bermuda '67-9; attached to the special Embassy during the Berlin Con-gress '78, Assist. Keeper Privy Purse, and Assist. Private Sec. to the Queen '78-95, since when he has been Keeper of the Privy Purse; KCB.

K C B.

Elgin, Enil of. (Fcb. '86) Peer.

Ellot, Hon. Sir Henry George. (June 67.)

B. '17, 2nd son of 2nd E. Minto. Was
many years in dip. service, was Min. at
Copenhagen '58-9, Naples '59-62, Greece '62-3,
Italy '67-6, Tiukey '66-77, Vienna '77-84; retired '84. G C B.

Escombe, Harry. (July '97) Q C. B. '37.

E. St. Paul's Grammai School, London
Fitered the Natal Legislative Council in '72
as member for the borough of Durban: nomi-

as member for the borough of Durban; nominated to the Executive Council '80, Chm of the Natal Harbour Board Br. 94, 18 Commander of the Natal Naval Volunteers with relative rank of Lieut-Col in Volunteer Force Was Att. Gen in the Ministry of Sir John Robinson, and on the resignation of that gentleman in Feb '97 he formed a new Ministry, in which he held the offices of Premier, Att-Gen, and Min of Education (resigned after (ceneral Election of Sept. '97). He visited London during the Jubilee, and

was swoin of the Privy Council in July Esher, Visct (Nov '76) Peer. Fergusson, Sir James, Bart (Nov. '68.). M.P

Fried, Loid. (Mar. 90) Peer.
Fife, Duke of (May 80.) Peer.
Folyambe, Francis John Savile. (Nov. '95) B.
'30 M.P. Last Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford

Steward of 1-2st Retford
Ford, Sir Fiancis Clare (Aug '88) B. 18—
Served in the Light Dragoons '46-51, entered
dip, service '52, was H M. Commr. at Halifax
under the Fieaty of Washington '75-7; Min.
to the Aigentine Repub '78-9, Uruguay '79,
Bi azil '79-81, Giecce '81-4, Spain' 84-8; Amb
at Madrid '88-92; Turkey '92-3, Italy '93-8;
G C M G. '86, G.C B '89
Forrest: Sir John (July '62) See Second

Forrest, Sir John. (July '97) See special

Fowler, Sir Henry H (June '86) M.P.
Fry, Sir Edward (April '83) B '27. Called to bai '54; Q.C. '69, Judge of High Court '77, Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92; was '97-8 Chm of the Royal Comm of Inquiry into the Procedure and Practice of the Irish Land Commn

Garth, Sir Richard. (Feb. '88) B '20 Called to bar Lincoln's Inn '47, Q C and Bencher '66; M.P. Guildford '66-8; Chief Justice High Court of Judicature, Bengal, '75-86

Gladstone, Herbert J. (Mar '94') M.P.
Goldie, Sir George Dashwood Taubman
(July '98') B' '40, being a son of Col GoldieJaubman, Speaker of the House of Keys,
Isle of Man Received a military education
and is Licut. R.E., it aveiled much in Africa,
is Governor of the Royal Niger Co., and is an expert on Niger questions, attended the Beilin Conference of '84-5 11, Queen's Gate Gardens Naval and Military.

Gorst, Sir J. E (Feb. '90) M.P. Goschen, G. Joachim. (Nov. '65) M.P.

Grant-Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone. (May '80) B. '29 (L) M.P. Elgin Dist. '57-81. Under-Sec. India '68-74; Under-Sec. Colonies '80-81; Gov. Madras '81-6; Ld. Rector Aberdeen Univ. '66-72; G.C. S.I., F.R.G.S. Gully, William Court (May '95) M.P.

Halsbury, the Earl of. (June '85.) Peer. Hanbury, Robert Wm. (June '95.) M.P.
Hamulton, Lord G. (April '78) M.P.
Haroutt, Sir W. Vernon. (April '80) M.P.
Harrowby, Farlof. (Mar. '74.) Pecr.

Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart. (Mai 74.) B. 21. Served in navy 34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigtown Dist '80-85, a Lord of the Admiralty '66-8, K C B.

Hayter, Sir Aithur, Bt. (June '94) B '35 M P for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, Walsall '97-5; a Lord of the Ireasury '80-85, Fin See War Office '82-5; in Grenadier tuards, '56 66

Office '82-5; in Grenadier tuards, '56 66
Hensage, Loid (Feb '86) Peer
Herschell, Lord. (Feb '86) Peer
Hertford, Marquis of (Feb '70) Peer
Hibbert, 51r John (Feb '86) B '24; M I' for
Oldham '52-74, '77-86, '92-5; called to bar
Inner Temple '49, J. P. and D. L. Lancashne.
Chm. Lancaster C C, Scc. Loc Gov Bornd
'72-4 and '80-3, Under Sec State, Home Department '83-4, Fin. Sec Treasuny '84-5 and
'92-5; Sec Admiralty in the Gludstone
Ministry of '86, K C.B
Hicks-Beach, 51r M (Mar. '74) M P.
Hill, Alexander Staveley (Nov '92) M P.
Hill, Lord Arthur (June '85) B '16, being
younger son of the 4th Marquis of Downshire Held acommission in and Life Guards

shire Held a commission in and Life Guards 65-8; is a J P Sussex, Berks, and co Down, being also D L of the last-named county, was lient -Col Middx Art Vol 85-7, M-Co Down 80-5, W Down 85-98, was Comptroller H M Household, with which post was also associated in him that of one of the junior Conservative Whips, '85-92 and '95 8 On his retirement from parliamentary life the electors of W. Down retirined his son, Capt Hill, to succeed him in the House 71, I aton Place, S W

Place, S W
Hobhouse, Lord (Mar '81) Peer
Hopetoun, Earl of (July '95) Peer
Huntly, Marquis of (Mar '81) Peer.
Hichester, Earl of. (Feb '74) Peer.
Jackson, W L (June '90) M P
James of Hereford, Lord (June '85) Peer. Jersey, Earl of (June '90) Peer Jeune, Sir Francis II (June '92) Scc special biography

Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir U J., Bart. (April '86)

Kenmare, Earl of (leb 57) Pecr.

Kennawa, Sur John (lan '17) M P
Kennaway, Sur John (lan '17) M P
Kimberley, Earl of (Nov '64) Peer
Kingston, Charles Cameton (July '17) Sou of
the late Sur George Strickland Kingston, for
some time Speaker of the Legislative Assumbly of S Australia B '50 Was articled to
the Right Hon Samuel James Way, now
Chief Justice of S Australia and a member
of the Judicial Com of H M Privy Council,
was admitted to the bar in '12, became O.C. was admitted to the bar in '73, became Q.C. in '80, and was Att-Gen. S. Australia '84-5 and '87-9 In '92 he was app Col. Sec, and in '93 became Att-Gen and Prime Minister, holding these offices in '99, when he accepted the invitation extended to the Colonial Premiers to visit London on the occasion of H M. Diamond Jubilee, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in July.

Kintore, Earl of (Aug '86) Peer.

Knutsford, Viscount. (Sept. '85.) Peer.

Lansdowne, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.
Lascelles, Sii Frank Cavendish. (April '94.) B.
'41; son of the late Right Hon W. S. Sebright
Lascelles; entered dip, service '61; 2nd Sec.
'71; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria
'79, Envoy Extaordinary and Min, Plen. to
Roumania '87; Persia 'or; Russia '94; Germany, '95, G C B., G C. M.G.
Lathom, Earl of (Mar '74.) Peer.
Laurier, Sii Wilfrid (July '97.) See special
biography.

biography.

Lecky, William Edward Hartpole. (July '97.)

M l'

M P
Leigh, Lord (June '95.) Peer.
Lennox, Loid Walter Goldon. (Nov. '97.) B.
os; 4th son of D. of Richmond; E. Eton and
Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv Sec. Lord Salisbury
'87-8, Treasuret H M Household '91-2; M.P.
Chichester Div. (C) '88-94 Cailton.
Lidderdale, William. (June '97) B. in Scotland
'42. Director Bank of England at the time of
the Baring clisis, '90
Lindley, Sir Nathaniel (Dec '81) B '28 Called
to bar Mid Temp '50, Q C '72; Judge Court
of Common Pleas '75, Loid Justice of Appeal
'81-97, when he was app Master of the Rolls.

or common riess 75, Loid justice of Appeal '81-97, when he was app Master of the Rolls. Llandaff, Viscount (Aug '86) Pecr. Looh, Loid (June '95) Peer, Loftus, Lord A. (Nov '68) B. '17; son of 2nd M of Ely. Amb at Vienna '58-60, Berlin '60 62, Munich '62 5, Berlin '66-8, North Ger. Confed.

Munich '62 s, Berlin '66-8, North Ger. Confed. '68-71, St Petersburg' 71-9, Gov. N. S. Wales, '70-85, G C B
London, Bishop of (Feb '07) Peer.
Londonderry, Marq of (Aug '86,) Peer.
Long, Walter (July '95) M P
Lopes, Sin Massey, Bart. (July '85) B. '18.
M P Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85, Lord of the Admiralty 74-80.
Lorne, Marquis of (Mar '75) M P.
Lothian, Marquis of (Ech '86) Pear

Mr Westbury 57-08, 5. Devon 08-05, Lord of the Admiralty 74-80.

Lorne, Marquis of (Mar '75) M P.

Lothian, Marquis of (Feb '86) Peer.

Lowther, James (Feb '78) M P.

Lowther, J W (July '08) M P.

Lubbook, Sur John (Feb '90) M P.

Ludlow, Lord (Dec '85) Peer

Macdonald, John Hay Athol. (Aug '85) B. '36.

Called Scottish bar '59; Q C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Ciomarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol-Gen for Scottalad' 76-86; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85, Lord Advoc '85-6 and '86-8; M P.

Edinburgh and St Andrews Universities '85-8; mem of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers, F R S Edin, J P. and D L. Edinburgh; some year-Col Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V Corps, app Oct '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Div of the Court of Session, with the judicial Div of the Court of Session, with the judicial

Div of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Loid Kingsburgh.

Maenaghten, Lord (Jan '87) Peer Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin. (Mar. '85) B. '37. Joined dip Service '54, Agent and Consul; Gen in Egypt '70-83; Min at Brussels '83-4; Ambass at Berlin '84-95, when he retired; G C B, G C M G.

Marriott, Sir W T (July '85) B '34; 3rd son of late C. Marriott, Crumpsall, Manchester; E St John's, Camb (B.A '58), took deacon's orders, but renounced them, and was called bar Lincoln's Inn '64; S.E. Circuit; Q.C. '77; Bencher '79; M.P. Brighton '80-93; Judge Ad. General '85-92; Dep. Provincial Grand Master Sussex Freemasons '90. Ennismore Gardens, S W. Gardens, 5 W.

Max Muller, Frederick (June '96), was b. 1823. L. at Leipzig Univ, where he graduated ('43). Studied for some time in Paris, and ('46)

came to England, where he collated Sanski it MSS. at the East India House Library, and at the Bodleian. Appointed ('50) Deputy Taylorian Professor, and (54) Taylorian Professor at Oxford. First Professor of Comparative Philology in Oxford (63), with which University he has been associated ever since 51. Professor Max Müller (he has now adopted this as his surname) is one of the eight foreign this as his surname) is one or the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, and is a Knight of the Ordre pour le Mente. He is an honorary LL D. of Edinburgh, Cambridge, Dublin, and Bologna. Among his published works are "The Rig-Veda" (6 vols.), "History of Ancient Sanskiit Literature," "Lectures on of Ancient Sanskiil Literature, "Lectures on the Science of Language," "Chips from a German Workshop" (4 vols), "Biographical Essays" He is the editor of "Sacied Books of the East" (50 vols), published by the University of Oxford Elected Gifford Lecturer on Natural Theology at Glasgow University '89,

and again in '91'.

Maxwell, Sir Herbeit Eustace, Bart (Aug '97) M.P.

Mellor, John William. (Mar. '86) M P. Mellor, John William. (Mar. '86.) M.P.
Monson, Sir Edmund John (July '91.) B. '31.
s. 6th Lord Monson. Entered dip service
'65; See to Viset. (then Lord) Lyons at
Washington '86-63, Consul to Azones '69-71.
Consul-Gen. Hungary '71-9, Min Res and
Consul-Gen. Uruguay '70-84, Envoy Extraord
and Min Plen to the Rep of Paraguay '84-5,
Denmark '88-8, Athens '88-92, Brussels, '92,
Vienna '92-6, When he was a presented to Per-

Denmark 85-8, Athen' 88-92, Brussel' 92, Vienna 93-6, when he was appointed to Paris, G.C. B., G.C. M. G.
Montagu, Lord R. (Mar '67.) B 25, 2nd son of 6th Duke of Manchester M.P. (L.) Huntingdonshire 59-74, Westmeath '74-80, was in favour of Home Rule, Pies of Board of Health and Vice-Pres of Council '67-8.

Morley. Arnold (Aug., 92.) B '40 M.P.

Morley, Arnold (Aug. 92) B '40 M.P. Nottingham '80-85, E Div., '85 95, called bir Inner Temple '73, Pationage Sec to the Tiens '86, principal G L. whip '86-92, Post-master-General '92-5; Member Senate Camb Univ

Univ
Morley, Earl of. (Feb '86) Peer.
Morley, John. (Feb '86) M!'
Morris, Lord (Dec. '84) Peet.
Mount-Edgoumbe, Earl of. (May '79) Peer.
Mowbray, Sir J., Bart (April '58) M.P.
Murray, Andrew Graham (June of) M.P.
Napier and Ettrick, Lord (Feb '61) Peer
Nalaon. Sir Hugh Mar. (July '27) Sees Spec Nelson, Sir Hugh Mair. (July '97) See special

biography. Noel, Gerard James. (May '74) B. 23 For-merly in army, M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire 47-83, a Lord of Treas, 66-8; First Comini of Works

Norfolk, Duke of (July, '95) Peer Northbrook, Earl of. (Aug '69) Peer Northumberland, Duke of. (Mar '89) Peer Norton, Lord (Feb. '88) Peer. O'Conor, Sir Nicholas Roderick (Mar '98)

(Mai '96) Conor, SIT Mellolas Roderick (Mai 90)

B '44; son of P. H. O'Conor, of Dundermott,
Roscommon Entered dip service '66;
Agent and Consul-Gen in Bulgaria '87-92, Minister to China '92-6, Minister at St Petersburg '96-8, when he was appointed to Constantinople. G.C.B, G.C.M.G.

Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart. (July '85)
B. '22. Formerly in army; M.P. (L.) Stafford

'52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85, Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means

Paget, Sir Richard Horner (Nov 95) B. 32.1

M.P E. Somerset '65-9; Mid. '68 85; Wells D. '85-95; D.L., J.P., Chm. C.C., Somerset; served in the Army from '48 to '64, and has been Capt N Somerset Yeo., and Lieut.-Col. 3rd Somerset Batt. R V., is Chm. Somerset C.C. and of Somerset Quarter Sess.

C.C. and of Somerset Quarter Sess.

Palles, Chirstopher. (Nov. '92) B. '31. Irish
bar 53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.Gen 72-4, Lord Ch Baron (Ireland) since '74.
Pauncefote, Sir Julian (Nov. '94.) B. '28
Called bar 'linner Lemple '52; Att.-Gen. of
Hong-Kong '65-q. Acting Chief Justice '6972, Chief Justice Leeward Islands '73; Assist.
Urdet-Sec of State for the Colomes '74-6;
Assist Undet-Sec For. Aff. '76 82; Permanent
Under-Sec '82 o; Envoy Extraord, to the
United States 80-m. since when he has been

United States 80-03, since when he has been Ambassador, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Pearson, Sir. C. (Nov. 91), was M.P. (C.) for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univs. '90-96, Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univs. '90-96, 2nd sou of the late Mr. Charles Pearson, C.A., of Edinburgh B. '43, E. Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Univs. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon (Gaisford Prize, Prose '62, Verse '63, B.A. 1st class '65, M.A. '68), called to the Scotch and English bars '70, D.L. and Ll. D. Edinburgh, Q.C. and Sol-Gen Scotland'90, P.C. '91, Lord-Adv' '01-2 and '95, Dean of Faculty '92-5, Sheriff of Chancery 85-3, Sheriff of Reuhew and Bute '88-9, and Perthshine '89 90, Procurator of the See, and Perthshire 80 90, Procurator of the Chuich of Scotland '16-90, knighted '87, tetired from Parliament May '96 on being appointed one of the senators of H.M. Coll. appointed one of the schators of H.M. Coll.
of Justice in Scotland 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edmburgh (antion and Conservative.
Peel, Sir Frederick (May '57) B. '23, 2nd son of Sir R Peel, the famous Prime Min. M.P.
(L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury 52-7, '59-65; Under-Sec Colonics 51-2, '55-5, Under-Sec. for War '55-7; Sc to Treas '59-65, Inner Temple '49, app a Railway Comini '7?
Peel, Viscount (May '84) Peer
Peen, Viscount (May '84) Peer
Penzance, Lord (April '64) Peer
Perzy, Earl (Mar '74) Peer
Pirbright, Lord. (Jan '89) Peer.
Poltimore, Lord (Mar '72) Peer
Portland, Duke of (Aug '86) Peer.
Radnor, Earl of (June '85) Peer
Rathmore, Lord. (Mar '80) Peer.
Reid, Georpe Houston (July '97) See special biography

Reid, George Houston (July 97') See special biography
Rhodes, Ccul (Fcb '05) See special biography.
Rhodes, Ccul (Fcb '05) See special biography.
Ribblesdale, Lord (Aug '92) Peer.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of (Mar 59) Peer.
Ridley, Sir M White (Aug '92) M P.
Rigby, Sir John (Nov '04) B '74, s. late
1. Rigby, Halton, (heshine. Called to bar
Lincoln's Inn, 60, Q C '81, Immor Equity
Council to Ireasury 75-81, MP. (L) Wisbech D '85-6, Forlarsh. '92-4, SolicitorGeneral Aug. '92-Mar. '94, Att.-Gen. MayOct '94, when he was app. a Lord Justice
of Appeal
Ripon, Marquis of (April 63) Peer.
Ritchie, C. T (Aug '86) M P.
Robertson, J P. B (Nov '88) B '45 at
Foitvirot. L at the Royal High School and
the University of Edinburgh, graduating
M A '64, Called to the Scottish Bar '67, and
became Q C in '85, Solicitor-General for
Scotland '85, M P for Buteshire; LordAdvocate for Scotland '88. In Sept '91 app.
Lord Justice General of Scotland and Presi-Lord Justice General of Scotland and President of the Court of Session.

Rookwood, Lord. (June '85) Peer. Rosebery, Earl of. (Aug. '81.) Peer. Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart. (Nov. '96) B. '20 umbold, Sir Horace, Bart. (Nov. '96) B. '20 Entered dip. service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min Res and Consul-Gen in Chili '72; Min Res Swiss Confed. '78-0, Argentine Rep '79 81, Stockholm '81-4, Athens '84-8, The Hague '88-96, since when he has been Ambas at Vienna Succ to the baronetcy '77. G C B, G C M G G.C M G

G.C M G Russell of Killowen, Lord (April '94) Peer Rutland, Duke of. (Feb '52) Peer Salusbury, Marquis of (July '66) Peer Samuelson, Sir Bernhard, Bart (July '95) B. '20. M.P. Banbury '59 and '65-55, Ban-bury D '85-95, J P. Oxfordsh.; Chm. Royal Com Technical Instituction, Member Royal Com Scientific Instruction, MIC L; for-

merry ries from an Steel Institution; was an Ironmaster at Middlesbrough Soott, Sir Chailes Stewait (July 68) B '38, being a son of the late Major Ihos Scott, of Willsborough, co Derry Entered dipservice '38, 31d Sec '65, Sec of Legation and Charge d'Affaires, Coburg, '70, after wards at Waldeck and Beilin, Minister at Switzerland '99 Bleusetant in the Committee of the Sec of Legation and Charge of Sec. 1998 Bleusetant in the Committee of the Sec. 1998 Bleusetant in the Sec land '88, Plempotentiary to Labom Con-lerence, Berlin, '95, Minister at Copenhagen 93-8, when he was app Ambassador Fytraord and Plempotentiary at St. Petersburg British Embassy, St Petersburg

Seale-Hayne, Charles (Aug '92) M P Seddon, Richard John (July '97) Sec special

Seddon, Nichard Subject of Peer, Shand, Lord (Oct '90) Peer, Shand, Lord (Oct '90) Peer, Shaw-Lefevre, G | (Dec 80) B '32 M P Reading '6-85, Bradford, Central D, '80-95, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 60, Sec to Board of Trade '68-71, Home Sec '71, Sec and Adull Nov '80, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 60, Sec to Board of Trade '68-71, Home Sec '71, Sec to Admiralty '71-4, and April Nov '80, Frist Commr of Works '80-84, and again '0.2-4, Postmaster-f.cm.tral '84-5, Pres. Local (100 Brd 0.4-5, Bencher Inner f.cmple Smith, Sin A L (June 0.2) B '30 Called to bar '60, Jun Connsci Treas '0.4-8 and 79-85, raised to Bench '83, Judge in Parnell Comm.; a Lord Justice of Appeal since '0.2

Somerset, Lord Henry R C (Mar '74) B '40, 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort M P (C) Monmouthshire '71-80, Comptroller of the

Monmouthshire '71-80, Comptroller of the Household '74-c.

Household '74-c.

Spenoer, Charles R (Aug '92) B 's7 Is half brother of Earl Spencer, M.P. Northampton-h '80-8s; Mid D '85-0s, J.P. and D.L. Northants, Parlty Groom-in-Watingto the Queen, '86; Vice-Chamberlain of H.M. Household '92 s.

Spenoer, Earl. (July '59) Pecr.

Sprigg, Sir John Gordon (July '97) See special biography

Tweedmouth, Loid. (Fcb '86) Pecr.

Sprigg, Sir John Gordon (July '97) See special biography

Tweedmouth, Loid. (Fcb '86) Pecr.

special biography Stalbridge, Lord. (Mar '72) Peer

Stalbridge, Lord. (Mar '72) Peer
Strong, Sir Samucl Henry (July '97) B '25 |
Called to the bar Ontario '49, Q C '6,, bencher
Law Society, Upper Canada, '60, Vice Chan
Ontario '69; Judge Ontaino '74, and of the
Dominion '75; Chief Justice Canada '92, app
to the Judicial Com. H M. Privy Council '97
Suddley, Lord. (Feb. '86) Peer.
Suffield, Lord. (Feb. '86) Peer.
Talbot, John Gilbert (July '97) M P
Tankerville, Earl of (July '66) Peer.
Temple, Sir Richard. (Feb. '96) Bait B '28,;
son of the late Richard Temple, of Kempsey.

son of the late Richard Temple, of Kempsey, Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (Dec. '63.) See Worcestershire; entered Bengal Civil Service special biography.

'46; was Foreign Sec and Financial Member Watson, Lord. (Mar. '78.) Peer.

of Council to Gov.-Gen. of India '68-74; Pres. Statistical Com. '68; directed relief operations during Bengal famine '74; Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal '75; Gov of Bombay '77-80; M.P. Evesham '85-92; Kingston Div. '92-5; Mem. of London School Board '84-94; Vice-Chm. '85-8, D.C L Oxon, etc.

Thompson, Sir Ralph W. (July '95) B. '30. Chief Clerk of War Off. '71-7; Assist. Under-Sec. of State for War '77-8; Under-Sec. for War '78-95; K C B

Thornton, Sin Edward. (Ang. '71') B. '17. Was many years in dip service; Min. to Argentine Confed '59, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81, St. Petersbuig '81-4, Constantinople '84-6; was one of the High Commrs, for Settlement of Alabama Claims; G C B.,

Com Technical Instruction, MICE; for- Thurlow, Lord (April 60), Lectured Frederick (Feb. '76) and Ironmaster at Middlesbrough (MICE) B '38, MP (C) S Wilts '59-85, Treas. of Household, Stewart (July '08) B '38, hold '75-80

Trevelyan, Su G O, Bart. (June '82) B '38, L Harrow and Timity Coll, Camb Sat in the House of Common for Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist '08 86, Glasgow, Bridgeton Dry, '87-97 Commenced his official parliamentary career in '60 as a Lord of the Admiralty, and, in Mr Gladstone's ministry, became Sec to the Admiralty (80-2) After holding the office of Chief Sec for Ireland, Sil George was app Chan of the Duchy of I ancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) in 84, and held the office of Sec for Scotland for a month in '86, but being unable to agree with Mi Glad stone's liish policy, he resigned his position in the Government (March'86) On the conclusion of the Round Table Confeience, at which he represented the Unionist party, he amounced that his opposition to the points of disagreement with regard to the Home Rule movement had been overcome, and he rejoined his colleagues on the Front Opposition bench, re-entering the House, after deteat at his old constituency of Hawick Dist, as member for the Bridgeton Div of Glasgow (Aug '87) He was Sec for Scotland again from '92 until '95 Sir George has gained an enviable distinction in the world of letters by his "Life of Lord Macaulay," his uncle. He is also the author of some humorous political verses entitled "The Ladies in Parliament" Wallington, Cambo. Northumballand.

Tweedmouth, Loid. (Fcb '86) Peer.
Vernon, Lord (Aug '92) Peer.
de Villiers, Sir John Henry. (July '97) B '42,
called to bar Inner I (mple '65, was for many
years member of the Legislative Assembly
of the Cape of Good Hope, became President in '73, Att-Gen Cape Colony '72-4,
since when he has been Chief Justice Cape.
The right hom and leagued gentleman was The right hon and learned gentleman was one of the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '81, and represented the Cape at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94

B '28, Waldegrave, Earl. (Fcb '97.) Peer.

Way, Samuel James. (May '97.) B '36. Called to the bar 5 Australia '61, Q.C. '71; Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74; of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide 74; elected to the Central Bd. of Education and Mem of the House of Assembly, and app Att.-Gen. '75, Vice Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '77; administered the govt of S Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '83; Chief Justice S Australia '76; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.

West, Sir Algernon Edward (Mar. '94.) B. 1833. Commr. Board of Inland Revenue '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81, 'Chm. '81-92; J.P. Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private sec. to Mr. Gladstone, K C.B

Westminster, Duke of. (April '80) Peer.
Wharton, John Lloyd. (July '97) M P
Whiteway, Sir William Vallance. (July '97) B '28 Called to the bar Newfoundland '52, Q C '62, Speaker of the House of Assembly elected to the Central Bd. of Education and

OC '62, Speaker of the House of Assembly (55-9; Sol.-Gen. '73-8; Premier and Att -Gen '86 85 and '80-94 Sir William was in '77 counsel for the colony at the Halitax Fishery counsel for the colony at the Haliax Fishery Commission, receiving for his services the thanks of II M Government and a vote of thanks from both branches of the Colonial Legislature. In '90-1 he was one of the official delegates to I oudon on the Fisheries question. In '95 he again took office as Premier and Att Gen (resigned after the elections of Nov. '97), and on visiting London for the Jubilee in '97 he was sworn of the Privy Council '71lliams, Sir Roland B. Vaughan (Nov. '92)

Williams, Sir Roland B. Vaughan (Nov '97)
B. '38, being himself a son of a well-known judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, Called

judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Wilhams Called bar Lincoln's Inn'on, Q C 'No a Judge Q B Division '90-7, since when he has been a Loid Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, I rebovir Road, S.W Athenaum Windsor, Lord. (Feb. '91) Peer. Wodehouse, E. R (July '98) M.P. Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond. (June '85) B. '30. M.P. (C.) Christchurch '74-89, Portsmouth' 80-85; Min. to Persia '88-91, Roumania '91-2, when he was app. to Spain, G C B., G C M G, was one of the now historic "Fourth Party 'Wortley, Charles B. Stuart- (F.b. '96) M P. Yarborough, Earl of (Nov. '90) Peer. York, Archbishop of (July '91) Peer. York, H.R.H. Duke of. (July '94-) See special biography.

Jones J. B. 19. Scotch bar 40 M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist 65-74; Sol Gen. for Scotland 62-6 and 68-9; Lord Advoc. 69-74; app. a judge of Court of Session 74.
Zetland, Marquis of. (Nov. 89) Peer.

Clerk of the Council-Almeric Fitzroy, Esq. Chief Clerk-J. H. Harrison, Esq.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland.

The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland-The Right Hon. George Henry Earl Cadogan, K.G.

Aberoom, Duke of ('87.) Peer.
Andrews, William Drennan. ('97.) B '32. Irish
bar '55; Q.C '72; Judge of High Court of
Justice in Ireland since '82.
Ashbourne, Lord. ('77.) Peer.
Atkinson, John. ('92.) M.P.
Balfour, A. J. ('87.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald. ('95) M.P. Belmore, Earl of. (67) Peer. Bruce, Sir Henry Hervey, Bart. ('89) B. '20. L.L. City and County of Londonderry; M.P.

Coleraine '62-74, '80-85.

Bruen, Henry. ('80.) B. '28. M P. (C.) co. Carlow 'ey-80.

Buller, Gen Sir Redvers H., G.C B, K.C.M.G.,

Buller, Gen Sir Redvers H., G.C B., K.C.M.G., V.C. (87) See specx.l biography.
Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of ('68.) Peer.
Campbell-Ban terman, Sir Henry. ('85.) M.P.
Carson, Edward Henry. ('96.) M.P.
Chatterton, Hedges Eyre. ('67) B. '19. Irish
bar '43; Q.C. 58; M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67;
Sol. Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; ViceChane Ireland '67.

Chanc. Ireland '67

Chanc. Ireland by Clonbrock, Lord. (98.) Peer Devonshire, Duke oi. (71) Peer. Dickson, Thomas A. (73) B. 3, Is a linen manuf and merchant at Dungannon and Belfast, JP Tyrone, MP Dungannon 74-80, co Tyrone 81-8, Dublin (8t. Stephen's Green Div.) 88-92 (A.P.)

Co Tyrone 51-5, Duolin (3.5 September 2014). Dufferin and Ava, M of (97) Peer. Dyke, Sir W H., Bart. (85) M P. Fingall, Earl of (92) Peer Ftz-Gibbon, Gerald. ('79) B '37 Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q C. '72; Sol-Gen. Ireland '77-8; app a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, '78
Forde, Col William Brownlow. ('89) B. '28. M P. co. Down 57-74; late Col. 67th Regt.; D L and J P co Down.
Gibbon, J G (87) B. '46 M P. Liverpool (Walton Div) '85-8; called Irish bai '70, Sol-Gen Ireland '85-6, Att-Gen. 87; Judge Queen's Bench Div Ireland Jan '88.
Hemphill, Charles Hare (95) M P
Holmes, Hugh. ('85) B '40 Ed Trin. Coll,

Holmes, Hugh. (85) B '40 Ed Trin. Coll, Dublin, Irish bar '65; Q C '77; law adviser to Irish Gov' '77, Sol-Gen. Ireland '78-80; Att-Gen Ireland '85-7; M P. Dublin Univ. '85-7; a Judge of Queen's Bench Div Ireland '87-07, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland

Jackson, W. L. ('01) M.P.

Johnson, William Moore. ('81) B. '28. Ilish
bar '53; Q.C. '72, M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83;
Sol-Gen, Ireland '80-81; Att-Gen '81-3, app.
a Judge of Queen's Bench Div. Ileland '83.

Londonderry, Marquis of Lowther, J. ('78) M P. ('o2) Peer.

Macdermot, The (92) Admitted to Irish bar '62; Q C '77; Sol.-Gen Ireland Feb Aug. '86, Att-Gen 925.

Madden, D. H. ('89,) B '40. Irish bar '64; Q C '80, Serj-at-law '87; Sol.-Gen Ireland '88-90; Att-Gen. '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the Queen's Bench Div.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '87-92.

Martin, Sir Richard, Bart. ('96.) B '31. Is a shipowner, formerly pres. of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce.

Meade, Joseph Michael. ('93.) B. '39. LL.D. Frin. Coll., an alderman of Dublin; Lord Mayor '91-2; head of a Dublin firm of builders and contractors.

Meath, Earl of. ('87) Peer.

Monroe, John. (86.) B '39 Irish bar '63; Q.C. '77; Sol-Gen. Ireland '85; app. Land Judge of Chanc. Div. '85. Morley, John. ('86) M.P.

Morris, Lord. ('66.) Peer.

Murphy, James. ('90) B. '26. Called bar King's Inn, Dublin, '49, Bencher '71; Q.C. '66; a Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

Ireland.
O'Brien, Sir Peter, Bart. ('88.) Ed. at Trin Coll., Dublin, and called to the bar in '65; Q C. '80; Sol-Gen and Att-Gen. of Ireland '87; app. Lord Chief Justice '89.
O'Brien, William ('92.) B. '32 Called Irish bar '55; Q C. '72, Judge of Common Pleas '82; Jud. Commr. Educational Endowments '90; a Justice of the Queen's Bench Div, Ireland ('92.) B. '82 M. B. ('83.) B. ('84.) M. B. ('84.) Common Pop. The

('81) B '38. O'Conor Don, The Roscommon '60-80, when he failed to secure re-election; LL Roscommon '96

Palles, Christopher. ('72) See Privy Council,

Pirrie, William James ('07) B. '47, only son of the late James Alexander Pirrie, of Little Clandeboye, co Down E at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution; m 79, Mary M, d. of John Carlisle, M A, of Belfast, Chm and Principal of the firm of Hailand & Welfart 1 China and Principal of the firm Chm and Principal of the firm of Hailand & Wolff, Ld, Shipbuilders and Engineers, J.P. for Belfast city, co Antrim and co Down, on roll for High Sheriff co Antrim 298, co Down '99, Lord Mayor of Relfast '96-7, Mem of the Institutions of Civil Engineers, Naval Architects, and Mechanical Engineers, and Hon Mem of the Institute of Journalists.

Plunkett, Horace Curzon. ('97) M P
Porter, Andrew Marshall (83) B '77 Irish
bar '60; Q C. '72; M P (L) co Deiry '81-3,
Sol-Gen Ireland '81-2; Att -Gen. '82-3; app
Master of the Rolls '83

Master of the Rolls & 84
Powersourt, Visct ('97) Peer
Redington, Christopher I ('93) B '47, son of Sir T N Redington, K C B. Ed at Oscott Coll. and Ch Ch. Oxford, Member of Senate, Royal Univ. of Ireland ('80), is resident Commr of National Fducation, Ireland Kilcornan, Olanniore, co Galway, Talbot Hall, New Ross, co. Wexford Allienaum

Ridgeway, Sir J West. ('89) B '44 Has seen nuch service in India, commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column 84, in there of the Afghan Frontier Comm. 85; much service in India, commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84, in tharge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; K C S.I and C B, Permanent Under-sec for Ireland '87, K C B, 91; went on special mission to Tangier '91, Lieut-Gov. Isle of Man '93-5, app Cov. of Ceylon '95
Roberts, Field-Marshal Lord ('95) Peer. Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward of. ('85) B. '23
Entered Gren. Guards '41; served in Crimean campaign; Com-in-chief in Ireland '84-00, Col. of 1st Life Guards since '88, app. Field-Marshal '97, G C B
Sinolair, Thomas ('96) Son of a Belfast meichant; E. Queen's Coll, Belfast (M A, gold medal, '59, is Chm of the Watch Comm of the Ulster Convention League and Council of Ulster Defence Union, J.P Belfast, D.L and I.P Co Antrim
Smith-Barry, A H ('96) M.P
Trevelyan, Sir Geoige O, Bart. ('82) See Privy Council, supna.
Wales, H.R H. Prince of (68, Peer Walker, Samuel. ('85) B. '32. Irish bar '55; O.C. '77; M.P. (G.L.) co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att-Gen. '85, and Feb. July 86; Lord Chanc. Ireland '92-95; a Lord Justice of Appeal since '95
Wolseley Viscount. ('00) Peer.

Justice of Appeal since '95 Wolseley, Viscount. ('90) Peer.

York, D. of. (97.) Peer. Young, John. (26.) B. 26; son of W. Young, of Galgorm, M.D. M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63.

Residence, Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, co.

Assist Under-Sec to the Lord-Lieut, and Clerk of the Council, lames B. Dougherty, Esq.

Privy Council Office. See Civil Service. Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties. See Death Duties.

Proportional Representation. See Com-MONS, HOUSE OF.

Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan I stablished for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wageearning classes throughout London by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the number in each family Nineteen branches allieady established. Chairman, Mr. W. Bous-field, J.P., Secretary, Chas. H. Wairen, 5, Lamb's Conduit St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

Prussia. The population is about 35,000,000. See GERMANY; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC

Psychical Research, The Incorporated Society for. Founded 1882, "for the purpose of making an organised attempt to investigate that large group of debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic." An important branch of the Society has hitherto been the examination of telepathy Reports of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Proceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living" The Society has about 800 in mbers and associates; also a branch in the United States of over so members and associates Hon. Secretaries, Messrs F. W II Myers and F. Podmore. Offices and Library, 19, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, WC

Public Bill. See PARI IAMENT AND PARLIA-MENTARY PROCEDURF.

Public Buildings Expenses Act, '98. See SESSION, Sect 82

Public Libraries Acts See previous eds. and LIBRARIES

Public Schools of England. Many of the great public schools are richly endowed, and since the report of the Royal Commission their condition has been greatly improved, and in several new schemes have been adopted which have resulted in increased benefits flowing from the endowment. See under various alphabetical headings, ETON, RUGBY, etc.; also EDUCATION.

Public Works Loan Commissioners are an unpaid body who are empowered to grant loans to local authorities for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, waterworks, and other sanitary and local purposes. Office, 3, Bank Buildings, F.C. For Public Works Leans Act, '98, see SESSION, sect. 83.

"Punch." The well-known illustrated satirial weekly was founded July 17th, 1841. Its weekly was founded July 17th, 1841. Its deteror was Mr. Mark Lemon, to whom six editor was Mr. F. O. Burnand (q v), its present liter. F. O. Burnand (q v), its present liter. F. O. Burnand (q v), its present liter. Among the many talented artists on a staff may be mentioned Sir John Tenniel. Spielmann, was published by Cassell in '95. "Punch." The well-known illustrated saturical weekly was founded July 17th, 1841. Its first editor was Mr. Mark Lemon, to whom succeeded Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Fom Taylor, and Mr. F. O. Burnand (q v), its present editor. Among the many talented artists on its staff may be mentioned Sir John Tenniel (q.v.), Mr. Linley Sambourne, Mr E. T. Reed, of "Prehistoric Peeps" fame, Mr Bernard Partridge, and Mr Phil May, and among its

Puniah. See India: and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Quakers. Sec PRIENDS.

Quarantine. From Nov 7th, '96, the system of quarantine ceased to exist, so far as regards the British Islands The Quarantine Act of '25 required that quarantine should be performed by vessels coming to the British Islands from places from which "the plague or other into the health of his Majesty's subjects" might be brought, but in recent years this Act has applied only to the plague and yellow feer, and has not often been used. Vessels arriving from infected places or carrying goods, etc., from such places, were required to be kept at some safe distance from the shore and from other shipsall their passengers and crew being detained on board—until all danger of spreading infection was considered to have passed. Healthy persons were thus exposed to the risk of taking any disease there might be on the ship some places quarantine establishments were maintained for receiving persons from suspected vessels, but most of these were long since abolished, and latterly the only such receiving ships were some old hulks at the Motherbank in the Solent. These were maintained by the Privy Council, on whom devolved the administration of the Quarantine Acts. Orders in Council pre-scribed the system of quarantine. By the Public Health Act of '75, the defence of the country against cholera was placed in the hands of the Local Government Board, and regulations were issued by that Board for the purpose of quarantining the entire crew of an infected or suspected vessel, the method adopted con-sisted in the medical inspection of the persons on board, and the separation and detention of those who were suffering from cholera or who were suspected of being infected. All others were permitted to leave the ship, but were traced and watched by the local authorities Infected articles on board were to be disinfected or destroyed. Quarantine has long been con sidered ineffective against the introduction of disease, besides being a source of much danger to those who were compulsorily detained under the system. The sanitary ideas of our day favour the less showy but safer methods used in the case of cholera. The fate of quarantine was determined on in '94, when, in discussion on the Privy Council Estimates, objection was made to the cost of maintaining the quarantine establishment in the Solent on the ground of its uselessness, and the Government promised to abolish the quarantine system. As a result the Public Health Act of '96 was passed, by

which yellow fever and the plague are to be dealt with in the same manner as cholera, and regulations made by the Local Government Board will apply equally to the three diseases. Of course quarantine is still required to be performed in many foreign countries.

The Quarties Act of '94, which Cuarries came into operation on Jan 1st, '95, applies to all workings for minerals, except mines, which are more than 20 feet deep. A neturn has to be sent annually from every quarry exceeding this depth to the inspecior for the district, specifying the quantity of mineral obtained, and statistics are prepared from these yearly returns. The quantity of clay, brick earth, sand, and gravel obtained it our shallow quarries is large, but without further statutory powers no accurate account of the quantity and value can be publicly notified. The minerals from quairies more than twenty feet deep in Great Britain and Ireland with the Isle of Man during '97 is returned at 37,378,108 tons. These duting by is returned at 37,378,108 tons. These minerals include—1700 not, 13,787,878 tons, of the value of £1,217,795, 3,856,237 tons of chalk, alued at £11,555; clays, 12,705,196 tons, of the value of £1,453,120, grantle, 1,847,323 tons, priced at £55,404, gravel and sand, 1,356,787 tons, of the value of £11,457; limestone (exclusive of chalk), 11,033,524 tons, valued at £1,155,993; sandstone, 4,966,100 tons, of the value of £1,524,700, and slate and slate slabs, 600,104 tons, valued at £1,649,576. The remaining minerals obtained from quarries remaining minerals obtained from quarries more than 20 feet deep include barytes, quartz, gypsum, clay, ochre, umber, and tin ore, etc. Kent is by far the most important chalk-yielding county, and much of its produce is used in the manufacture of Portland cement at works on the banks of the Thames and the Medway There are few counties in England a hich do not produce minerals for brickmaking, but the workings for clay and brick earth are often shallow, and there are many quarries of less than twenty feet deep which produce much of both As regards grante the term is used very vaguely in commerce, and therefore some of the stone so called is not entitled to that name when used in its proper geological sense. Limestone, without taking chalk into account, appears to be the most important mineral quarried in the United Kingdom, owing to its various uses by builders, farmers, iron smelters, and chemical manufacturers. Derbyshire, Durham, and Yorkshire are the counties which produce more than others. ing producers of sandstone are the counties

of Lancaster, York, Glamorgan, Edinbuigh, and Lanark North Wales supplies most of the slate. As to the persons employed at quarities under the Act of '94, these numbered 123,370 in '97, of whom 58,845 worked inside the excavations, and 64,525 outside. At these quarries in the same year there were 118 fatal accidents, which caused 123 deaths. The death rate from accidents of the inside workers was 158 per 1000, while the death rate of the persons at factories and workshops outside the quarries but connected with them was 46 per 1000 For the purpose of inspection of quarries, under the '94 Act the United Kingdom is divided into thirteen districts. A list has recently been published, prepared by the Inspectors of Mines, by direction of the Home Secretary, which contains the names of the quarries, under the Quaries and addresses of owners, date of signatine of special rules, number of persons employed, and kind of minerals obtained from the quarries.

Quebec, a province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies eastward of Ontarro, occupying both barks of the St. Lawrence Area, 434,650 sq. m; pop 1,488,535, mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,060 sq. m; pop 0,488,535, mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,060 sq. m; pop 0,488,535, mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,060 sq. manner Capital, Quebec, pop 63,090, a picture-sque, impregnable fortress, with historic associations. Montreal, a splendid city, at the head of the St. Lawrence navigation, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the dominion, with 216,650 inhabitants. Other towns are St. Henri, Hull, and Shelbookk. Administered by a Lieut-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 21 members appointed for life by the Lieut-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 73 members. Quebec, has 24 seats in the Dominion Schafte and 65 in the House of Commons. Primary education obligatory, free, under local control. There are separate schools for Roman Catholics. See British Empire (table), Canaday, and Dipto-Matic.

Queen Margaret College is the women's department of Glisgow University. Secarticle on Womin, Highla Education of

OUEENSLAND.

Until 1859 the territory of Queensland was administered by New South Wales, but in that year it was Laised to the dignity of a colony. It comprises the N.E. section of the continent, immediately N of New South Wales. On the W. it is divided from South Australia by 141st meridian of E. long from New South Wales boundary to 26° S lat, thence by 138th meridian to Gull of Carpentaria. It is 1300 miles from N to S., and 800 miles from E. to W., including 668,497 sq. m of area. Population, 801,491,704 The capital is Brisbane, pop 100,913, situated on the 11ver Brisbane, pop 100,913, situated on the 11ver Brisbane, soo miles N of Sydney; and is a thriving city, rapidly increasing, and provided with various excellent

institutions. Other leading towns are Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton and Townsville. The colony is divided into three districts—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside, with 45 representatives in Parliament; the Central district has an appropriate the contral district has an appropriate the contral than the contral district has it representatives; and the Northern 16 representatives. The railways all run east and west, so that there is as complete an absence of communication between the districts as there is of similarity between the conditions of labour and of chimate in them. There seems to be an opportunity for developing a most prosperous sugar industry in the colony if only it is attempted by a number of men on small plantations instead of on of men on sman plantations instance of on a large scale. The pastoral industry is very large, and there is a considerable amount of mining for gold carried on Executive vested mining for gold carried on Executive vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses. Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly The former is composed of members, at nonmated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 7 members elected from 61 electional districts for three years on a manhood suffrage basis. The members are paid £300 a year The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia, but so far has taken no part in the proceedings of the Federal Convention The principal teligious bodies are Church of England, Roman Cathelic, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain fice from taxation. Education is tree and unsectarian, and is well provided for in every branch. There are about 772 primary schools, with an average daily attendance of 51,316 pupils. The chief exports are gold, wool, trozen meat, hides and skins, and sugar. There are about 2500 miles of failway open Revenue, 90, £3,613,150, expenditure, £3,604,264; imports, 96, 25, 425, 101, exports, £6,091,557, public debt, £33,406, 114 See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and for Ministry, etc., see Diplomatic

History, '98. The redeal Enabling Bill was laid before the Assembly by the Premier for second reading (Now 9th, 197), but as he refused to assent to a proposal to divide the colony into three electorates for federal elections, ar amendment that the Bill be withdrawn was carried. The Premier (5n. II. M. Nelson) accepted the presidency of the Legislative Council (April 12th), and the Cabinet was their reorganised, with Mi. By these as Premier. The Budget statement showed an estimated revenue for the ensuing year of £4,882,400, and expenditure £3,806,500 (Aug. 19th). In consequence of the death of Mi. By these, the Hon. J. Dickson became Premier and Chief Secretary, temporarily combining the Ministry of Justice with that of Postimaster General (Sept. 30th).

Queen's Speeches, '98. See Sussion, sects. and 4

RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS BRITISH RAILWAYS AS INVISIMINIS FOR CAPITAL.

III. RAILWAYS AS EMPIOYIRS OF LABOUR.

For a general survey of matters relating to railways see eds '95 and '96. In cds '97 and '98. more recent developments are dealt with, and he following article shows the present position

I. RAILWAYS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS.

To what extent and in what relation to size and population the principal countries of the would are provided with railways, may be gathered approximately from the following table, which is compiled from the latest statistics gen rally available -

	i :	1 ength	l'c r
Country	r custre.	pei	10.000
Country	mile	10 q	աևւհո
	111111111111	mile	tut
	!		
North America	207,493		
Europe .	150,824		
As1a .	29,275	1	-
South America	5,370	-	
Australasia	1 2002	0,	,1 62
		٠,	,1 (/2
Africa	9,200		
Total of the Earth .	445,001		
Total of the Earth .	144.00, ()		
United States .	18 ,740	6 1	25 97
Germany .	19,42	14 0	5 50
France	25,585	1	0.55
Russia and Finland	21,01	11;	2.1
Great Britain and Ireland	1,4,3		5 35
			0.01
British India	20,173		
Austria-Hungary	19,007	7 50	147
British North America and			
Newfoundland	16,7 ,7	145	11 55
Italy .	0,504	ا د نا	3 04
Argentina	5,937	0.04	1003
Brazil	8,002	0.10	17
Spain	7,63	2.7	4 10
Mexico	7,388	0.07	5 84
Sweden	0,140	3 1 .	12 ,5
		31 1	5.53
Belgium	3,50		
Algiers and Tunis	,500		
Chili	2,500		
Cape Colony .	~, 5CK1	o 80	
Japan .	2, 190		0.50
Switzerland	2,211	13 65	7 20
Netherlands and Luxem-	1		
bourg	1,944	140	3.72
Siberia	1,888		3 24
Roumania .	1,780		203
Asia Minor and Syria	1,550		0.00
European Turkey, etc	1,510		1 55
	1,165	403	2 65
Portugal .			
Egypt	1,440		
Denmark	1,435		6.71
Dutch India .	1,203		
Norway .	1,204		5 65
Uruguay	1,119	1 61	13'61
Cuba	1,076	2.4,	6.58
Peru	1,036		
Venezuela	034	1 -	2 73
	592	1	
Greece			- 230
China	209	. —	, —

From the above figures it will be seen that a very large proportion of the railway nuleage of the world is in the United States, and that, relatively to population, that country is far better supplied than any other of those owning large mileage, with the exception of British North America and Australasia. France has the next best supply per population, and then follow in order Germany, Great Britain, and Austria-Hungary Russia and British India, though they possess large mileage in the aggregate, are both very poorly served per inhabitants, and these great countries should in the future be able to support very many miles more. The greatest quantity of railroad i clatively to population is found in the Austrahan colomes In West Australia, for instance, there are no less than 115 miles for each 10,000 inhabitants, but, on the other hand, the mileage per 100 square miles is so scanty as not to be

expressible in a first decimal figure

cypic sible in a first decimal figure. The railway system of the United Kingdom, on the 31st, '17, had, according to the Board of Itade returns, a total extent of 21,133 miles, the mile ge for the three countries separately being Lagland and Wales, 14,818; Scotland, 3,147, Iteland, 4,168. Of new lines opened completely in '98, perhaps the most important is the Highland Company's new direct line between Patth and Inverses the direct line between Perth and Inverness, the final portion of which, from Daviot to Inverness, a distance of 11 miles, was brought into use on Nov 1st. The new line leaves the Company 5 old main line at Avicmore, and the portion between Avience and Daviot, 22 miles, was opened last year, and has been worked is a branch. Now that the remaining portion is finished, it is being worked as the main line in place of the present circuitous route our Polics and Nann, and thus a saving of 26 miles in distance, or about one hour in time, is effected on the through journey between Inversess and the South. The works of the new line are very heavy, and it has been under Another newly opened line in the north of Scotland is the Gruden branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway, opened on Aug 2nd, 97, mention of which was accidentally omitted from our '97 cd. This line leaves the Company's Buchan line at Ellou (rounles north of Aberdeen), and runs in a north-easterly direction until it strikes the beautiful Cruden bay, where the Company is erecting a large hotel to be opened in 99 Thence the line proceeds northwards through the famous Peterhead deposits of red grante to its terminus at the fishing village of Boudam Other new lines opened in Scotland Boddam Other new lines opened in Sconard in 98 are the Last Fife Central (from Cameron Bridge to Lochty), and the Aberlady and Gulline Railway, both constructed by the North British Company Next to Scotland, in point of new railway openings in '98, comes the South-west of England, where the Lynton and Powertable as wifest the Education. and Barnstaple, 20 miles, the Holsworthy and Bude, 11 miles, the Lambouin Valley, 12 miles, and the Marlborough and Gradton, 7 miles, have all been opened in '98. The Lynton and Bainstaple, and Lambouin Valley, are local lines, constructed and worked by independent companies, the one having a connection with the South-Western and the other with the Great Western system. The Mailborough and Grafton is a link line consolidating the system of the Midland and South-Western Junction Railway Company, whose traffic is principally between the Midlands and Southampton The Holsworthy and Bude line is the undertaking of the South-Western Company, which Company has also recently opened a new branch line of 6 miles to Budleigh Salterton, a seaside place in South Devon, and wile shortly extend this to Exmouth The same Company, too, on Oct. 12th, '98, laid the coping stone of its new deep-water quays at Southampton Docks In Norfolk and Suffolk the Great Eastern Company and the Midland and Great Northern Joint Committee have united to construct a system of new railways for further developing the sea-coast, the first portion of which, from North Walsham to Mundesley, 52 miles, was opened on July 1st, '98. On the same day the Great on July 187, 38. On the same day the Gleat Fastern opened a new station, with a con-necting railway more than a mile in length, at Felixstowe. On April 4th, '38, the Great Northern opened a further portion, 5 miles, of its Leen Valley extension in Nottinghamshile, which is eventually to connect with the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway at shire, Derdyshire and East Coast Kallway at Langwith, and the London and North-Western has added two additional lines to its Trent Valley line for a distance of 32 miles The Cawood, Westow and Selby line, 43 miles, was opened by the North-Eastern in '98, and in connection with the same system a branch line, 4 miles in length, constructed by an independent company, has been opened from Chathill to North Sunderland. Some important electric lines have been opened during the year, including the Laxey and Ramsey (Isle of Man), 102 miles, the Fleetwood and Blackpool, 10 miles, and an extensive system in the neighbourhood of Stockton-on Tees. London's second underground electric railway, the Waterloo and City, 11 miles, was opened in August; and the opening of the Central London is expected next year. An extension of the City and South London northwards is well in hand, the Baker Street and Waterloo has been commenced, and a "Great Northern and Strand' line is projected

An addition to the railway mileage of the United Kingdom far larger and more important than any of those recorded above is that made by the Great Central Company's new trunk line from Annesley to London, 92 miles in length, which was opened for coal traffic in July '98 Its complete opening is to take place in the course of '99. Starting at Annesley (about 10 miles north of Nottingham), where large sorting sidings have been laid out, the new line crosses over the Great Northern artiful Midland Railways at Linby, and runs on to Hucknall Town, the first station. Stations are also being provided at Bulwell, Basford (Haydn Road), and Carrington Between the latter two stations the line is in tunnel, called the Sherwood Rise tunnel, 662 yards long-Immediately south of this the Mansfield Road tunnel—1188 yards long—commences, which emerges into the site excavated for the Central station, Nottingham, which is being constructed jointly by the Great Central and Great Northern Companies. Two large island platforms, with bay platforms at the end of each for the local train services, are being constructed for this station, which is in the centre of the town,

close to the Market Place. A large and commodious hotel is also in course of erection A large and here The goods yard at Nottingham, where a large goods warehouse is being erected, is situated between Kirk White Street and the river Trent Stations are also being erected at Aikwright Street (Nottingham), Ruddington, at Ai wright Street (Nottingham), Ruddington, East Leake, Loughborough, Quorndon and Woodhouse, Rothley, Belgrave and Birstall, Leicester, Whetstone, Ashby Magna, Lutterworth, Rugby, Willoughby, Charwelton, Woodford, Culworth, Helmdon, Brackley, Finmere. Calvert, and at Marylebone Road, London. The passenger station at Leicester extends from Talbot Lane to Soar Lane, and the pincipal entrange to the station will be from a new cipal entrance to the station will be from a new road, so feet wide, which the Company are constructing from Soar Lane to Sycamore Lane. the station has a commanding position, and will be very convenient. The goods yard is being laid out on the Bedehouse Meadows, where an extensive goods warehouse is being built. The access to the station at Rugby will be obtained from Hillmorton Road, one of the principal thoroughlares of that town. In addition to the passenger station at Woodford, large sorting sidings are being laid down, and short branch lines have been made forming a connection with the East and West Junction Railway, which will open out a new route to Stratford-on-Avon and other places. Large hydraulic and electric lighting plant are being provided at Annesley, Nottingham, leicester, Woodford, Neasden, and London. The sorting Woodloid, Nessich, and London. The sorting sidings at Neasdan are of an extensive character. The tunnelling under Lord's Cricket Ground, 5t John's Wood, for the new line, was completed in March, '97, and the three tunnels which the Company were under agreement with the Cricket Club to cover over have been entirely hidden from the public view by a layer of earth which has been turfed over, and leased to the Club by the Railway Company The large area of land which belonged to the Clergy Orphan Corporation has been acquired by the Company and handed over to the Cricket Club, so that not only has the Club suffered no damage whatever by the advent of the Railway Company, but it has actually obtained a considerable addition to the ground. The coal traffic in London is being dealt with on a site between Grove Road and Carlisle Street, lying to the rear of Edgware Road, and absorbing the property between Luton Street and Orcus Street on the north, and Samford Street on the south. The Regent's Canal, opposite the goods station yaid, has been widened to a minimum width of 100 feet, to enable barges to turn with ease A large transit shed is here being erected, and extensive sidings laid down, to be used in connection with the traffic to be barged along the canal to the docks on the Thames. The goods warehouse at the London terminus is being built on the most modern principles. About 6500 tons of steelwork have been used in its construction. The passenger station, which is being constructed of red brick, will have a frontage of 325 ft, and will contain during and refreshment rooms, and the usual withing and refreshment rooms, and the usual waiting and other rooms on the ground floor, with offices, etc., on the first floor. Between the station buildings and the arrival and departure platforms a space roo ft. in width, and extending the whole length of the frontage, is being provided. The hotel, which is fast approaching completion, in front of the passenger station in Marvlebone Road, should be a source of considerable attraction to the new route.

In addition to taking a half-share in the con-struction of the Nottingham Central Station, as mentioned above, the Great Northein is constructing a junction line through that town This will enable it to run expiess trains through Nottingham, and thence, by its running powers over the Great Central, to Sheffield and Manchester, thus providing itself with an alternative route to the present one via Retford, by which the joint traffic of the two Great Northern has already begun to carry on its goods traffic with Manchester and the northwest independently of the Great Central, having opened on July 1st, '98, a portion of the very large goods depot which it is erecting in the centre of Manchester, and having also set up its own separate organisation in other important places in this district whose traffic it previously

obtained through the agency of the Great Cential. Besides the very large works connected with the construction of this new trunk railway, there have been many important new lines under construction during '98 The Northunder construction during '98 The North-Western still proceeds with its two great works mentioned in ed '97, viz - Ashbourne to Parsley Hay, 13 miles, and Heaton Lodge to Wortley, 14 miles, the one to provide a new route between the Midlands and Manchester, and the other a new route between Huddersheld and Leeds This Company is also constructing a new viaduct over the rivei Dee The Great Western's short-cut line to south Wales (from Western's short-cut line to south Wales (from Wootton Bassett to Patchway, 30 miles), and its new route to Weymouth and the west of England (from Stert to Westbury, 14 miles), continue to make good progress, and the latter is expected to be completed next year. The Midland partially opened on Nov 14th its Kentish Town widening (1] mile) and its new London (cal depot; it is pushing on with its harbout and railway works at Heysham, Lancashire, and it has taken in lead on important now line. and it has taken in hand an important new line between New Mills and Heaton Mersey, 10 miles in length, to improve its route to Laucashire Both the Great Northern and North-Eastern have short extensions in hand to Hunslet, a manufacturing suburb of Leeds The South-Western has just started on its Meon Valley (Alton to Faicham) line, which is to extend 25 miles through an undex loped part of Hampshii e, and it is also constructing a link line, 8 miles, irom Alton to Fainham, and a light railway, 12 miles, from Alton to Basing-stoke The North Cornwall Company's line stoke The Forth Comwan Company's and from Wadebridge to Padstow, 5 miles, will, when completed, be worked by the South-Western. The Brighton Company's new line from South Croydon to Larlswood, to replace running powers over the South-Eastern, is expected to be completed shortly The South-Eastern is enlarging Folkestone harbour The Great Central is enlarging its Shefield station and extending Grimsby docks. The North British's great improvements at Edinbuigh are british is great improvements at Edinbuigh are approaching completion, and it has also in hand a new dock at Burntisland, and an extension of the West Highland Railway from Banavie to Mallaig. The Glasgow and South-Western is building a new bridge over the Clyde, and the Caledonian has just started a

about to open an hotel at Belfast, where it has just completed other extensive improvements.

Of new railway schemes authorised in '98, by far the most important is the Fishguard and Rosslare scheme, by which the Great Western and the Great Southern and Western of Ireland Companies propose to establish a new short-sea route between England and Ireland. The works authorised include a new harbour at Fishguard, in South Wales, an improved har-bour at Rosslart, and a new line from Rosslare to Waterford, with a bridge there over the river Sun In connection with this scheme the Great Southern and Western proposes to aborb the Waterford and Limerick and Central Ireland Railways, if Parliamentary sanction can be obtained. The Great Western has also obtained powers for a new harbour at Weymouth. The Midland has seemed sanction for new lines (19] miles) in the West Riding, which will give it a new direct route to the North through Bradford, avoiding the existing loop via Leeds The North-Western's Act included a deviation line, 81 miles, at Shap, in Cumberland, and an enlargement of Euston terminus, the Great Northern's, an extension (20 miles) of its Enfields branch to join the main line again at Stevenige, and so make a new loop line to the North; the Great Central's, a suburban line to SCING South Harrow, Sudbury, and Wembley.
The North-Eastern was authorised to absorb the Scalborough and Whithy Railway (203 miles), and the Great Eastern to make a line, 6 miles long, from Woodford to Hford The Glasgow and South-Western was empowered to enlarge 5t. Froch's Station, Glasgow, and the approach lines thereto, and the North British to construct a link line (10) miles) from Dunfermline to Kincai dine

In providing improved facilities for travel and transport all the leading companies were more or less active in '98; but again, as in '97, the most important work was done by the London and North-Western. This company's day evpress service, London to Dublin, was accelerated by an hour and a half, and the time of departure from Euston is now if a m instead of 9 30 as formerly, the arrival time at Dublin remaining the same—viz, 8 30 p.m. In the opposite direction the day express service was accelerated by an hour. The day Irish mail was also quickened by nearly an hour in each direction. To the 10 a.m. Scotch express in both directions luncheon cars for both classes were attached. The service to the North Wales coast watering-places was considerably improved, and a new through express service was established to Llandrindod Wells and other watering-places in Central Wales New breakfast-car trains were put on from Liverpool and Manchester to London, and the service with these places was quickened and otherwise improved Breakfast cars for all classes of passengers are now run upon the 5.45 Belfast boat train, Fleetwood to London The Midland Company commenced rebuilding their express rolling stock on an improved pattern, the interiors of the compartments being much larger and more arry than those in general use; and placed new dining carriages on several of their services. They have also extended their Winter tourist and week-end faces to most of the chief holiday resorts, and lowered their new dock at Grangemouth The Highland is parcel rates. The North-Eastern started a doubling its main line for 18½ miles north of new express service between Sheffield and Blair Athol. The Belfast & North Counties is Edinburgh, and a new service between York

and Belfast, via Newcastle, Carlisle, Stranraer, and Larne, the latter connecting by the Great Northern line with London. The Great Northern and North-Eastern also joined hands to run a "Wilson Line express" between King's Cross and Hull. The Great Cential added to its stock some beautiful new corridor trains, with dining and luncheon cars.

As regards the southern lines, the Brighton Company, under its newly appointed general manager, Mr. J. P. S Gooday, staited a special Sunday service between London and Brighton, covering the distance in an hour each way, and further improvements are likely to follow more important reforms are likely to accive from the great change which took place during the year in the relationship of the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Companies. These are in the tuture to be worked as one concern, so far as regards competitive traffic, under the management of a joint committee of the two boards, of which Mr Cosmo Bonsor, M.P., is chaiman, and Mr Alfred Willis general manager, Mr J S Foibes, the late chairman of the Chatham, having consented to be released to a complete the post of the chairman of the Chatham, having consented to be relegated to a consultative position. As regards improvements in Scotland there is not much to be said, but in Ireland the development of touristiaffic by means of new facilities. and improved accommodation made much progress, particularly in the matter of hotel accom-modation. The London and North-Western opened a very large hotel at Greenore, the Great Northern of Ireland opened a new hotel at Warrenpoint, and took over the management of the Moune and Woodside hotels at Rostrevor, while the Belfast and County Down completed the Slieve Donard Hotel at New-castle. The Great Northern of Ireland was also very active in improving the comfort of travelling on its line by means of breakiast, luncheon, and dining cars, and by the installation of the electric light. In connection with the Fishguard and Rosslare scheme already western and treat Southern & Western of Ireland took over on November 1st the Waterford, Dungar van and Lismore, and Fermoy and Lismore lines, and has equipped them with

up-to-date rolling stock.

A new code of bye-laws was framed by the solicitors of the various leading railway companies, and in June last was submitted to the Board of Trade by the North-Eastern Railway Company. The other companies will await developments, and if the North-Eastern secures the assent of the Board to its proposals, they will in their turn submit identical ones, each for itself | Improvements are introduced into many of the clauses Progress was also made in the promotion and construction of light railways under the Light Railways Act, '96 (for origin and scope of which see previous eds.)
The first report of the Commissioners appointed under this statute was issued in Maich '98, and from this it appeared that up to the odate covered by the report—the end of '97—orders for five light railways had been approved by the Commissioners and confirmed by the Board of Trade—viz, the Hasingstoke and Alton, East and West Yorkshire Union, Potteries, Hadlow and Wrington Vale Four others—the Gower, Crewe, Flamborough and Bridlington, and West Hartlepool—were at the date experiments. proved by the Commissioners and confirmed by the Board of Trade—viz, the Hasingstoke and Alton, East and West Yorkshire Union, Potteries, Hadlow and Wington Vale Four others—the Gower, Crewe, Flamborough and Bridlington, and West Hartlepool—were at this date awaiting the Board's confirmation, and during '98 the Commissioners have held to place the total for '97 at a higher level than

sittings in all parts of the country, and given their approval to a large number of other schemes. Up to May '98, when the last list of applications was published, the total number of schemes promoted under the new Act was 123, and a goodly number of others are being framed as this article goes to press. But a considerable proportion of the applications have failed to win the Commissioners' approval, and of those sauctioned a good number will probably not be carried out, so that the success of the new Act, great as it undoubtedly has been, is not really so important as might appear at first sight. Moreover, the economy of the new method of promotion has not proved so marked as was hoped for by its originators, and various knotty points have arisen in connection with it, the most important being whether or not urban trainways should be promoted under the Act. The construction of several of the lines sanctioned have already commenced, and more than one will probably be opened for traffic in '99.

II BRITISH RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

The paid-up capital of the railway companies of the United Kingdom reached the stupendous sum of over £1,000,000,000 at the close of '95, and at the end of last year it exceeded that amount by nearly £90,000,000, making the cost of our failways nearly £50,000 per mile. Of this total, however, over £152,000,000 represents merely nominal capital, i.c additions made on the consolidation, conversion, and division of stocks but, even after allowance for this has been made, the result arrived at proves that British railways have been very far above the average in costiness—that, indeed, they have cost nearly double as much permile as the lines of the lest of Europe, and nearly four times as much per mile as railways in other parts of the world. Moreover, owing to the large sums which are constantly being spent by the com-panies, particularly in London and other large towns, from which no addition to mileage icsults, the sum laid out per mile increases

year by year.
Such being the abnormal and increasing costliness of failway construction in the United Kingdom, one would not be surprised to find that a large part of the capital sunk therein yielded no return to investors, and that this is true of little more than a per cent, of the whole prepares us to find that the companies enjoy a very large and constantly increasing revenue. The official returns, during the forty years over which they extend, show an almost uninterrupted growth under the head of "gross receipts," concurrently of course with, but more than in proportion to, the increase in mileage worked The gross receipts for '07 mileage worked The gross receipts for 97 reached the very large total of £93 7 millions, showing the very satisfactory increase of 36 millions, or4 per cent, over the total for '96. To this increase passengers, goods, and miscellaneous have contributed their share, the increase in the "miscellaneous" receipts being

had been reached any time during the ten years preceding. The change in the tendency of second-class receipts has been even more noticeable, the increases of '96 and '97 having made up so much of the leeway of the preceding six years that the total for '97 was only a small amount less than in '92. The explanation of this is that the movement for the abolition of the second-class has ceased, and given place to the policy of encouraging that class by reducing its scale of fares more nearly to the level of third. Coupled with the increase in first and second-class passenger traffic, an increase of second-class passenger trains, an increase of fairly average proportions was registered in '97 in the season-ticket takings. The bulk of the increased passenger revenue, however, was, as usual, derived from third-class traffic, under which head there have been gains of greater or less amount year by year since '85. The total gain from that date to '97 has been \$8,000,000, or at the rate of \$666,000 per annum, and the increase in '97 was a little above this average, although less than that of several individual years. The receipts from third-class individual years passengers now amount to over three-fifths of the total passenger revenue The increase in the goods traffic revenue for '07 was at the same proportionate rate as the passenger traffic increase. Under the heading of "nimerals" the gain was larger both in amount and proportion than for '96, and considerably in excess of the average for the previous nine years. The increase in "general merchandise," though less than that for '96, was also in excess of the average for the past nine years, but these have uncluded one of two bad years for railway business. The decreases in "live stock" traffic which occurred in '95 and '96 were arrested iii '97.

Turning now to the other side of the account, we find that the total working expenditure of the companies showed an increase in '97 'larger both in amount and in proportion than any which has occurred for several years, with the result that the proportion of expenditure to receipts, after having stood at 56 per cent for the three pievious years, was raised in '97 to 57 per cent. This is the same level as that reached in '93, the year when revenue suffered so much from the great coal strike, and it is the highest yet recorded. Moreover, the 56 per cent. of '94, '95, and '90 was itself in exciss of the mean of the percentages of the previous decade; so that it appears that the cost of railway working has not only been permanently raised during the last few years, but that it tends still further to increase Much of the gross increase of expense is, of course, due to increased business, but, whereas the increase which occurred in '96 was very largely the outcome of satisfactory business conditions, it was not so much so in 197 In other words, the companies in '97 spent more money, on the whole, to earn the same amount of revenue. To a large extent this increase of expenditure is outside their own control, particularly in the department of wages, advances in which have been necessitated by the operation of the Act dealing with the hours of railway servants, the agitation of the men's unions, and the additional facilities demanded by the travelling public. From these causes the wages bill may be expected to go on increasing in the near future. An increase in the items of rates and taxes also continues year by year, though perhaps at a less rate than a few years ago. In '97, also,

there was a substantial increase in the amount paid for fuel, in which item a reduction had occurred in each of the five years ending with '96. This increase may be expected to be much greater in '98, owing to the We'sh coal strike.

From the above it is evident that the railway shareholder has little to hope in the near future from diminution of working expenses, but that, on the contrary, he has to fear a further increase in this department. Never-theless, thanks to increasing gioss receipts, the net earnings available for distribution as dividends seem likely to increase sufficiently to keep pace, on the whole, with the constant additions to real capital The figures for '97 showed, it is true, an apparent decline in the proportion of the net carnings to total capital from 3 88 per cent, the figure for '96, to 3.7; per cent, but this was largely, if not entirely, due to the large nominal increase of capital made during the year, the ordinary stocks of the Midland and Glasgow and South-Western companies being divided in '97 into 'pieferred' and "deferred" stocks, in such a way as to double the amounts while reducing the rates of duvided. The former for 'peerred' is 'peerred' in the stock of the stoc of dividend The figures for '98 are sure to be adversely affected by the coal strike in South Wales, from which the Great Western and some of the Welsh companies have suffered very severely Other companies, notably those serving the Northern and Midland coalfields, have done unusually well, and generally the traffic returns have been satisfactory; but no marked improvement in the profitableness of railway business can be expected to be shown by the returns for '98, indeed, it is very doubtful whether the status quo has been preserved.

III. RAILWAYS AS EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

The relations between the railway companies and their employes have, on the whole, been less disturbed during '98 than seemed probable at the end of the previous year. In ed. '98 we chrouncled the presentation to the companies by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servant's of a "national programme," embodying the men's demands, replies being asked for by Nov 10th, '97. Most of the companies sent only formal acknowledgments of this ultimatum, raild the Society, much disappointed, threatened a general strike at Christmas, if more attention were not paid to the men's grievances. Ultimately, however, Mr. Bell, the secretary of the Society, contented himself with appealing, on Dec 3rd, to the Board of Irade for its intervention, "so that the disaster of a general strike might be averted." Sir Courtenay Boyle promptly replied, on behalf of the Board, definitely declining to intervene, and pointing out that "any attempt to force the claims of the men by a strike would be entirely inconsistent with the exceptional position secured to the men by the Legislature, and would show an entire disregard of the convenience of the travelling public." This severe rebuke quite put an end to all talk of a general strike in England, and the Society fell back on other methods of pressing its national programme on the attention of the companies. In Ireland, however, the situation had become more acute, strike notices having been actually served upon the Great Southern, and Midland Great Western Companies, and, although these

were withdrawn, an actual rupture was not averted, though fortunately it was confined to a small area. On Jan 24th, 98, 350 men came out from the service of the Cork, Bandon & South Coast Railway, this extreme step being precipitated by the alleged "victimisation" of a signalman. The traffic of the system was much impeded, but not paralysed, the loyal portion of the staff working devotedly. The strikers, having obstinately refused an offer to return before the end of the month, were served with summonses, both for breach of contract and for impeding the traffic of the railway Some of the mengot off the penalty asked for on the ground of not being manual labourers, but eight of them-four guirds, two shurters, and two signalmen-were sentenced each to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine a great blow to the Society, which had assured them that a fine would be the extreme penalty A disgraceful mendent in this strike was a fortunately unsuccessful attempt to wreck the Cork mail by the displacement of rails at Frankfield on March with Soon after this the strike began to break down, the directors having agreed to register trikers manes as applicants for remstatement, and by May ith the affair was at an end. Meantime a somewhat similar rupture of a more local character had occurred on the Midland Railway at I eeds and Shelfield On March 21st 250 I ceds men left work, the occasion of their coming out being, as in the other case, the alleged "victualsation" of one of their number. On the 24th about 180 Sheffield men struct in sympathy, and on the same day a number of Leicester men came out, but only stayed out three hours On the petition of the Society the Midland directors decided to reinstate the Sheffield men, but declined to do so in the Leeds case. The whole offan was subsequently characterised by the Society as a "blunder", and the Society may also be said to have condemned the Irish strike by dismissing its Irish secretary at its annual congress, held at Leeds in October of At this congress an amalgamation was effected between the Amalgamated Society and the Railway Workers' Union After the severe punishment imposed upon the Cork men for impeding railway traffic by leaving their work abruptly, it is not at all likely that strikes will be resorted to hastily by railway workers in the future, and so the events of the year may be said to have marked a decided step in the direction of peace. Moreover, the companies have done much during the year to conciliate their men by granting improved conditions of service, and that legitimate grounds of gricy ance on the latters' part have diminished in recent years is proved by the filling off in the number of cases with which the Board of Irade has had to deal under the Railway Servants; (Hours of Labour) Act of og For the year ended July 27th, '98, the se numbered 50 only, as compared with 70 dealt with in the previous year. It is also worthy of note that the men have never carried a case beyond the Board of Trade to the Railway Commission, though the Act gives them the right to co this, and the Board of Trade is quite willing to assist in such an appeal During the year the Amalgamated Society has made some strong complaints to the Board of I rade as to the "victimisation" of men attached to the Society, and a list of such alleged cases has been furnished to the Board, but without any practical results at present.

Rainy, Robert, D.D. (Glasgow and Edm.), b. in Glasgow 1526. Ed Glasgow University, graduated M.A. '43. Having joined the Free Church of Scotland, he studied theology at New College (Edm.) '41 to '48. Ordained minister of Free Church, Huntly, '51. Elected to Free High Church, Edmbingh, 54; Professor of Church History, New College, Edinburgh, '62; Principal, '74. Dr. Rainy takes the first place in Scotland as an ecclesiastical statesman and leader. His chief works are "Three Lectures on the Church of Scotland" ('72), "The Delivery and Development of Christian Doctrine ('74), "The Bible and Criticism" ('78), and "Epistle to the Philippians" ('92). Address. 28, Douglas (15 seent, Fdinburgh.)

Ranavalona III, the late Queen of Madagasear, was bim 1861, and succeeded Queen Ranavalona II in 83, having been nominated by her as the future Queen. She married the Prime Minister, Ramilianityony (deposed in 55 and deceased in 56) soon after ascending the throne. She was crowned in Nov. 83. Her kingdom and capital were taken by the French in 55, and the comatry was made a French colony. In 57 she was exiled to Reunion.

Sec Madagascar

Rayleigh, Lord. See under Pitrage.

Recorder of London. See London Corporation.

Record Office, Public - The public records and state papers are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter I am. The vious to the election of this building they were stored in the Chapter-house of Westmaster Abbes, the Lower, the Rolls Chapt, the State Paper Office, and the Queen's Remembrancer's Office - Among the more interesting books at the office is the Donesday Book of William the Conqueror - A Record Commission was established in 1800 to search the records, examine their state, and publish such of them as they thought of sufficient interest. Then first publication was made in 1800, and the series is being continued under the direction of this Office - The Master of the Rolls was made kepter of these records in 1838, when this public department was first constituted. There are public search rooms at the Office, where the records and state papers can be consulted by Instorians and others.

Referendum A system of legislation which consults all the electrons of a state as to whether new laws shall be confirmed. In some cantons of Switzerland a method resembling the referendum has been practised since the sixteenth century. The present form was adopted in the canton of St. Gallen in 1830. In '185, in spite of Conservative opposition, the referendum was, by the action of the Radicals, incorporated in the Swiss Federal Constitution, and in '74 its application was extended. In all the Swiss cantons, except Freiburg, the referendum is now established. According to the Swiss Federal Constitution, all constitutional amendments must be ratified by the Swiss lectorate before they become law. Other measures must be submitted to the popular vote, if demanded within ninety days after their publication by 30,000 voters, or by the governments of eight cantons. During the seventeen years '74 to '91, out of one hundred and forty-nine laws, twenty-seven were rejected. The referendum has worked so well

that it has conquered all opposition to it, and it is now generally regarded as a check on hasty and class legislation. It will be observed that the essence of it is that it submits to the people a single and clear issue upon which they may give their decision. There exists also an Obligatory Referendum in eight Cantons, where every law and every expenditure beyond a fixed maximum must be submitted to the mass of the electors, and it is not necessary that a demand for this submission to the electors should be made. In Great Britain what may be termed a kind of local referendum with regard to the "Adoptive Acts," was set up by the Parish Councils Act of '94 Fliere is a growing demand in the United States for the general introduction of direct legislation by means of the referendum

REGISTRATION, PARLIAMENTARY.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough Most of the law as to the compilation of the register, and the qualifications for enrolment thereon is contained in some fifty or sixty Acts of Parlia-ment, but these are subject in some measure to the principles of the common law, and hable to alteration in several particulars by Order in Council. The following sketch may afford a good general idea of the different classes of males of full age who are entitled to be registered There are, besides those set out below, some ancient fianchises, such as those enjoyed by the liverymen of the City of London No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief or who is an In counties the qualifications are as follows Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s and upwards Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of 1 £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s clear annual value is sufficient Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be 430 Leaseholders by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th, by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of Inly
-Counties and Boroughs. Occupation as owner
or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear
yearly value of not less than ten pounds Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house "includes part of a liouse in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be Occupation by viitue of any office, lodgers. service or employment, of any dwelling house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held

In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the Occupation as lodger of same constituency. same constituency. Occupation as longer of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let uniuminahed, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another pair of the same house ly all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year Occupiers need not send in claims unless they find that their names Occupiers need not are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their names to the overseers on or before the 20th of August Lodgers must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year,

Any person whose name appears on a list of electors may object to the name of any other person appearing therein. Written notice of such objection must be given both to the overseers and to the person objected to given date the overseers publish a list of the names of all persons who have sent in claims or have been objected to. Copies of all the lists that have been published are then forwarded by the overseers to the clerk of the peace of the county, or (in the case of municipal boroughs) to the town clerk. He prepares an abstract of such lists of claims and objections, and transmits it to the revising barrister for his district Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the list in each borough and The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers, must attend The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sauction. The list of voters as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff, in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer. The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep printed copies of the register for sale at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names. (For further information on the subject see "Rogers on Registration.") In the case of any person not having his name on any list of voters, or in case of his receiving a notice of objection, he should apply to the registration agent for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business

to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

The number of registered electors for the United Kingdom was in '98 returned at 6,528,629, of whom 4,817,278 were in England, 289,8. - in Wales, 664,095 in Scotland, and 720,312 in Iteland. The grand total of lodgers came out at only 130,781, \$8,290 being in the counties and 101,487 in the boroughs. The number in some of the large constituencies was quite insignificant For Registration (Ireland) Act. '98, see 51 5510N, sect 63

Reichsrath See Austria-Hungary Reichstag See Germany

Reid, Sir Wemyss, was b at Newcastle-on-Type 1842. Beginning journalistic life at the early age of eighteen, in '64 he became editor of the Preston Guardian, and (70 to '80) editor of the Leeds Mercury, which he conducted with so much ability that it speedily ranked as one of the most influential provincial new spapers Sir We nyss Reid has written several highly successful books. His monograph on "Char lotte Bronte" admirably supplements Mrs. states and "admirably supplements Mrs. Gaskell's "Luck". His novels "Gladys Fage" and "Maulcvier's Millions" have commanded a very wide circulation. "Cabinet Portraits" and "Politicians of Fo-day" are telling sketches. and "Politicians of Fo-day" are telling sketches of leading statesmen. He has also written lives of the Right Hon W. F. Foister, of Loid Houghton, and of Mr. Gladstone. In '87 he accepted the position of general manager to Messrs. Cassell & Co., Limited, and in '00 became editor of the Speaker. Hon LL D. St. Andrews, '92. In 93 he was elected President of the Institute of Journalists. He was highly the design of the Address of Remains. knighted in 04 Address Gardens, London, S W 26. Bramham

Reid, The Right Hon. G. H., Premier of New South Wales, was be at Johnstone, Ren-frewshire, 1845, and is the son of a Presbyterian minister His parents went to Melbonine in '52, and to New South Wales in '59 Mr. Reid embarked upon a legal career, and was called to the New South Wales bar, but soon entered politics, and was elected as member for East Sydney in '80 In '83 he was appointed Minister of Education, and rapidly advanced his influence with his party. He is an eithi-siastic free trader. When Sir George Dibbs' ministry was overthrown in 04, Mr Reid, who had been leading the Opposition since or, was made Premici, the Governor, to the surprise of many, calling upon him instead of upon Sullenry Parkes. The country emphatically endorsed Mr Reid's fice trade and progressive policy, and at the '95 general election gave him a big majority to carry it out. He visited England for the Jubilee celebrations in '97, and was made a member of the Privy Council In '98 he became QC. His attitude towards the Federation question is described under Niw

South Walis, History, 98.

Religious Tract Society, The (instituted 1799), has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. The Society has published in 229 languages and dialects. The business is conducted by a committee chosen annually in London, and consists of four ministers and eight laymen, and of six trustees, half the Committee being members of the Church of England and the other half Nonconformists. The Society has in its

bills, books, etc., for adults, besides books and tracts for children. The well-known Lessure Hour and the equally well-known Sunday at Home are published by this Society, as well as the Boy's Own Paper and the Gol's Own Paper. Circulation of the Society's publications for 97-8, 59,686,465. Income for 97-8, from subscriptions, donations, etc., £21,622 ios. 2d, including part payment from recipients of grants, £6307 ios. 5d. payment from recipients of grants, £6307 108, 546. Grants in money, paper, publications, etc., £30,005 118 4d Secretaries, Revs. Prebendary L. B. White, D.D., and S. G. Green, D.D. Asseciation Sees. England, Revs. A. Mercer, M.A., R.C. Earle, B.A., and W. J. Wilkins, Scotland, Rev. Thos. Boyd, M.A.; Ireland, Rev. William liwin, D.D., Corresponding Sec., D. J. Legg. Offices, 50, Paternoster Row, E.C. Fanton School. Derbushire: Founded 1857;

Repton School, Derbyshire Founded 1557; reorganised 1874 Pupils, 300 I wenty assistant masters Head Master, W M Furneaux, M.A.

Reserve Forces and Militia Act. '98. Sec 51 5510N. Sect 84

Restitution of Conjugal Rights A suit may be brought for this purpose in the Divorce Division by either husband or wife, not being themselves guilty of a matrimonial offence must be preceded by a request to the respondent to resume condition, conched in conclusion terms. Until 84 a decree for restitution was enforced by imprisonment Since then, by virtue of an Act known as the Welldon Act, passed as a result of the suits of Manand Mrs. Welldon, such a decree results in monetary advantages to the petitioner, the respondent being compelled to settle portions of his ci her property on the petitioner, and neither party can by imprisonment be com-pelled to lime with the other. A failure to comply with the decree is legal descrition and ground for a judicial separation, or, coupled with dultery, for divorce See Divorce and JUDICIAL SLEARATION

Revenue Act, '98. See Sission, sect 85.

Rhodes, Right Hon Cecil, P.C., is a younger son of the late Rev. F. W. Rhodes, Rector of Inshop Stortford After taking his degree at Oxiond (Crief College) he went out to Africa, where he at first met with but little success. However, when the **De Beers mine** (with which his name is now so prominently connected) was anything but prosperous, he combined various Kimberley mines under his direction, various Kimbolky mines under his direction, and amassed a large fortune. Cape politics attracted him, and he represented West Barkly for a short period, and held a position in the ministry of Sir I Scailon On the fall of the Spiriges Munistry, a new government, with Mi Rhodes as Prime Minister, took office at the Cape (July 17th, 90) He remained in office from that time till Jan '96, when he essigned in consequence of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal His gift of £10,000 in support of the cause of Home Rule in '91, when he was in England, attracted much attention. he was in England, attracted much attention. Mr Rhodes was the prime mover in obtaining mining rights over Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and till '96 he was the Chairman of the British South Africa Company. When the trouble with Lobengula began, in Sept. '93, he went to boit Salisbury to direct the operations against him. His policy in this direction was warmly approved at the Cape, as was evidenced at a banquet given to him by the citizens of Cape Town in lan '94. Mr. Rhodes, catalogue some 4000 separate tracts and hand- in his speech of thanks, defended his policy, and sketched in outling the United South Africa which he hoped to see in the near future, covering all the country south of the Zambesi, one in the question of tariffs, of railway communication, of law, and of coinage, although possessing full local government in local matters. He was sworn as a member of the Privy Council in Feb '95 After resigning office at the Cape in '96 he visited England, and after an interview with Mr. Chamberlain left for Bulawayo, intending to devote himself to the development of Rhodesia. He took an active part in suppressing the Matabele revolt | and in arranging terms of peace, although he gave up his managing directorship of the Company. In Jan '17 he came to England again, and gave cyidence before the South Africa Committee, after which he returned to the Cape and again took up his work in Rhodesia, later on resuming his place on the Board of Directors of the Company. He took Parliament during '98, and was himself returned for two constituencies. See Cari COLONY and RHODESIA

HODESIA.

Rhodesia is the name given to that part of South Africa which has been occupied of recent years by the British South Africa company, acting mainly uniden the leadership of Mr. Cecil Rhodes—It is bounded on the cast by Portinguese East Africa, on the west by Angola and German South-West Africa, on the north by German East Africa and the Congo Free State, and on the south by Bechuanaland and the Transwall—The whole territory, covering an area of \$50,000 square miles, is administered by the British South Africa Company (q v), which was given a royal charter in Oct 89. The river Zumbess flows through it, cutting the region into two portions—Southern and Northern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia consists of the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland Mashonaland is bounded on the north by a line running roughly in a SE direction from Zambo, on the Zambea, to the intersection of the river Mazoe with 33° E. long, on the south-west by Matabeleland, and on the east by south-west by Matabeleland, and on the east by the Portuguese province of Lorenzo Marques. The capital, and the seat of government of Rhodesia, is Salisbury, with a population of 1800. The other pineipal townships are New Umtali, Melsetter, and Enkeldooin. A railway is being built, running inland towards Salisbury from Beira on the coast, and it is already sixty miles beyond Umtali. Its completion will baree Salisbury in divert committee. tion will place Salisbury in direct communication with the sea over a line 382 miles in length It is then proposed to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company has constructed a line between Umtal, and Tete, and from there on between Omtain and Teck, and from there on to Blantyre in British Central Africa, and to Zomba, Fort Johnston, Kota Kota, or the western shore of Lake Nyasa, and Karonga, at the north-western end of the lake. The survey on to Lake Tanganvika is practically completed. Matabeleland lies between the Limpopo and middle Zambesi rivers, and is bounded on the north-east by Mashonaland and on the south

of 5000 of 5000 Telegraphic communication exists between Cape Town, Bulawayo, and Salisbury, and in the Bulawayo district the telegraph system has been considerably extended. Bulawayo has also telephone communication with the principal stations. The extension of the Cape Government western railway system through Kimbeiley and Verburg to Bulawayo was completed in October '97, and officially opened on No. 4th I He distance from Cape Town to Bulawayo is 1365 miles.

Northern Rhodesia consists of the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambesi, lying between Portuguese East Africa, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, and Angola, with the exception of the strip of territory forming the British Central Africa Protectorate, which is under direct imperial administration. North of the Zambesi the country stration Notified the Zambesi the country has as yet been little prospected. Coal has been found on the shore of Lake Nyasa. The North Charterland Exploration Company, which holds a grant of 10,000 square miles north of the Zambesi, is engaged in trading, agriculture, and stock-biceding operations A new industry has lately been started in fibbt, on which the representative of a large London company has been experimenting with

satisfactory iesults

Public roads in Rhodesia have been made to the extent of 2 30 miles, and telegraph lines to the extent of 1850 miles of line and of the event of test finder of the and of the and of the for several years has been devastating Africa, travelling slowly through the continent from onth to south, made its first appearance in Matabeleland in February '96. The adoption of the drastic regulations which the Administration decided to enforce had to some extent checked the progress of the epidemic, when the outbreak of the Matabeleland rebellion put a stop to all precautionary measures. The effects of the disease have been far-reaching, and, apart from considerations of human life, have been more disastrons than those of the native rebellion. During the twelve months succeeding the outbreak of the rebellion, agriculture was practically at a standstill Since the pacification of the country considerable tracts of land have been placed under cultivation, and fresh stock, including Angora sheep and Merino goats, is being imported. Throughout the country the conditions of soil and climate are suitable for all kinds of European cereals and vegetables, and, in additoo, many trees, shrubs, and plants, peculiar to subtropical regions, can be successfully cultivated. Good results have already been obtained from the introduction of fruit and other trees. Fobacco occurs in a wild state, is grown universally by the natives, and has been produced of excellent quality by white farmers in several districts. Indiarubber, indigo, and cotton are similarly indigenous, and will probably well repay cultivation. The Rhodesian forests produce abundance of hard timber of fine quality, and a company is working this industry with a view to meeting the large demand for building and other purposes in Salisbury and Bulawayo. In addition to gold, silver, copper, coal, tin, plumbago, anti-mony, arseme and kuclguhr have been discovered. The arrival of the railway at by the Fransvaal and Khama's country. The puncipal town, and the chief commercial centre in Rhodesia, is Bulawayo, with a population the ground. The crushings at the Geclong

Mine for the month of September ('98) averaged to devis, including tailings, to the ton. In Southern Rhodesia a company is being formed to develop the indiarubber industry on a large scale. Full advantage has been taken of the facilities afforded to the Administrator in Council by the Matabeleland Order in Council, '94, to legislate locally by means of regulations, and upwards of forty measures have been thus passed. Several Ordinances have also become law. A draft Order in Council, entitled the "Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, '98, which modifies the provisions of the Matabeleland Order in Council, '94, and in some measure bestows a new constitution on Southern Rhodesia, has been pictared. A Customs clause in the new Order in Council provides that the duty on British goods imported into Southern Rhodesia shall not exceed the present Cape tariff. By a proclamation, dated June 10th, '91, the laws of the Cape Colony passed prior to that date were adopted for, and are to be administred in, Rhodesia, as far as the circumstances of the Country will perint. In consequence of the Jameson rad into the Transval the control of the military forces of the Company was removed from their hands, and is now in the hands of the Imperial Government See Al RICA, BRITIST

Captain the Hon Aithin Lavley, the Deputy Administrator, and King I ewanika of Barotseland, held in September, it was agreed that, in addition to the concessions already granted to the Company, administrative powers over the whole kingdom of Parotseland should be conceded to them. The kingdom wis, by the Anglo-Portuguese treaty of 51, left within the British sphere. It is, roughly speaking, as large as the German Empire, and embraces the whole basin of the Upper Zambesi lying between 12' 10' and 18' 5. Lit, and 20' and 22° 30' E long. The western boundary between the angle of the Captal and Mr. R. I. Cotyndon is the British representative that.

Ripon, Bishop of. See under Prirage.

Roberts. Lord. See under Pierrage

Robertson, Johnston Forbes, is the son of Mr J Forbes Robertson of Abetdeen, and was b, in London Jan 16th, 1852. He was ed, at the Charterhouse, and at Rouen, and has been an actor since he came of age. He studied his art under Phelps, and for some time took the principal parts at the Bane 16th theatie and in Mr Hare's company, but recently has successfully been his own manager. He produced "Romeo and Juhet," and Mr H A Jones's play, "Michael and his Lost Angel," at the Lyceum in '96, "Hamlet' in 97, and "Maebeth" in '88.

Robinson. Sir John R, the manager of the Daily News (qv), 15 the son of the Rev R. Robinson, and was b at Witham, Essex He has been associated with this newspaper since 56, and was for some length of time editor of the evening paper published by the proprietors of the Daily News, under the name of The Express For many years he was a constant contributor to the columns of the American press, especially to the Boston Advertiser and the Chicago Tribine. Appointed the

sole manager of the Daily News in '68, he was also editor '87-96. Knighted '93.

Rochester, Bishop of. See under Perrage.
Rodriguez. An island in the Indian Ocean,
344 miles east of Mauritius (g v), of which
British colony it is a dependency. It is 18 miles
long and y broad. Administration is provided
for by a Civil Commissioner appointed by the
Governor of Mauritius The population is
about 2000 Rodriguez was annexed in 1814.
See British Empire (table).

Rogers, Rev. J. Guinness, B.A., well-known Congregational minister and writer, was ed. at Irin Coll, Dublin, and graduated at Dublin Univ in '43, afterwards studying for the ministry at Lancashire Independent College. His first pastorate was at St. James's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (46), and he went to Ashton-under-Lyne five years later. In '65 he succeeded the Rev. J. Hill at Grafton Square, Clapham, where he celebrated his semi-jublee in 90. He was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in '75, and in the annual meetings of the Union he has always taken an active part. His literary labous have been extensive, and in the domain of politic he has always been active, of late years he has worked most energetically for the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. The jublee of his call to the ministry was celebrated Jan 12th, '90. Address. 81, Clapham Common, S.W.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Poman Catholic Church is the name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, postors—so far as they are priests—and laity. The distinctive characteristic of the Roman doctrines, like those of the rest of Christen-dom, are chiefly found in the articles of the Nicene Creed After the Council of Trent Pope Prus IV added to the formal Profession of Faith the articles on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. Ile Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility of the Vigin Mary and Papal Infallibility were defined as articles of fath in 1854 and 70 respectively. One great and central object of fath and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Support, and is assentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctions—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour doctings—as the Seven Sacraments, the nonour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is a great distinction between what is of doctrine and what of discipline; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's exaccording to times and circumstances.—The Sacred College of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the

sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope lowing is a list of the bishops in the United they elect his successor. They are also the Kingdom, with their respective sees chief members of the Sacred Congregations, or permanent ecclesiastical commissions (about twenty in number), to which much of the business of the Holy See is entrusted Among the best known of these congregations are the Propaganda, the Index, the Inquisition of Holy Office, and the Congregation of Rites. The office, and the Congregation of Rites The number of cardinals is hardly ever complete, in Nov. '98 there were 57 Including 52 of the cardinals, the patitarchs, archbishops, and bishops, in '98 numbered 1284. There are 10 patriarchates with 14 patriarchal sees, and 192 archiepiscopal and 779 episcopal sees which are termed residential Besides these, there are a number of titular sees, most of which are assigned to archbishops and bishops appointed, either to apostolic delegations, vicalitates, of prefectures, or to the office of conductor, anxili ary, or administrator of a diocese. There are altogether 8 delegations, 1/2 vicariates, and 48 prefectures See Anglican Orders

Statistics.—The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1200 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 240,000,000. There are in Great Britain and Treland about 5,500,000 (i.e., about 3,550,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain), and in the rest of Europe more than 100,000,000 Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical pro-vinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (v infia) The number of priests in Ireland is about 3450, serving 244 churches and chapels, situated in 1000 parishes. The 24 archbishops and bishops of Great Britan (v. 11/4a) consist of 1st, for England, 1 archbishop (of Westmirster), with England, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with suffragans and 1 coadquitor, and a suffragan bishop for Wales, 2ndly, for Scotlind, 2 archbishops (one of St Andrews and Edmburgh and one of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans and 1 auxiliary. He number of priests of England and Wales in 58 was 6698, with 1482 churches, chapels, and staticus, of Scotland 421, with 350 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States has about 12,000,000 Roman Catholics or prolithshops, and believe them. Catholics, 90 archibishops and bishops, about 10,750 priests, 9570 churches, 5105 chapels and stations, and 95,500 pipils in parish schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,600,000 Roman Catholics, 30 archibishops and bishops, about 2900 priests, 2600 churches, chapels and stations, 800 colleges and academies, and 440 parish schools. From statistics like these which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published occasionally, may be interred how complete is the organisation of this Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Roman Catholic faith. Westminster Cathedral, a va-edifice in the Byzantine style, of which the first stone was laid by Cardinals Vaughan and Logue on June 20th, 95, is rapidly rising, and every effort will be made to open it on Sept 29th, 1900, the fiftieth anniversary of the restoration of the hierarchy in England. Internally, the length is 342 ft, the width across nave and ansies and side chapters 150 ft., the width of nave 60 ft, and its height 112 ft. For Papal Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

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	ENGLAND AND W	
	Namr.	Diocese.
	His Eminence Cardinal	
- 1	Vaughan (Archbishop)	Westminster.
۱ ا	Rt Rev Edward Ilsley .	Birmingham.
ì	,, ,, Wm. R Brownlow	Clifton.
1	" ,, Thos W. Wilkinson	Hexham and Newcastle.
ì	" " William Gordon .	Leeds.
	" " Ihomas Whiteside	Liverpool.
•	Richard Lacv	Middlesbrough.
,	,, ,, John C Hedley ,, ,, Arthur Riddell	Newport.
1		Northampton.
	,, ,, Edward Bagshawe ,, ,, William Vaughan	Nottingham
1	,, ,, William Vaugnau	Plymouth
	, , John Vertue	Portsmouth.
ינ	John Bilsborrow	Salford.
t	" " Samuel W Allen	Shrewsbury
t		Southwark. Menevia in
ì	., ,, Francis Mostyn	Wales
1		
• •	POUTTWIN.	
٠ '	Name	Diocese.
7	IVAME	DIOCESE.
	Most Rev Angus Macdonald	St. Andrews
3	(Archbishop)	and Edinb.
í	(Vacant)	Aberdeen
1	Rt Rev John Smith	Argyll and the
)	Ismas A Smith	Isles. Dunkeld.
1	,, ,, James A Smith	Galloway.
2	Most Rev Charles Eyre (Abp.	Clarge v
5	Most Rev Charles Eyre (Abp Rt Rev Maguire (Auxil)	, i Glasgow
f	IRELAND.	
2	Province of Arms	œħ.
1		
n	Name	Diocese.
t	11 12 (1 1 1 1	
5	Also Primate of all Ireland	l Armach
lı h	(Abp.), Primate of all Ireland Rt Rev Joseph Hoare .	l Armagh. . Ardagh and
## [1	itt iter jostjan moure i	Clonmacnoise.
t	,, ,, Richard Owens	Clogher.
i-	" " lohn Keys O'Doherty	
ю	" " Henry Henry .	Down and Con-
٠,	Phones MacGuern	nor. Dromore.
r g	" " Thomas MacGivern " " Edward Magennis	. Kilmore.
ä	" " Thomas Nulty .	. Meath.
ď		. Raphoe.
١,	Province of Dub	lin .
ıt		- ,
.11 - t	NAMF	Diocese.
st		
e	Most Rev. W 1. Walsh (Arch	·)
y	bishop), Primate of Ireland	. Dublin.

Rt Rev N Donnelly (Auxil.) James Browne . Ferns.

(Kildare and Patrick Foley Leighlin. Abraham Browningg. Ossory.

• The tour Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edin-Roman Catholic Binhops. — The fol-burgh The Abp of Glasgow has no suffragans.

Province of Cashel.				
		Name.	Diocese.	
Mos Rt.	t Rev		Cashel. Cloyne. Cork Kerry and Aghadoe Killaloe Limerick, Ross Waterford anp Lismore	
		D		

Province of Tuam.

147	ME.	DIOCESI
Most Rev.]	ohn Mackvilly	1
(Archbishop)		Tuam.
Rt Rev. John	Lyster	Achonry.
,, ,, John	Healy	Cloufert.
,, ,, John	Clancy	Llphin
,, ,, Franc	ns MacCormack	Galway and

" John Conmv

lilmacduagn Kıllala

Rontgen Rays, The The experiments which led to the discovery of these rays by Professor Röntgen, of Würzburg, were made Rontgen Rays, The at the end of '95, but were not communicated till the beginning of Jan. '96 The essential part of the experimental apparatus is a crookes' tube, it, a small glass tube into each end of which is fitted a wire from some form of electric generating apparatus, then, the tube being exhausted by an air pump, the electric enemt is broken by the vacuum space in the tube between the two ends of the wires. If, when an electric current is made to pass along the wires, a living human hand be interposed between the Crookes' tube and a photographic plate, a shadow photograph can be obtained which shows all the outlines and joints of the bones most distinctly. In the same way Rentgen obtained photos, of shadow pictures, of a set of weights in a box, of i compass card and needle completely inclosed in a metal box, and many other concealed objects. From these and other experiments he inferred that some invisible kind of rays were generated in the neighboni hood of the Crookes' tube, by the electric disturbance set up by the passage of an electric current, and that these invisible rays possessed the property of passing through all bodies interposed in their path But some bodies, being less primeable than others, cast a shadow. Thus bone is much less permeable to these rays than flesh, hence the possibility of photographing a shadow of the bones of the hand, since a photographic dry plate is sensitive to the rays. Rontgen's experiments to determine the nature of these phenomena were for the most part negative in result But he was wairanted in assuming the presence of a form of radiation, and in consequence of the indeterminate character of the rays he proposed the name X-rays. The algebraical symbol has since been generally dropped in favour of the discoverer's name. A Röntgen Society was formed during '67, and Professor Silvanus Thompson delivered and Professor Silvanus Thompson delivered his presidential address at the inaugural London Addresses 10, Bramham Gardens, the exception of antiseptics and anæsthetics

no discovery of the century had done so much for operative surgery. The first great application of the rays had been to the diagnosis of dislocations and fractures, the study of bone discuse, and the detection of foreign bodies in various parts of the human frame, even the progress of tubercular disease in the lungs had been rendered evident, and to watch the motions of the living heart was now an every-day experience. Soon after the invention of focus tubes had furnished powerful sources of the rays, it was noticed that exposure to them frequently resulted in severe local inflammation, accompanied in some cases with destruction-at least temporary-of the hair, which fell out and left bald patches. It was disputed whether this effect was direct, like sunburn, or whether it was indirect and due to the chemical action of ozone generated by the ionizing of the oxygen of the air, or, finally, whether it was electrical. It appeared that the rays were not themselves homogeneous, but were of many kinds, differing in penetrative power, the quality of the mixture depending on the state of the vacuum as well as on the form of the tube and the nature of the emitting similate. The relations between the Rontgen and the cathode rays had been investigated by Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton, by M. Perrin, and by sectial Italian investigators. Many speculations had been put forward as to the physical nature of the rays themselves. Crookes, Tesla, and others held them to consist of flights of minute atoms or hyperatoms, on the other hand, there was a atoms, on the other hand, there was a hypothesis that they were merely an extreme sort of altra-violet light, consisting of transverse waves of excessively minute wave-length Jaumann and, supparently. Routgen regarded them as due to longitudinal vibrations, while bir George Stokes had put forward the view that they might be transverse waves, not in regular trains, but consisting of innumerable

negular trains, but consisting of innumerable solitary waves. For the progress of investigations during '08, see Eliveractive, '98.

Roscoe, Sir. H. E., was b 1633, and is the grandson of Rosco the historian. He was ed at University College, London, and at Heidelberg. He was Professor of Chemistry at Owens College '88-86, and distinguished himself specially by his rescarches as to the chemical action of light, and on the metal vanidum. His treatise on "Chemistry," in books written in conjunction with Professor books written in conjunction with Professor Schoilemmer, is well known. He has also written "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, which have been translated into many lan-guages, and "Lectures on Spectrum Analy-sis." He served on the Royal (ommissions on Noxious Vapours, on Technical Education, on Noxious Vapours, on Icclinical Education, on the Scottish Universities, and on Secondary Education In 87 he was chosen President of the British Association. He is a Fellow of Eton College, an officer of the Legion of Honour, a corresponding member of the Institute of France, an Hon D.C.L of Oxford, Ll.D. of Cambridge, Dublin, and Montical, M.D. of Ileidelberg, D Sc Hon of Victoria, Manchester, and a micher of victoria of the larged societies. and a member of various other learned societies In '85 he was elected for the South Division of Manchester, and retained his seat till the '95 election, when he was defeated. In '96 he was

Rosebery, Lord. See under PERRAGE. Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90 Two Exhibitions. one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 14 scholarships tenable at the school, are about 14 scholarships tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held about the beginning of April—Foundation, Senior and Junior. Head Master, Rev. J. P. Way, D.D. The preparatory school, which forms a portion of Rossall, is under the charge of Rev. H. G. D. Tait, M.A., subject to the general supervision of the Head Master.

Roumania. Formerly Moldavia and Walla-Roumania. Formerly Moldavia and Wallachia, autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, now, with Dobiogea, an independent kingdom under Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sugmaringen, in whom, with a cabinct of eight and the Prime Minister, resides the executive power. The Legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, elected for eight years, and a Chimber of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. Phese thice colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual memor of not property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote inductiv by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid. The King has a veto of both noises are paid. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chaimbers. For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal Education is free and compulsors, but still in a backgrid according to the compulsors, but still in a backward condition The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church Cereals. wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged magricultural pursuits Area, 48, 507 square miles, with a population estimated at about 5,800,000. Estimated revenue and expenditure for 98-9, £8,880,000; imports, '05-0, £12,005,500, £10,005,000, £10,000, £10,005 FOREIGN NAVIES

Roumania, King of See CHARLES I.

ROWING, '98.

A finer summer for rowing could not have been wished for, and fair weather favoured all the regattas after the early part of the year
The Colquboun Sculls at Cambridge were The Colquinour Scills at Cambridge were fladles Challenge Plate Fron Conege (Bucks) won by R. B. Etherington Smith, First Frinty first Frinty, Cambridge (Bucks) o, won by The Open Boat Handicap on the Tyne was three-quarters of a length, in 7 min. 3 sec. won on Dec 31st, '97, by J. White, and on Visitors Challenge (up New College, Oxford March 2nd W. Haines beat J. Wray on the (Bucks) 1, University College, Oxford (Berks) Tyne for from a side. The 55th Oxford and o, won by 2 lengths in the record time of Cambridge Boat-race was rowed on March 20th, 7 min. 37 Sec. The Wingfield Sculls, which in the worst weather in which it has ever been rowed, a gale blowing from the east with sleet, hail, and snow storms, and ended in a signal victory for Oxford for the 9th year in succession. Cambridge had been very unfortunate all the earlier part of the year

blowing from the Middlesex shore, consequently Oxford, who had won the toss and chosen the Middlesex station, were comparatively sheltreed The Cambridge boat was full of water after two or three strokes had been taken, and Oxford, having led at Hammersmith Bridge by 6 lengths and at Barnes Bridge by and Oxford, having led at Hammersmith Bridge by 6 lengths and at Barnes Bridge by 12, eventually won by some 300 yards, in 22 min 15 sec. The efews were — Oxford: R. O. Pitman (New), bow, 11 st. olb., G. O. C. Edwards (Neck.), 12 st. 7½ lb., C. K. Philips (New), 12 st. 0½ lb.; F. W. Warre (Balliot), 12 st. 12 lb., C. D.Burnell (Magdalen), 14 st. olb., R. Cair (Magdalen), 15 st. 12 lb., G. D.Burnell (Magdalen), 15 st. 16 lb., H. R. K. Pethill (Brasenose), cox, 8 st. 1 lb. Cambridge W. B. Rennie (Emmanuel), b. w, 11 st. 7 lb., J. B. Bennie (Emmanuel), b. w, 11 st. 7 lb., J. B. Bennie (Emmanuel), b. w, 11 st. 7 lb., J. B. Bennie (Emmanuel), b. w, 11 st. 7 lb., J. B. Bennie (Emmanuel), b. w, 11 st. 7 lb., J. B. B. S. Smith (First Prinity), 12 st. 11½ lb.; C. J. D. Goldie (Phind Irinity), 12 st. 11½ lb.; C. J. D. Goldie (Phind Irinity), 12 st. olb., A. S. Bell (11 inity Hall), stroke, 12 st. olb., A. S. Bell (11 inity Hall), stroke, 12 st. 2½ lb., E. C. Hawkins (Caus), cox, 8 st. 4 lb. Oxford has now won 32 matches, Cambridge 22, and there has been 1 dead heat. In the Summer Eights New (ollege telanicd hir position as head of the river at Oxford, First Frinity is head of the river at Oxford, First Frinity Regative. of the river at Oxford, First Frinity is head of the river at Cambridge Henley Regatta was held on July eth, 6th, and 7th, in splendid weather () all the foreigners who entered for the different accs, only one from Berlinappeared, Mr. P. Schultze Denhard, who was beach in his heat to the Diamond Sculls by Blackstaffe. B. H. Howell made a new record of 8 min 2) see for the Diamond Sculls, New to lege, Oxford, a record of 7 mm 37 sec for the Visitors Cup The final heats were as follows—Grand Challenge Cup Leander Club (Berks), First Firmity, Cambridge (Bucks) o, won by three quarters of a length, time 7 mm 138cc. 1h mes Challenge Cup. Frinty College, Oxford (Berks) 1, R. I. E. College, tooper's Hill (Bucks) o, won casaly by 24 lengths, that 7 mm 10 sec. (Wyfold Challenge Casch, warmen) B. (1994). Cup Kingston R C (Bucks) 1, Cams College, Cambridge (Berks) o, won easily, Cams running into a skill, time 8 min 28 sec The Silver Goblets and Nickalls' Challenge Cup Fhames R C (Bucks) 1, Jesus College, Cambridge (Berks) 0, won easily, time 8 min. 44 sec The Stewards Challenge Cup Leander Club (Bucks) 1, New College, Oxford (Berks) 0. Dramond Challenge Sculls B H Howell, Irmity Hall, Cambridge (Berks) 1, H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R C (Bucks) 0, won by 34 lengths, in accord time of 8 min. 29 sec Ladies' Challenge Plate I ton College (Bucks) carry with them the Amateur Championship of the Thames, were rowed for on July 25th, and won by B H Howell, who beat H. Blackstaffe with sieet, nail, and snow storms, and ended of a signal victory for Oxford for the 9th year in succession. Cambridge had been very unfortunate all the earlier part of the year there was trouble amongst the rowing men, and a split owing to the action of certain all B.C. men, and their luck forsook Trinity Hall B.C. men, and their luck forsook of the Doubles by C. R. Mullins and them on the race day as well. The gale was W. Colin Romaine. The Professional Champion is again W. Haines. Doggett's Coat and Badge was lowed for on Aug. 5th, and won by A. J. Carter, Greenwich, by a dozen lengths, in 35 min. 38 sec. On Aug. 18th T. Bullman beat W. Bubear easily in a race over the Chambers for Communication of the Chambers of the Cha pionship course on the Thames for £100 in 24 inin 38 sec. A. L. Hope won the Amateur Single Punting Championship of the Lower Thames at Sunbury Mr George Ashe, of the Thames R C, attempted on Sept 13th to row across the Channel in a river skill, but daily succeeded in getting about 3 or 4 miles out when his boat sank. The Sculling Championship of England, lowed over the Thames Championship course for the Sportsman Cup and Laco sweepstakes,

was won by Barry, of Putney, who beat G Towns, the Australian, in 23 min 23 sec. Royal Academy of Music Established in 1822, chiefly owing to the excitions of Loid Burghersh, afterwards Earl of Westmorland, the R. A. M. was moorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of missic are catered for, and find ample stimulus to evertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. The chief scholar-ships are the Westmorland, open to ladies and gentlemen in alternate years between the ages of cighteen and twenty-four, the Potter, also open to ladies and gentlemen; the Sterndale Bennett, open to male candidates in any branch of music, and providing free instruc-tion for two years, the Parepa Rosa, founded by the late Carl Rosa, for ladies who have not previously been students at the Academy, the successful candidate being entitled to two successful conditions of the fire John Goss, for organ playing, the Thalberg, for panoforte students, the John Thomas (Welsh), for vocalists and instrumentalists alternately, the Henry Smart, for organists and composers, the Santon Dolby, for lemale vocalists, the Liszt for composition and planoforte playing, the holder being cutilled to three years free tuition, and their after to about £80 a year for two years; the Hine Prize for composition, and the Macfarren Scholarship for composition, providing three years' free tuition; the Erard Centenary (2), one for pranists and the other for harpists, the Sainton, for violinists, the Goring Thomas, for the encouragement of lyrical composition, the Mence Smith, for vocalists, the Dove, for violinists, and the Costa, for composers. Associates pass a qualifying examina-tion, and are entitled to the use of the initials A.R.A.M. Fellows (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy They are solely entitled to use the initials F.R.A.M. Honorary members are entitled to the initials R.A.M. with the prefix Hon. Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year,-viz, in September and in the Christmas vacation-successful candidates at which are entitled to the use of the initials L.R.A.M entitled to the use of the initials L.R.A.M President, HRH the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Principal, Sir A. C. Mackeilzie, Mus.Doc.; Secretary, FW Renaut The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W

Royal Academy, The, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III, who gave it rooms in Somerset House Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and Thence | to its present abode, the site of which it occupies

rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Roval Academy are (I) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who intendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates, there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E J Poynter (q v), elected Nov 4th, 'go There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retining every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being ex-officio members.

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Retired Royal Academicians.
           Ind, I
Inth, W.P.
Horicy, J.C.
                                                                                  Pickersgill, I R
Watts, G F
                                        Royal Academicians.
1879 Alm i Tadema, I
1879 Armstead, H. H.
1890 Boughton, G. H.
                                                                      1877 Orchardson, W. Q.
1881 Oidess, W. W.
                                                                      1001 CHIESS W W
1000 Poynter, Sir F J.
1804 Prinsep, V C
1 95 Richmond, Sir W B.
1850 Boughton, G. H.
1850 Brock, T.
1860 Cooper, I. S.
1860 Cooper, I. S.
1860 Lorden, I. Scepel.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.
1861 Dickse, I.
1864 Didder, S. Luke
1865 Ford, I. O.
1866 Glorer, A. T.
1861 Gow. A. C.
                                                                                      KIR
                                                                    t 81 Riviere, B
                                                                      1809 Sant, J
1809 Sant, J
1807 Sargeut, J S
1877 Shaw, R N
1887 Stone, M
1989 Thornycroft, H
1863 Goodall, I

1864 Gow, A. C.

1884 Graham, P.

1866 Herkomer, H.

1866 Hool, J. C.

1876 Leske, G. D.
                                                                       1225 Waterhouse, A , Trea-
                                                                                        sure i
                                                                   tios Waterhouse, J W
11870 Well, H I
1303 Woods H
1876 Yeannes, W F, Libra-
 189, Mac Whiter, J
                                          Retired Associates
            Le Jeune, H
Nicol, I
                                                                                 Starpoole, I
                                  Associates.
19.6 Abbry, I., A
1891 Antchron, G
1802 Bites, II
1802 Bites, II
1802 Bites, II
1802 Bites, II
1803 Bites, II
1804 Bites, II
1804 Clinstn, G
1896 Criwe, I
1896 Criwe, I
 1894 Frampton G J
1893 Gregory, E J
1804 Hacker, A
1808 Henry, C N
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The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a giand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was nearly £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of

(to whom all communic itions should be addressed)

^{*} RA, Lkct.

the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The result is that a really admirable collection of masterpieces is usually brought together. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a privide of the weeks. a period of ten weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and the general public at certain hours. The Diploma and Gibson Gallenes, reached by a staircase to the right of the earies, reached by a staircase to the 1ght of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of J Gibson, R.A, bequeathed by him, several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture

Royal Agricultural Society of England

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
This, the premier agricultural society of the
United Kingdom (though not the first
established) was founded by Royal Charter
on the 26th March, 1840 The Charter gives
a long list of the national objects which the Society was intended to promote, and which have been well embodied in its motto, "Practice with Science." The results of the Society's efforts for what the Royal Warrant calls "the general advancement of English agroutture" have been great and striking It would be impossible in this brief accord even to enumerate all the improvements in the different breeds of live stock, and in agricultural machinery, which have arisen from the annual competitions in the Society's show ards, of the advances in scientific knowledge as to the outhwaton of the soil, which the South's experiments and grants to investigators have brought about. It has two sides to its work (I) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, to which the best pedigree animals are brought to compete for the valuable prizes offered by the Society, and still more for the honour of being "Royal" prizewinners, and at which also the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labourtions in agricultural implements and labous-saving appliances are exhibited, (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls. best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, Moreover, an experimental farm and a Pot Oulture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture are carried on. Its Journal has from the first taken high rank amongst scientific publications, and contains in each quarterly number articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day The R. A. S. offers gold and salver medias and The R. A. S. offers gold and salver medias and by agricultural students at its annual agricultural examinations, and has, in conjunction with the Highland and Agricultural Society of moreover, an experimental farm and "Pot

Scotland, instituted in '97 annual examinations for the award of a national diploma in the science and practice of dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture The governing body of the Society consists of a president (elected annually), twelve trustees, twelve vice-presidents, and fifty members of council, half of whom go out of office each year. The Council meet once a month at the Society's house, 13, Hanover Square, and the business is divided amongst

a large number of standing committees.

Three general meetings of members are held
in each year one ou the zand of May (the
anniversary meeting); one in the Society's show and in the summer; and one in December, usually on the Thursday of the Smithfield Cattic Show week. The number of members is over 11,000, including nearly all the chief landowners and practical farmers and stock breeders of the country Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and wellstocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room, at which the principal agricultural newspapers and other periodicals can be consulted by members. Members may obtain skilled veterinary advice in Cases of discase amongst cattle, sheep, or pigs, by arrangements made with the Royal Veterinary College. They can also consult the professors of the College at fixed rates, and have the privilege of sending cattle, sheep, and pigs to the College infirmary. The Society makes annually a considerable grant from its general funds in order that members may obtain at low rates analyses of feeding stuffs, artificial manures, soils, etc, by the Society's consulting chemist (Dr. J. Augustus Vockker), whom members may also consult either personally or by letter at a small fee Reports can be obtained by members from the Society's consulting botanist (Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S.) on the pinity of seeds, and on diseases of weeds. affecting farm crops, at a fee of one shilling in each case. Information respecting any animal (quadruped, bird, insect, worm, etc.) which, in any stage of its life, affects the farm or rural economy generally, with suggestions as to methods of prevention and remedy in respect to any such animal that may be injurious, can to any such animal that may be influences, can be obtained by members from the Society's cologist, Mi Cecil Warburton, M.A., the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, at a fee of one shilling for each case. The fifty-minth annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce was held in the week com-moneing lune 20th, '98, at Four Oaks Park, near Brinningham President for '98-9, The near Briningham President for '98-9, The Earl of Coventry Secretary, Sir Ernest Clarke, 13, Hanover Square, W.

See Parliament and Royal Assent PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

The public are admitted on Saturdays and Ine public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of rs. (Bank Holidays, 6d.) Musical promenades are held in the season on Saturdays, also on Wednesdays, admission 2s. 6d.). The public are now admitted, by payment, to the exhibitions and fetes held in the spring and summer: President, H.H. The Duke of Teck, GCB, Secretary, Mr. J. B. Sowerby', Library and Office, Innet Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

Rayal Gollage of Music That Prince Consort.

Royal College of Music, The Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, was founded in 1882, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and incorporated by Royal Charter in May 83, when the College was opened for the reception of pupils At its commencement the sum of £126,000 was raised by public gifts, and has all been invested. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners and students. The Open Free Scholarships are fifty in number; they are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven Close Free Scholarships, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various Exhibitions and Prizes. The following are the most important.—The Council Exhibitions, each term, value \mathcal{L}_{20} and \mathcal{L}_{30} , for pupils of one year's standing, and those of two cerr's standing. The Prize of the cerr's standing that the Evant Exhibitions. pupils of one year's standing, and those of two cears' standing, respectively, the Erard Exhi-bitions, value £120 each, and tenable for three years; the Savage Club Exhibition, tenable for three years (value £40 a year); and the Charlotte Holmes Exhibition (£15) Various prizes, medals, etc., are also offered from time prizes, metals, etc., are also outered from time to time for competition to pupils in the College Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of a fee of £12 128, per term Associates need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials A R.C M (fee £555) The teaching staff includes a large number of musicians of the highest eminence; amongst others clans of the ingnest eminence; amongst others the following gentlemen (who constitute the Board of Professors) —Sir J F. Bildge, Mr F. Dannreuther, Mr Richard Gompertz, School E. Fernandez-Arbos, Sir Walter Parratt, Mi A Randegger, Prof C Villiers Stanford, Mi. Franklin Taylor, Mr. A Visetti Director, Di. C H. H Parry, Hon Secretary, Mr Charles Morley, Registrar, Mr. Frank Pownall, to whom all communications relating to admission, etc. should be addressed

Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Royal College of Surgeons in London was established in the year 1800 By a charter granted in 43 the name of the College was granted in '43 the name of the College was altered to that which it now bears, The Royal College of Surgeons of England. The first building of the College, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was opened in '13, in '35-6 it was practically rebuilt by Sir Charles Barry. In '90-92 considerable additions were made to the accompandation for both the Museum and Library. commodation for both the Museum and Library. The nucleus of the present Museum was the The nucleus of the present Museum was the celebrated Hunterian collection; this was purchased by the Government after John Hunter's death, and, under certain conditions, handed over to the College. The Library (Librarian, V. G. Plarr), which is kept up for the use of Fellows and members of the College contains about 50,000 volumes. The examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. is held convointly with the Royal College of Physicians conjointly with the Royal College of Physicians

at the Examination Hall, on the Victoria Embankment. That for the F.R.C.S. is held by the College of Surgeons in the same building. Full particulars of all the examinations will be

found in the College Calendar. Secretary, E. Irimmer, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. Royal Colonial Institute. The growth of the R C.L. (founded 1868) since its incorporation by royal charter in '82 has been very rapid. In '78 it numbered 800 fellows, with an annual income of £1331 In '98 the number exceeded 4200, with an annual income of over £7500, exclusive of the building fund. The fact that the Prince of Wales is President of the Institute has given it much additional prestige. Council is composed of gentlemen well known in connection with the Colonies; and Bir Montagu Ommanney, the senior Ciown Agent for the Colonies, is Treasurer. The objects of the R C I are thus officially set forth: "To provide a place of meeting for all gentle-men connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs, to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions: to facilitate interchange of experiproductions, or activate intertuning of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependences of Great Britain, to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally, and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the Bittish Empire—But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character. Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held from time to time. Amongst the matters which engaged the special attention of the Council in '97-8 were the importance of diffusing amongst the rising generation such a knowledge of the British Colonies, geographically, historically, and commercially, as may be of piactical service in after-life, the Extension of Commercial Relations between the Mother-country and the Colonies, the dissemination of authentic information on Colonial subjects to all inquirers, and the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom on income carned and taxed as such in other parts of the British Empire.

The monthly Journal and Proceedings give the papers read during the year, which are always of a valuable and very interesting description On Sept. 181, '98, there were 1450 resident and 2753 non-resident Fellows. Library contains over 34,000 volumes and pamphlets, and is made readily accessible by the publication of a new printed catalogue. Office,

publication of a new printed catalogue. Office, Northumberland Avenue Secretary, J. S. O'Halloran, C. M. G.; Librarian, James R. Boosé, Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain Royal Family, Annuities to, and Civil List. The total amount of the Civil List is \$385,000, thus divided: Her Majesty the Queen's privy purse, \$60,000; salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,260; expenses of Her Majesty's household, \$131,260; expenses of Her Majesty's household, \$132,260; expenses o £172,500; royalbounty, alms and special services, £13,200; unappropriated, £8040. There are, besides, the Civil List Pensions, which, in the last financial year amounted to £23,289 7s. 2d., making the total amount issued on account of

the Civil List \$\(\alpha \) 408,289 ys. ad. Her Majesty, as Duchess of Lancaster, also receives the revenues of the Duchy, which amounted in the year for which the last return has been issued to \$\(\alpha \) 600,000 The cost of maintenance and repair of certain of the Royal Palaces is defrayed out of the estimates (see Firances, Indone). The amount voted for '98-9). Subjoined are the annuities to the royal family: H I.M. Victoria, Dowager German Empress (the Princess Royal), \$\(\beta \) 6000, H.R H the Prince of Wales, \$\(\alpha \) 40,000, the Princess of Wales, \$\(\alpha \) 1000,000; Duke of !chinburgh, \$\(\alpha \) 100,000, Duke of !chinburgh, \$\(\alpha \) 100,000, Duke of !chinburgh, \$\(\alpha \) 100,000, Duke of 2315,000, but renounced \$\(\alpha \) 15,000 per annum from Dic 2315,000, an succeeding to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Princess Helena (Princess Christian), \$\(\alpha \) 6000, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), \$\(\alpha \) 6000, Duke of Connaught, \$\(\alpha \) 5000, Duchess of Albany, \$\(\alpha \) 6000, Princess Beatrice, \$\(\alpha \) 6000; Princes Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strellitz), \$\(\alpha \) 6000, Prince of Wales also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which, in the year for which the last return is available, amounted to \$\(\alpha \) 658,118.

Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, W, was founded in 1830. It annually awards various medals to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among training colleges and University extrasion students for proficiency in this science it contributes to the maintenance of chairs of geography in Oxford, Cambridge, and Owens College. It subsidises exploring expeditions It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. In '98 the Founder's medal was given to Dr. Hedin, and the Patron's medal to Lieut R. E. Peary, U.S. N. During the year 305, and 3 Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and on May 9th, '98, there was a total of 3990 Fellows. The published Journal is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual report piesented at the annuversary meeting (May 9th) showed that the moome of the Society during '07 had been £11,528 9x 11d., while the total assets amounted to £49,309 178. 93d President, Sin Clements Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc., Hon. Secretaries, Major L. Daiwin, and J. F. Hughes, Esq.; Secretary, J. Scott. Keltie. See Geographical Proseness, '98

Royal Indian Engineering College, The, Coopers Hill, is primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate candidates for Government service in the Indian Public Works, in the Accounts, Indian State Railway, Telegraph and Forest Departments. About 40 engineer students are admitted by arily to the College Candidates for Government appointments must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years on the 1st day of July of the year of admission. The collegiate year usually begins at the end of September. Applications for admission and for all information should be made at the College, Coopers Hill, Staines. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. W. J Boyes

Royal Institute of British Architects, The, was founded, in 1834, for the general advance ment of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in

'37, and obtained a new charter in '87, conferring greatly extended powers. A Journal containing the papers read before the Institute and allied Societies, and articles, reviews, and reports of legal cases affecting architects, is published fortinghtly during the session, and monthly in the recess. A Kalendar, giving full particulars of the bye-laws, examinations, and prizes, with the Register of members, is published annually in October Secretary, Mr W J. Locke Offices, 9, Conduit Street, Hauover Square, W. See Architecture.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of 183 moved to more commodious galleries at 189, Piccadilly There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. President, Sir James D Linton, Vice-President, E. M. Wimperis, Secretary, W. T. Blackmore. Office, 188, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Institute of Public Health, The Patron, Her Majesty the Queen
1880, and incorporated in '92 with the following objects.—To carry on the work of the Public Health Medical Society, and thus to provide a means for the association of medical practitioners possessing registrable qualifications in public health, state medicine, or sanitary science, also medical officers of heath and others, with the object of promotting by intercourse or otherwise, the development of all questions having for their object the public health, to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of public health medicine, to issue publications of the transactions of the Association, to found a library, and to publish a journal; to examine candidates, either alone or in conjunction with one or more kindred bodies, and to grant certificates of their having passed an examination as sanitary inspectors. Chairman of Council, Sin Chailes A Cameron, M. D. The '98 Consers' was held in Dublin. The Journal of State Medicina is the official organ of the Institute, and is published every month. The President is Prof. Wilham R. Smith, M.D., D.S., F.R.S.; the Treasurer, Brigade-Surgeon W. F. Ruttledge, and the Secretary, Henry C. Jones, Esq. Offices, 197, High Holborn, W.C.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, The Founded 1790, meotporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. Its chief objects aie—(1) To promote scientific and literary testarch, (2) to teach the principles of inductive and of experimental science; (3) to exhibit the application of these principles to the arts, and (4) to afford opportunities for study. The Institution includes Laboratories for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the Laboratories the researches of Thomas Young, Humphiy Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faiaday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, and Lord Rayleigh have been conducted. It gives Public Lectures, holds weekly meetings (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is ten guineas, which includes the first year's annual subscription of five guineas; or a life composition of sixty guineas may be paid.

In '94 Mr. Ludwig Mond conveyed to the members of the Royal Institution the freehold of No. 20, Albemarle Street, to be held by them for the purpose of a laboratory, to be named the "Davy Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution," and for the purpose of providing increased accommodation for the Institution The Laboratory was opened by H.R H the Prince of Wales on Dec 22nd, '96 H.R H the Prince of Wales on Dec 22nd, '96 The library contains about \$60,000 volumes House, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; President, The Duke of Northumberland, K G, D.C.L, LL.D., Treasurer, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL D, F.R.S, Hon. Secretary, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Bart, D C L, LL D, F.R.S, V P; Professor of Natural Philosophy, The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, M A. D C L. The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, MA, DCL., LL.D, F.RS Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, Dr. James Dewar, M. A. LL D., F. R. S., Fullernan Professor of Physiology, E. Ray Lankester, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R. S., Assistant Secretary and Librarian, Mr. Henry Young, Assistant Libra-rian, Mr. Herbert C. Fyfe.

Royal Irish Academy. A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 286, and having 400 members. The Academy porated by royal charter of George III., 786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities President, Earl of Rosse, DC L., LL D; Treasurer, Rev. M. H. Close, MA: Secretary, EP Wright, MA, MD, Secretary of Council, R Atkinson, LL.D; Librarian, W Frazer, FRCSI, Secretary of Foreign Correspondence, J P O'Reilly, C.E. Academy House, 10, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions and Funds See FREEMAS-NRY.

Royal National Lifeboat Institution. See

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Bliad, Upper Notwood, London. Established March 1st, 72 Pation, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Chairman of Executive Committee, Right Hon J. A. Campbell, Ll., D., M. P.; Vice-Chairman, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, M. P.; Treasurer, Kt. Hon Lord Stalbridge, Hon. Sec., Arthur Miall, Esq.; Principal, F. J. Campbell, Esq., Ll. D. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. F. J. Campbell. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Grammar and High School, a Technical School, and an Academy of Music. The instruction includes (1) general education, and the preparation of those who desire it for the University Examinations; (2) the science and practice of music. (3) the training of teachers, (4) pianoforte-tuning. The founders were convinced that the condition of the blind en Royal Normal College and Academy of (4) planoiorie-tuning. The founders were convinced that the condition of the blind en this country could be improved by the employment of new and progressive methods of instruction, based upon a thorough course of physical training, and that thus many could be prepared for self-maintenance. The results have more than justified that expecta-tion. Eighty to ninety per cent. of all the pupils who have completed their course of training at the college are now self-sustaining men and women, their earnings during the past year having been about £25,000. It is of Visitors was instituted in 1710 to visit the important to remember that these pupils have, with few exceptions, been drawn from the poorest classes, and if they had not had this practical training would to-day be dependent upon charity. The work of the institution is not visit of the work of the past year.

only philanthropic but also eminently economic. From a national point of view, therefore, it is deserving of that liberal support which is indispensable to success. The work is carried dispensable to success. The work is carried on by voluntary subscriptions, and is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co. Ld., 1, Pall Mail East, S.W.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The great increase in British maritime trade in the great the description.

seventeenth century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity.

The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II, who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675, on the hill which was formerly the site of a castle built in 1437 by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The first observation was made on Sept. 16th, 1675. The Durestor of the Observatory is styled the Astronomer Royal, and is under the official control of the Admiralty, but receives his appointment directly from the but receives his appointment directly from the Prime Minister, and holds office by warrant under the Royal sign manual. It has been the fortune of the Observatory to have at its head such men as Flamsteed, Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne and Airy The present Director is Mr. W.H. M. Christie, C.B., F.R. B. (g v.). The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches appendix. An altaquinth on a new principals aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been with the scope of a line is aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inoh refractor, with a spectroscope attached which has been recently mounted. Another fine instrument is the astrographical equatorial designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10 inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. A new equatorial, having on one side of the declination axis a having on one side of the declination axis a leus corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a mirror of 30 inches diameter, has recently been presented to the Observatory by Sir Henry Thompson. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuence. meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the works. ously, form an important branch of the works. The ohrometers used in the Navy are purchased, and generally examined, at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is nearly 400. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. By the influence of Sir Isaac Newton a Board of Visitors was instituted in 1710 to visit the Observatory and receive the Astronomer desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they are interested in astronomy. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

Royal Scottish Academy, instituted in 1826, incorporated in 188, consists of three orders—viz., Academicians, Associates, and honorary members. A supplementary charter was granted in 191, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition five works. President, Sir George Reid; Secretary, George Hay; Treasurer, John Hutchinson; Librarian, W D. McKay; Clerk, James Hastings.

Royal Scottish Geographical Society. This Society was founded in 84 to promote inquiry into all subjects of geographical interest, to give special attention to Scottish topography, to form a library, to press for the recognition of geography as a branch of Higher Education, and for other objects. There are 1623 members, including 100 ladies. Monthly meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and lectures and papers are given and read, while the Society publishes monthly the Scottish Geographical Magazine. The President is the Marquis of Lothian, the Editor and Librarian Mr. W. A. Taylor, M.A., and the Secretary Lieut.-Col. Fred. Bailey. The Readquarters are at Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society found in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. Charles II in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorpoiation. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Chuncil, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers as eheld weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4 30 p.m. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, and Buchanan, medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinquennially. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, and only goes to distinguished savants. Sir William Huggins was the recipient in '98. Among the presidents have been Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Samuel Pepys, Sir Hans Sloane, Martin Folkes, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Joseph Hooker, Prof Huxley, Sir Gabriel Stokes, and Lord Kelvin. The Lord Lister, F.R.C.S., is the present President. There are now upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Rembers. Fellows elected, '98 Henry Frederick Baker, M.A.; Prof. Ernest William Brown; Di. Alexander Buchan, M.A.; Stokey Frederic Harmer, M.A.; Arthur Lister, F.L.S.; Leut Gen. Chailes Alexander McMahon; Prof. William Ashwell Shenstone, F.I.C.; Henry Martyn Taylor; James Wimshurst. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 50,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. Beerstains, Prof. M. Foster, M.D., and Prof. A.

W. Rücker, D.Sc., Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. Assistant Secretary, Robert Harrison.

Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, The, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, who has thus stated its object: "The purpose of this Society is not merely the restoiation of original etchings, but the re-infusion, into all forms of engravers; work, of those personal qualities which, whatever the process employed, in the bands of the great masters of painting made engraving a fine art." Annual Exhibitions of the work of members are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5a, Pall Mall East, in the spring of each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. The Offices of the Society are at 5a, Pall Mall East, 5. W.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. The older of the two Water Colour Societies was founded in 1804, and has held exhibitions annually since that date. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public towards the end of April, and the Winter Exhibition, which chiefly comprises sketches and studies, opens on the 18t of December. The number of members is forty, while the number of associated exhibitors is unlimited. The exhibition of the Society, which are held at their galleries, 54, Pall Mall East, S.W., are confined to the works of members and associates. President, F. A. Waterlow, R.W.S.; Secretary, Percy Edsall. Attached to the Society is an "B.W.S. Art Club," established 84, for the purpose of holding a series of Conversation to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition President, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S.; Secretary, Aubrey Stewart, 71, Mornington Rd., N. Office, 54, Pall Mall East.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W., was established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. Being only in quarterly occupation of the buildings in Whitehall Yard, an address was presented to her Majesty the Queen, Oct '90, setting forth the request of the Institution that the Banqueting House, Whitehall, might be granted to it for a museum. Her Majesty instructed the Lord Chamberlain, in Dec '90, to convey to the Institution her compliance with this desire. On Jan 1st, '95, the transference took place. No interference has been made with the architecture of the structure. The Museum contains the celebrated models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics, and models of modern war-vessels. Admission 6d. daily April to September, 11 to 6; October to March, 11 to 4. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Chairman of the Council, Lieut, Gen. Lord Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. Secretary, Lieut-Col. R. Holden.

Royal University of Ireland. See Ireland, Royal University of.

Royal Victorian Order. See Victorian Order.

Rugby School Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into foundationers and nonfoundationers. Has, every July, 1007 12 entrance

and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 7
Leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities
for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 4 of £30 annual value.
Pupils, 570; admission at the age of 12. Read
Master, Rev. H. A. James, M.A., D.D. (gav.)
Motto, Orando laborando. Some distinguished
alumni: Sir Ralph Abercrombie; Cave, Dr.
Johnson's friend and originator of The Gentleman's Magasine; Macready, the celebrated
actor; Dr. S. Butler, afterwards Master of
Shrewsbury School; Walter Bavage Landor; T.
Hughes; Lord Derby; Dean Stanley; Arthur
H. Clough; Matthew Arnold; Lord Bowen;
Professor T. H. Green; F. C. Selous; G. J.
Goschen; Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Lord
Davey; Dean Bradley; Dean Vaughan; C.
L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"); and Lord
Brassey. In '89 it was decided to establish a
Rome Mission, in addition to the Fox Memorial
Mastership in India, in connection with the
School. Consult Rugby School Register.

Rules of Procedure. See Parliament and Parliamentary Procedure.

Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart., G.C M G., H M Ambas-sador at Vienna, is the son of 51 William Rumbold, Bart, and was b in 1899 Ile was appointed Attache at Washington in 149, and served successively at Florence, Paris, Frankfort, Stuttgart, and Vienna. In 158 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Pekin, and in 162 filled a similar post at Athens Further promotion led him to St. Petersburg, as Secretary of the Embassy there, in 168, and thence he was transferred to Constantinople in 171. In 172 he became Minister and ConsulGeneral in Chili, and thereafter he acted as Minister at Berne 178, to the Argentine 179, to Sweden and Norway 181, to Greece 184, and to the Netherlands and Luxembourg 188. In Aug 196 he was appointed to succeed Sir Edmund Monson at Vienna.

Rural Dean. See Church of England.

Rural Labourers' League, The, was established in May '38. Its President is the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P. The objects of the League are: To assist in putting into operation the Allotment Acts of '82, '87, and '90; and the Parish Councils Act, '94. To assist every practical effort to secure a more direct connection of the agricultural population with the soil. To assist in the promotion of a practical scheme, either by old-age pensions or some other means, by which the agricultural labourer may be relieved of the necessity of ending his days in the workhouse, and may have secured to him a condition of reasonable comfort in old age. The Secretary is Mr. F. G. Pyne, and the

days in the workhouse, and may have secured to him a condition of reasonable comfort in old age. The Secretary is Mr. F. G. Pyne, and the Offices are at 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham. Ruskin, John, M.A., Ll.D., was b. in Lendon 1819. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Where he gained the Newdigate prize (39). Having early developed a taste for art, he studied with great success under Copley Fielding and Harding, and, becoming enamoured of Turner's paintings, he wrote a letter in defence of Turner, in response to an attack made on him in Blackwood's Magasine. This developed into the celebrated work "Modern Painters," vol. i. (43), which obtained a great success, though it evoked some sharp criticism on the part of those who dissented from his views. He resided for some time in Italy, and subsequently published the remaining volumes of "Modern Painters," making five (all issued in '46-66). These con-

tained valuable illustrations by himself, and have run through many editions. He had previously (49) written "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "The Stones of Venice" (51-3); both books have been frequently reprinted. He has also written extensively on economic and other questions, and more recently was engaged upon his autobiography, which after being brought out at very irregular intervals under the title of "Prestenta," has now stopped altogether. Address: Brantwood, Coniston.

Ruskin Society of London (Society of the Rose) was established in 81. It invites the help of all earnest friends of Mr. Ruskin and students of his works, and suggests the establishment of local centres as branches or reading societies. It offers public readings, papers and addresses, in exposition of Mr. Ruskin's writings and teachings, to literary and other associations. It possesses a good library of Mr. Ruskin's works (most of which have been presented to the Society by the author) for the use of members Subscription, 105. 6d. For information as to the Society apply to Mr. J. P. Smart, jun. 5, Mount View Road. Crouch Hill, N.
Russell George W. E. the younger son of

Jun 15, Mount view Road, Crouch Hill, N.
Russell, George W. E., the younger son of
Loid chailes Russell, and grandson of the 6th
Duke of Bedfoid, was born in London Feb. 3rd,
1852. Educated at Harrow and University
College, Oxon, of which he was a Scholar and
Prizeman, he became M.P. for Aylesbury in '86,
and was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to
the Local Government Board '83.5. He returned to the House of Commons as Member
for North Beds, '92.5, and held the offices of
Und 2r-Secretary of State for India '92-4, and for
the Home Department '94-5. He was also an
Alderman of the London County Council '89-95.
His literary achievements include a monograph
on Mr. Gladstone contributed to the Prime
Ministers series, and the "Letters of Matthew
Arnold," which he cdited. In '96 and '97 he
was prominent as a leader of the "Liberal
Forward" Movement with regard to Armenia
and Crete. In '98 published "Collections and
Recollections." Address. 18, Wilton Street,
London, S.W.

Russell of Killowen, Lord. See under Perrage.

RUSSIA.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of Europe. It has a European area of 2,095,504 sq. miles, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,644,100 sq. miles. The total population is about 130,000,000. The fifty governments of European Russia contain 94,188,750 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 9,442,590, Finland 2,527,801, the Caucasus 9,723,553, Siberia 5,731,732, and Central Asian possessions (Turkestan and Iranscaspia) 7,506,687. The Slavs constitute nearly two-thirds of the population (about 70,000,000), of whom 5,000,000 are Poles; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Tartars, Jews, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, 5t. Petersburg, its about 1,200,000. The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. He, however, entrusts the administration of the empire to four chief Councils, known respectively as the Gouncil of State, a consultative body, the

divided into three departments, viz. Legislation, Civil and Church Administration, and Finance; the Ruling Senate, which is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws; it also supervises the general administration of the empire, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire; the Holy Synod, which superintends religious matters; and the Committee of Ministerms. For purposes of local government the empire is divided into the five general government of Finland, Poland, Wilna, Kieff, and Moscow, 68 governments and 635 districts in European Russia, and into the five general governments of the Caucasus, Turkestan, the Steppes, Irkutsk and the Amur, 10 governments, 12 territories and 2 districts in Assatic ments, 17 territories and 3 districts in Asiatic Russia. In European Russia the country is divided into communes, groups of which are united to form cantons Communal and can-tonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments, entrusted to elective district assemblies, called zemstvos, in which the landowning nobles have great power. There are elective administrative bodies in most towns The State religion is Græcoand cities. Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government the Holy Synod is the board of government. The orthodox number 73,000,000; Roman Catholics 8,300,000, Protestants 2,950,000, Jews 3,000,000, Mohammedans 2,600,000. In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe. There are companied to the control of the control paratively few primary schools, though the lack of official information on the subject may lack of official information on the subject may make matters seem worse than they are The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is very defective. Grain and other agricultural products, timber, naphtha, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed. There were in '97 a6,211 miles of railway opened and working in the empire. Total revenue, '97, £150,450,660; expenditure, £158,801,054; exports, '97, £70,991,167; imports, £75,528,209; total debt. '98, about £715,000,000, including about £250,000,000 incurred in respect of railways. See Diplomatic, Foreign Armies, Foreign Navies, Siberia, etc.

History, '98.—M. Witte's financial statement for '88 showed the estimated revenue ment for '88 showed the estimated revenue and expenditure balancing at 1,474,049,923 roubles, with a surplus of 14,000,000 roubles ordinary revenue, and a deficit of 106,000,000 roubles extraordinary revenue (Jan. 13th). This deficit largely represented outlays on railways. During the following months the main interest in Russian policy lay in the development of her territory in China. more particularly in the first territory in China. more particularly in

prevail during the ensuing winter. The follow-

prevait during internsioning winter. The rollowing proposal was by direction of the Czar sent out to all the Powers, and made public (a8th).

"The maintenance of universal peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations in the present condition of affairs all over the world represent the ideal aims towards which the efforts of all Governments should be directed. This is the view which fully corresponds with the humanitarian and magranimous intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, my august master. Being convinced that this high aim agrees with the most essential interests and legitimate requirements of all the Powers, the Imperial Government considers the present moment a very favourable one for seeking by way of a very favourable one for seeking by way of international discussion the most effective means of assuring for all peoples the blessings of real and lasting peace, and above all things for fixing a limit to the progressive development of present armaments. During the last twenty years aspirations towards general patification have grown particularly strong in the consciences of civilised nations. The presentation for presents are made the unit of presents and proceed that he made the unit of the presents are the presents and proceed the second process. servation of peace has been made the aim of international policy; for the sake of peace the Great Powers have formed powerful alliances, and for the purpose of establishing a better guarantee of peace they have developed their military forces in an unprecedented degree, and continue to develop them in spite of every sacrince. All these efforts, however, have not yet led to the beneficent results of the desired pacification. The ever-increasing financial burdens attack public prosperity at its very roots. The physical and intellectual strength of the people, labour and capital, are diverted for the greater part from their natural application and wasted unproductively. Hundreds of millions are spent to obtain frightful weapons of destruction, which, while being regarded to-day as the latest inventions of science, are destined to-morrow to be rendered obsolete by some new discovery. National culture, economical progress, and the production of wealth, are either paralysed or turned into false channels of development. Therefore, the more the armaments of each Power increase the less they answer to the purposes and intentions of the Governments. Economic disturbances are caused in great measure by this system of extraordinary armaments, and the danger lying in this accumula-tion of war material renders the armed peace of to-day a crushing burden more and more difficult for the nations to bear. Evidently, therefore, if this situation be prolonged, it will certainly lead to that very disaster which it is desired to avoid and the hoirors of which saike the human mind with terror in anticipation. It is the supreme duty, therefore, at the present moment, of all States to put some limit to these unceasing armaments, and to find means of averting the calamities which threaten the whole world. Impressed by this feeling, his Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to command me to propose to all Governments accredited to the Imperial Court development of her influence and the expansion of her territory in China, more particularly in fanchuria. A full account of the steps by which Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan were secured, and of the efforts put forth to get control of various important railway concessions, will be found under China and under Session, sect. 7. Coming back to European Russia, it was reported in August that the harvest had failed in many districts, and that in these districts famine would accordingly It would, at the same time, bind their agreement by the principles of law and equity which support the security of States and the welfare

strong disposition to resent the proposal as a breach of the understanding between the two countries was manifested. It was stated of peoples."

Most of the Powers in reply formally expressed their sympathy with the aims of the proposal, but little belief appeared to exist in any probable practical outcome. In France a the proposed Conference.

Said Hamud bin Mahomed, the present Sultan of Zanzibar, was placed on the throne by the British Government in August '96 predecessor, Hamid bin I hwain, died suddenly, and a cousin, Said Khalid, tried to usurp the throne, but was driven from the palace by the British forces and the rightful ruler proclaimed Sultan. He is a man of about forty-six, well disposed towards Great Britain. See Zanžibar.

St. Albans, Bishop of Sce under PEERAGE

St. Andrews University, founded 1411, 15 thus the most ancient of the Universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations (1) St. Salvator's (1450), (2) St. Leonard's (1512), and (3) St. Mary's (1537) In 1747 the two hirst-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine; St. Mary's being devoted to theology. University College, Dundee (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St made to form part of the University of St Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan 15th, '97 Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll; Vice-Chancellor and Principal, J. Donaldson, M.A. LL.D. Rector, The Marquis of Butt. Jointly with Edimburgh University it returns a represen-tative to Parliament—the present member is Sir William Oviciend Priestley, M.D., LL.D. Registers, Mr. J. Maitland Anderson. Degrees M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., B.Sc., D.Sc. The Bachelors in the several faculties—divinity, Jaw, medicine, and science faculties—divinity, law, medicine, and science—have the hoods of their faculties bordered with white fur instead of lined with white satin. The diploma and title of L.L.A. is also granted to women. In Oct '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of M.A. B. Sc., M.B., Ch.B., and M.D. were thrown open to women. A number of bursailes are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University rounds at Rathelpie for their accommodation Miss L I. Lumsden has been appointed Warden

St. Asaph, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE St. Christopher, or St Kitts. A British West Indian island, forming with Nevis and Angulla a Presidency of the federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Capital, Basseterre, with a population of about 9000. The local government is that of a Crown colony, though representatives sit in the Federal Council of the Leeward Islands A President is the chief official. For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1140 miles from the African coast, and 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is Jamestown The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years Area, 47 sq m, pop. 4120. An effort is being made to set up a fishing and fish-curing industry for statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table), see also DIPLOMATIC.

"St James's Gazette" An evening review and new spaper, founded in 1880. In politics the paper has always maintained a somewhat independent and individual line, while giving a general support to the Conservative and Liberal Umonist parties. In addition to articles on the political questions of the day, it contains interesting papers and sketches on social, tams interesting papers and sketches on social, interary and scientific topics, an epitome of the news of the morning, and the latest sporting, financial and general intelligence of the afternoon Mr Hugh Chisholm is the editor, and Mr. Theodore A Cook and Mr. J. Penderel Brodhurst are assistant-editors. The "St. Brodhurst are assistant-editors. The "Bt. James's Budget," a weekly illustrated paper, is published in connection with the Gasette. Office, Dorset Street, Whitefriars, E.C.

St. Lucia A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the Wind-ward Islands, of which it is the most northerly. Area about 240 54 m., pop. 46,67t. Capital, Castries, the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies The whites are mostly French Creoles, the dominant religion Koman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes, The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, logwood, cocoa, tobacco, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with an Executive and a Legis-lative Council For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (table)

St Michael and St George, the most Distinguished Order of, was instituted in 1818, and enlarged in '68, '77, and '87, and is the order to which subjects of Her Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Duke of Cambridge), and three classes of members

. . Knight Grand Cross.

K.C.M.G. . . Knight Grand Cross.
K.C.M.G. . . Knight Commander.
C.M.G. . . Companion.

St. Davids, Bishop of. See under Peerage. Members of the first two classes, being Knights, St. Helena. Is an island in the South are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The first

class is to consist of 65 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second of 15c, and the third of 260 members of Prelate of the Order is Dr. Machray, Bishop of Rupert's Land. The motto of the Order is Auspicium melioris ævi. See Knighthoods

St. Patrick, Most Illustrious Order of. Established in 1783 by George III., and is to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and twenty-two Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto Quis separabit? There are, at present, twenty-eight K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood, and subjoined is a list of them .The Sovereign

Weimai.

Earl of Rosse.

Larl of Cavan. Lord Roberts.

Farl of Arian Earl of Lucan

Lord Inchiquin.

Prince Edward of Saxe

Prince of Wales. Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke Earl of Howth. of Edinburgh). Lord Monteagle Lord Monteagle. Viscount Wolseley Duke of York. Duke of Connaught. Duke of Connaught.
Earl of Cork.
Marquis of Dufferin Earl of Kilmorey

and Aya. Earl of Gosford Viscount Powerscourt, Lord Iveagh Earl of Kenmare. Larl of Listowel. Earl of Dunraven. Farl of Carystort.

Earl of Carystort. Earl of Lucan Duke of Cambridge.

Grand Master of the Order, the Lord-Luctenant of Ireland, Chanceller of the Order, the Chic Secretary for Ireland, Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Sir Arthut E. Vicars, Secretary, G. Francis W. Lambatt, Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke; Usher of the Black Rod, Call 1 (cultical)

Farnham Burke; Usher of the Black Rod, Col J. Caulfield.

St. Faul's School, London. Founded A D 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St Paul's School, London Founded A D 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St Paul's Is governed under the provisions of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated July 4th, 759 The school consists of 150 foundation sobolars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. as the governors may from time to time decide The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 98. a year. The foundation scholars are £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. There are now 530 boys in the school, and 34 masters. The governors give annually eight exhibitions for four years, varying in value from £80 to £30, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Among the alumn of 54 Paul's were Milton.

proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich, Among the alumni of 5t. Paul's were Milton, Mailborough, etc. Motto, Fide et literis. High Master, F. W. Walker, M. A. Bursar, S. Bewsher St. Vincent, A. British West Indian Island forming part of the Crown colony of the Windoward Islands. Area about 132 sq. m.; pop 42,000 Capital, Kingstown, pop 4547 Chief products: Capital, Kingstown, pop 4547 Chief products-sugar, molasses, rum, and arrowroot. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 unofficial members. For financial statistics see British

EMPIRE (table).

commissioners, colonels, brigadiers, majors, and other officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, with large contingents of soldiers, after the model of the British army, scattered throughout the world Originated in the year 1865 by the Rev. William Booth, previously a Methodist minister, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in '78, the present name was adopted. Its objects are to reach, by means of adaptation, the great masses of the people, both at home and abroad, who are either too degraded or too indifferent to be reached by ordinary religious agencies. This it perpetually strives to do by adapting its work to the understanding and tastes of the people it seeks to reach, rather than by appealing or commending itself to the approval of the more refined classes of society; hence in the earlier days of its history its objects seem to have been much misunderslood, which led to some amount of opposition from legal and other authorities This feeling, however, appears to have almost entirely passed away. Although, comparatively speaking, so young a missionary society, its growth has been very rapid Its own supported officers now number 13,80°, and these proclaim the gospel in no less than 29 different languages and dialects. There are also some 33,600 voluntary officials specially selected and appointed to take definite work. The Army publishes in the several countries, in the vernacular, 42 illustrated newspapers and magazines, with a total annual circulation of over 45,00,00, the sale of which is mostly entrusted to its own members. The above summary conveys a briefidea of one side of the army's work Another side is the Darkest England Social Scheme formulated by General Booth, which has for its object the immediate alleviation of the present misery of the outcast poor and their actual rescue from destitution, keeping always prominently in view likewise that reformation in character which, undoubtedly, is the true secret of permanent improvement. In this branch of the work the Salvation Army goes to the slums, and ministers to the workless, the homeless, the tramps, the starving, the waifs and stray children of the streets; and amongst the outcasts of society in every land, irrespective of creed or colour For the accommodation of these this department has, in different parts of the world, 464 shelters, homes, labour factories, and other institutions in full operation, under the guidance of 1600 officers, men and women Arrangements are to be made to found the Oversea Colony, when the most desirable locality has been fully decided upon by the General and the experts who have the matter in hand. The International Headquarters are at 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The large International Trading Löndon, E.C. The large International Irading Depot, formed mainly to supply the needs of its own institutions and followers, is at Fortress Road, Kentish Town, and the Printing Works and Publishing Offices are at 98 and 100, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. The offices of the City Colony of the Social Scheme are at 272, Whitechapel Road, E. The British Farm Colony is at Hadleigh-on-Thames, Essex.

Samoa Islands. This group, in the western

Samoa Islands. This group, in the western Pacific, consists of ten inhabited and two un-Salisbury, Bishop of. See under Peerage.
Salisbury, Lord. See under Peerage.
Salis See Tarde, '98.
Salvation Army, The. A home and foreign missionary society with a semi-military organisation, having its general, chief of the staff,

the Isle of Wight, and the capital is Apia. The other chief islands are Upolu and Tutuila Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, who are represented by three consuls, have established themselves in the islands and established themselves in the islands and guaranteed their independence. A Supreme Court has been established, consisting of one judge, who is known as the Chief Justice of Samoa. The natives are all nominally Christians. King Malietoa died (Aug 22nd, '98), and the Consuls of the three Powers, with the Chief Justice as President, took over the administration pending the election of successor. Matanta, Malietoa's rival, was successor. Mataaía, Malietoa's rival, was afterwards allowed to return to Apia, and received a popular ovation on his arrival.

San Domingo is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (q.v) Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop 500,000 It is divided into six states or provinces, and five maritime districts, and is governed by a President and National Congress of twentytwo members elected for two years Capital, San Domingo, pop. 15,000 The inhabitants of San Domingo, pop. 15,000 The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken The State religion is Rosman Chiefly spoken is free and compulsory Catholic Education is free and compulsory There is said to be now some progress, and There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways Exports consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, and sugar. Revenue, '96, about £3:00,000; expenditure (no returns); foreign debt, about £3:400,000; imports, '96, £3:400,000, exports, £4:93:800.

Sanitary Institute, The, was founded in 188. The objects of the linstitute are "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Scances in Sanitary Organics and Sanitary Company of the branch is

Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." A congress for the consideration of subjects relating to Hygiene, and an Exhibition of Sanitary Apparatus and Appliances, are held by the Institute periodically Sessional meetings of the Institute are held in London from time to time, for the reading of papers and for discussions upon subjects connected with sanidiscussions upon subjects connected with santary science. Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge are granted. The examinations are held in London and also in provincial centres, and as at present arranged are adapted for inspectors of nuisances. Examinations are also held in Practical Sanitary Science. The Parkes Museum, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 10 a.m to 6 p.m., and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature, and a reading-room supplied with the principal sanitary periodicals, both home and foreign. Members are elected by ballot by the council. The annual subscription payable by a member is £2 24, but medical officers of health and some others holding omeers of health and some others holding sanitary qualifications pay only an annual subscription of £1 is. Fellows and associates are elected by the council Officers President, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.: Treasurer, Sir Douglas Galton; Registrar, Sir Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., M.D.; Secretary, E. White Wallis, F.S.S. Offices, 72, Margaret Street, London, W. London,

San Salvador, a republic of Central America, bounded on the south by the Pacific and on

the north by Guatemala and Honduras, is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by married men, or those who can read and write and support themselves. Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador together constitute the United States of Cential America, for the purposes of foreign affairs, but retain autonomy as to internal affairs. Education is free and obligatory. The bulk of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, sugar and tobacco Area, 7225 sq. m. pop 803,534. Capital, San Salvador, pop. 25,000. Revenue, 94, £1,231,000; expenditure, £1,224,000; Revenue, 94, £1,231,000; expenditure, £1,224,000; external debt estimated at £254,000; imports, '96, £1,900,000, exports, £1,500,000. See CINTRAL AMERICA and DIPLOMATIC

Santa Cruz, or Ste. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Belongs to Denmark. Capital, Christianstadt. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Danish Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. See Colonies, LIC., OF EUROPFAN POWERS

Santley, Charles, was b. at Liverpool 1834. Studied in Italy, and on his appearance in London in 57 at once took high rank, his first great success being achieved at Covent Garden in '59, when he took the part of Hoel in **Dinorsh**, He has been a favourite baritone on the operation stage, and is still indispensable at the Handel restivals. In '89-90 he achieved a series of triumphs in Australia, and at the Cape in '93. Published (Nov '92) his reminiscences, entitled

"Student and Singer."
Sarawak. See Borneo.

Sarrien, Jean Marie Ferdinand, was b. at Bourbon Lancy (Saone-et-Loire) in 1840, and is a barrister. He served in the Franco-German was and attained the rank of captain Elected as a deputy in '76, was Minister of Posts in the Brisson Cabinet of '85, Minister of the Interior In the Freycinet Cabinet of '86, Minister of the Interior in the Freycinet Cabinet of '86, Minister of Justice under M. Goblet also in '86, and again Minister of the Interior under M. Tirard in '87. After the fall of the Mehne Cabinet he was one of those who unsuccessfully tried to form a Ministry, but when M Brisson succeeded, he took the portfolio of Justice under him. He fell with him also in Oct '98. He is a member of the Radical party.

of the Radical party.

Saxe - Coburg, H.R.H. Prince Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, Duke of, and 1st Duke of Edinburgh (creat. 1866), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., was b 1844; second son of the Queen. Mar. '74 the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, dau. of the late Alexander II. of Russia. Entered the Royal Navy '58; Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Squadron '86. Late Master of the Trinity House. In June '88 he was promoted to the honorary rank of a General of Infantry in the German army. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha died Aug. 22nd, '93, and H.R.H., as heir presumptive, succeeded him in the Duchy, and took the oath of loyalty to the constitution in the presence of the Emperor William. The question at once arose of his position in regard to tion at once arose of his position in regard to the allowances made him by Parliament, and in regard to the House of Lords and the Privy Council. According to a statement made by

Mr. Gladstone in the House (Dec. 22nd), he voluntarily relinquished the annuity of £15,000 voluntarily reinquisined the annuity of £15,000 conferred on him in '66, but retained the annuity of £10,000 given in '73, stating that he intended to pass a portion of every year in England, and to keep up his establishment at Clarence House. His name was omitted from the Privy Council list, and his position as to the House of Lords was left to the decision Saxe-Coburg has 206,513 of that Ilouse. inhabitants.

Saxony. Pop. 3,786,036. For Ministry, etc. see DIPLOMATIC.

School Attendance Committees. EDUCATION.

School Boards. See Education and London SCHOOL BOARD.

Schreiner, Olive, is the daughter of the Rev Mr. Schreiner, a Lutheran clergyman of South Africa. She came to England when about twenty with the manuscript of "The Story of an African with the manuscript of "The Story of an African Farm," desiring, above all things, to devote herself to physiological studies. Her manuscript, after various adventures, was submitted to Mr. George Meredith, who saw in it great promise, and suggested certain alterations, which she carried out. The story was then published under the pseudonym of "Ralph Iron," and met with great success. It is a singularly powerful spiritual autobiography, representing the matural liberation of a lotty. representing the natural liberation of a lofty, idealistic temperament from the ultra-Calvinism of the Dutch profession The heroine is named after the maiden name of Olive Schreiner's mother, a very remarkable woman, the daughter of a Congregational minister who lived in East London Besides the above-named work Miss Schreiner has published "Dreams," a collection of occasional parables. In May '03 she again visited England, and on her return to Africa in October left a small volume, which was published in the Pseudonym Library under the title "Dieam Life and Real Life larger book, the title of which is said to be "From Man to Man," is not to be published, it appears, or some time. She was married in '94 to Mr. Cronwright, a young colonist, and has latterly been a tively engaged in opposing Mr Rhodes and his South African policy, the book she published in 97, "Thooper Peter Halket," having apparently this end in view

Schreiner, The Rt. Hon T., is the son of the Rev. Mi Schreiner, a Lutheran clergyman of South Africa, and brother of Olive Schreiner the well-known authoress. He was educated at Cambridge, where he studied for the law. Having taken his degree he returned to South Airica, and commenced practice as a bailister at the Cape. He soon obtained a considerable reputation, and when Mi Rhodes became Prime Minister of the Cape Parliament Mr Schreiner was appointed Attorney-General It thus became his duty to advise the Cape Government when the closing of the Drifts to all Colonial traffic was proclaimed by President Kruger in '95, and he then gave it most authoritatively as his opinion that the action of the South African Republic was in direct oppo-sition to the terms of the London Convention. This view being also taken by the Crown lawyers in England, the Imperial Government, as nearly resulted in war In the early part of '97, however, when Mr. Schreiner was examined before the South African Committee at Westminster, he expressed himself as being now of the opinion that arbitration would have been a better solution of the difficulty, though he was still convinced that the closing of the Drifts was a violation of the London Conven-Dritts was a violation of the London Convention. Mr Schreiner is considered, along with Mr Rose Innes, one of the two most able debaters in the Cape House of Assembly, and is a supporter of the Afrikander Bond in politics. It was on his motion of want of confidence that Sir Gordon Sprigg's Government was defeated (Oct. 11th, '98), and he afterwards become Frequency. became Premier.

Science and Art Department, The, of the Committee of the Council on Education. Under this department are the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, with which is in-corporated the Royal School of Mines, and the Royal College of Art, S. Kensington, numerous schools of science and art, which receive payments on attendance, on results, grants in aid, ctc, the S. Kensington, Bethnal Green, and the S. Kenshigton, Bethnal Green, and Indian Museum, the Science and Art Libraries, the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, the Museums of Edinburgh and Dubin, and the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom The department holds annual examinations to test the science and art teaching in the various elementary, secondary, and special science and art schools in England, Wales, and Ireland, as well as in the colonies Special examinations for navigation schools may be held. Payments are made for instruction in drawing and science, and for Manual Instruction in public elementary schools and training colleges, and grants are made in aid of technical instruction and of local museums. I he sum of money voted annually by Par liament for these purposes is liable to be decreased and eventually discontinued Grants are intended to supplement and not to supersede local effort Every Science and Art school or class must be under the superintendence of managers responsible to the Department. It must not be conducted for private profit or farmed out to the teacher, and it must have local support cither in the form of fees and subscriptions or of rates (For fuller particulars see the "Directory of the Department, with Regula-"Directory of the Department, with Regulations for establishing and conducting Science and Ait Schools and Classes," published by Messis Eyre & Spottiswoode in London, Messis Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Ltd., in Dublin.)

The 45th annual report of the Department was second in Aug. 28 U. showed that Juder the issued in Aug '98 It showed that under the Science division there were, in '97, 2424 schools, +)102 classes, and 197,796 students, the figures showing a slight decrease on those of '96, except in the number of students, which increased by 3442 Of the 2424 schools, 156 were Schools of Science, with 19,963 students. Of the total number, too, 1899 were in England and Wales, 298 in Scotl ind, and 121 in Ireland. The results of the May examinations showed that 92,246 students from the schools and 980 self-taught students and pupils from classes ineligible for grants had been examined, 151,212 papers worked, 62,667 papers passed, and that 43,073 had obtained a first class in the supported by the Cape Ministry, including Mr. Schreiner himself, brought such strong pres-sure to bear upon the South African Republic sammations in certain of the science subjects

held for the first time in '97. The examinations were held at 2131 centres in the provinces, at 189 in the Metropolis, and in the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Tasmania, Natal, New Zealand, and South Australia. In the Art division the report showed that 20,493 elementary day schools with 2,286,431 scholars were taught drawing and were examined by the Department in by. Of these schools, 19,267 were in England and Wales, 976 in Scotland, 85 in Ireland, and the rest in the Isle of Man, lersey, etc. There were 1083 evening continuation schools examined, in which 51,633 scholars were taught drawing, and classes for Manual Instruction in connection with 1271 elementary day schools were examined, with 106,423 scholars. The number of art schools 100,423 scholars. And number of air scholars and classes examined in '97 was 1849, a Gecrease of 2 on the previous year, but the number of students in those schools and classes was 146,720, an increase of 527. Phere were 248 146,720, an increase of 527. There were 248 schools and 1283 classes in England, 21 schools and 159 classes in Scotland, and 13 schools and 56 classes in Ireland The total number of students who sat for examination was 79,687. There were 149,429 exercises worked, 116,998 and 32,126 in advanced stages, of which 23,855 passed, and 32,126 in dean the head of expenditure the report stated that the total sum of \$\lambda \lambda \ report stated that the total sum of £814,862 was payments for instruction in public elementary schools and training colleges in drawing, £258,402, grants in aid of local museums, £499, and in aid of technical instruction, £2407 See EDUCATION.

Science, Progress of, in '98. See under various alphabetical headings reviews of the work done in different departments -- e g , Anthropology, Astronomy, Biology, British Association, Chemistry, Electricity, Geo-LOGY, etc

Scientific Men and Doctors Deceased (Dec. '97-Nov. '98). See OBITUARY.

Scotch Representative Peers. See PEER-AGE.

Scotland, Church of. See CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Scotland, Local Government Board for.
The Board consists of the following —Exofficio Members, Lord Balfour of Buileigh,
Secretary for Scotland, President; Mr. C. Scotz
Dickson, Q.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland, and Colonel Sir Colin C. Scott-Moncrieff,
K.C.M.G., C.S.I., Under-Secretary for Scotland; the following Appointed Members. Mr.
Malcolm McNeill, Vice-President; Mr. James
Patten-MacDougall, M. A., Legal Member of
Board; Mr. James Burn Russell, M. D., I.L. D.,
Medical Member of Board. The Secretary is

neth Mackenzie, W. Penney, and A. Stuart, jun. Offices, 125, George Street, Edinburgh. The third annual report, for the year 96-7, was issued in April '98. It showed that there were 482 parishes, with a population of 3,240,754, which either singly or in combination had poorhouses. The number of poor of all classes, including dependants, in receipt of classes, including dependants, in receipt relief on May 15th, '97, was 90,503, of whom 12,282 were lunatics. Of the 87,221 ordinary poor, 77,108 were receiving outdoor and 90.8 middoor relief while 200 were vagrants. The poor, 77,108 were receiving outdoor and 9008 indoor relief, while 205 were vagrants. The revenue of the pairsh councils for the year ending May 15th, '97, amounted to £1,062,408, made up as follows —rates, £816,662; local taxation contributions, and Treasury grants in lieu of rates, £188,153; voluntary contributions, church collections, etc., £57,593. In addition to this £30,244 was borrowed on the security of the lates and property of the parish security of the rates and property of the parish councils The expenditure of the parish councils for the year amounted to £1,058,214, made up as follows -

Relief and maintenance	e of	l'er cent
the poor	. £775,858	73'3
Medical relief	52,440 -	4 9
Management	151,324 ==	143
Law expenses	4,864	0.2
Repayment of debt	26,455 =	2 5
Interest on debt	10,969 -	10
Buildings	21,81/	2 1
Election expenses	3,071 =	03
All other expenditure	11,419 -	1,1
	£1,058,214	100 0
		,

"Scotsman. The." The representative Scottish political daily paper—occupying in Scotland much the same position as the *Times* in England. First number appeared Jan. 25th, 1817. For six years it was a weekly, price 10d., note no betweekly, price 7d. Appeared first as a penny daily, lune 30th, '55. Editors have been Ch McLaren, John McCulloch, Alex. Russel, and the present editor, Mr. C. A. Cooper. In politics it is Liberal Unionist. It gives much space to general literature, art, science. Each week, in a single issue, it publishes a greater number of advertisements than any newspaper in Great Birtain. From the same office are issued the Weekly Scotsman and the Evening Dispatch, which latter has carned a wide reputation as a fearless assailant of public and semi-public abuses. Head office: Cockburn Street, Edinburgh. London office: 45, Fleet Street, E C.

Scott, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M. G., C.B., is a son of the late Major Scott of Wilsborough, co Londonderry, where he was b. in 1838. He was educated at Cheltenham and Trinity and Colonel Sir Colin C. Scott-Moncriefi, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., Under-Secretary for Scott-land; the following Appointed Members. Mr. Malcolm McNcill, Vice-President; Mr James Patten-MacDougall, M.A., Legal Member of Board; Mr James Burn Russell, M.D., L.D., Second Secretary in Successful, M.D., LL.D.; Company of Member of Board The Secretary is Needical Member of Board The Secretary is Vienna, St. Petcrsburg, Darmstadt, and Co-burg, in the course of which he was steadily promoted, he became Secretary of Embassy John, M.D., LL.D.; the Superintendents of the Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act are Messrs. R. B. Barclay, Kender at the Labour Conference at Berlin in '89, and at the Labour Conference in '90. In '93 he was College, Dublin (first honours in classics,

appointed to Copenhagen, and there served with Count Muravieff, now Russian Foreign Minister. Sir Charles has a thorough knowledge of Russian, and so is particularly qualified for the post which he received in '98 of Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd., Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the National Footpath Preservation Society of England. It has been instrumental in vindicating many rights of way in Scotland which were in danger of being lost, and is deserving of the support of all tourists, who have benefited greatly by its operations. The Secretary is Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

SEA FISHERIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The figures mentioned below are taken from statistics presented to the Board of Trade, and relate to the quantity and value of fish landed in '97 (exclusive of salmon particularised in the Fresh-water Fisheries Returns), the average price of such at the place of landing, the number of fishing boats and persons employed, and the exports of fresh and cured fish. The total quantity and value of the fish returned as landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom for '97 are

on the coasts of the united alignment for 10 are given in the annexed table.

The prime fish not separately distinguished includes brill for England and Wales and all sparling for Scotland. The statistics mentioned under Scotland, Ireland, and total United Kingdom are provisional figures, and are subject to rectification. The average price per pound of soles was 14,78d, of turbot 7,72d, of prime fish not separately distinguished 5'6'id., of cod 1'06'd., of haddock 1'10'd, of herrings 55d, of ling 86d, of mackerel 1'13d, of sprats 38d, of fish not separately distinguished except shell fish 1'74d. The average price of hell fish per dozen was: crabs 2'2,3dd, lobsters 10s. 2½d, and oysters 2½d. The average price of other shell fish was 41d, per pound The total value of all fish landed on English and Welsh coasts was £4,574,738 on the East coast, £619,415 on the South, and £709,923 on the West. The most valuable aggregate cargoes were landed at Grimsby, which amounted to £1,394,789. Hull ranks the next, with £811,514 worth, then London with £85,092, Lowestoft with £572,634, Yarmouth with £424,781, Milford with £215,276, North Shields with £198,715, Fleetwood with £160,788, and Scarborough with £13,554.

The number of flahing-boats registered and employed in the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom (including the Isle of Man and the

The number of fishing-boats registered and employed in the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom (including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands) in '96 (latest returns) was 24.031, including 7,704 first-class boats of 15 tons and upwards, 14,169 second-class boats of 16 tess than 15 tons navigated otherwise than by oars only, and 4,776 third-class boats navigated by oars only. Undecked boats fishing or dredging on the coasts of England and Wales, and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark and Man, and going outside the distance of three miles from low-water mark along such coasts, or in cases of bays less than ten miles wide, the line joining the headlands of such bays, are exempted from registration. The

							,	fillso	l I
Description of Fish	Fish	England and Wales.	ales.	Scotland	and.	Ireland	nd.	Total, United Kingdom.	Kingdom.
Solon		cwts	3	cwts.	٠,٧	cwts	4	cwts	ý
Turbot		_	558,191	1	I	2,702	7,359	82,000	565,550
٠,		-	54,811	4.978	14,359	1,698	5,428	76,254	274,508
Time nam, not acputately tils	inguisued .		42,404	410	1,780	1		55,088	144,244
1 otal prime fish		-	55,466	5,388	16,139	4,400	12,787	27,342	084,302
Haddock		540,711 3	60,450	590,814	201,535	46 995	18,464	1,178,520	580,440
Herringe		_	18,080	926,326	435,119	28,178	15,742	3,443,417	1,868,047
			29,866	2,966,274	7.7,543	211,418	44,420	4,993,457	1,281,829
Macharal			100,00	159,646	45,863	17,680	6,843	280,815	112,013
Sprate			46,476	4,766	2,553	422,574	146,830	938,336	405,850
renoratel	Long to the second		12,920	156,02	2,186	3,672	347	86,167	15,453
Lish not separately distilligues	sileu, except snell nsn	-	,5 507	182,781	216,684	83,905	18,511	2,632,622	2 140,702
		7.916,108 5,5	,568,978	5,001 746	1 627,622	818,822	283,944	13,746.676	7,1X0.544
Shell fish:				Ne		No.		No.	
Lobetters		4, 48, 493	54.557	3,5,0,044	18,416	207,945	678	7,786,482	73,651
Orefere			31,334	736,315	32,663	246,5:0	7,502	1,683,228	71,499
		_	12,514	401,617	1,614	392,050	730	35,345,667	114,858
Other shell fish			,	cwts.		cwts.		cvts.	
Total	•	- '	136,693	354,104	29,913	19,312	2,571	896,857	170,209
Total 1 of all		-	135,098	I	82 648	1	12.481	1	430,217
LOCAL VALUE OF ESD LANGED	landed	6,6	920,50	ı	1,710,260	·	296,425	1	7 910.7 61

number of men and boys constantly and occasion- | from '92 to '96, including the islands referred ally employed in fishing in the United Kingdom | to, are mentioned in the next table:

		'92.	'93.	'94.	'95	'96
Men and boys constantly employed Other persons occasionally employed	:	77,675 42,681	80,466 43,721	77,167 44,811	73,090 41,230	71,314 39,608
Total		120,356	124,187	121,978	114,320	110,922

The following table shows the exports of fresh and cured fish (being British and Ilish produce) from the United Kingdom from '89 to '97:

Years.	Total	Value of	Quantity of
	Value.	Herrings only	Herrings.
'89 '90 '91 '92 '93 '94 '95 '96	£ 1,766,639 1,795,267 1,710,617 1,659,145 1,709,420 2,053,179 2,282,406 2,007,505 2,037,794	1,237,837 1,284,940 1,250,350 1,211,016 1,304,803 1,456,246 1,626,889 1,128,662 1,364,374	Barrels 1,151,450 1,150,175 951,309 1,125,458 1,212,126 1,386,510 1,425,115 1,373,827 1,119,254

As regards the quantity of fish carried by As regards the quantity of his carrier y grailway from United Kingdom ports in '97, 352,235 tons were conveyed from these in England and Wales, 105,001 tons from Scotch ports, and 10,804 from those in Ireland The value of the fish imported into the United value of the fish imported into the United Kingdom, and returned for home consumption, increased from £2,112,000 in '89 to £2,808,000 in '97. The value of the fish consumed in this country during the last nine years has very greatly increased, as it rose from £6,305,000 in '89 to £8,681,000 in '97.

Secondary Education. See EDUCATION. Secretaries. See INSTITUTE OF SECRI-

Secretary of State. As early as 1253 there was a secretary to the sovereign, but the office was not nearly so important as it afterwards became, and it is doubtful whether before Henry VIII.'s days the holder was a privy councillor. From the time of Elizabeth until the union with Scotland there were two principal secretaries of state, and Anne added a third for Sootch affairs, but this office was abolished some years later. While there were two principal secretaries they divided home affairs between them, and one was at the head of the northern department, which included Denmark, Germany, Russia, and other countries, and the other was at the head of the tries, and the other was at the nead of the southern department, which included France, Italy, Spain, etc.—to the elder of the two ministers being also committed Irish and Colonial affairs. A secretary for America or Colonial affairs was added in the reign of George III., but this office was abolished in 1782; the terms northern and southern were discontinued, and the duties divided into Home and Foreign, the affairs of Ireland and the and Foreign, the analys of restant and the Colonies being included in the former department. A third principal secretary, who was intrusted with War business, was appointed in 1794; in 1801 the business of the Colonies Britain, by assisting applicants whose character

was transferred from the Home Department to that Secretary, and in 1854 a fourth secretary of state was appointed, when the business of the Colonial Department was separated from the War Department The Secretary of State for the War Department in the following year took over the duties of the Board of Ordnance and the Secretary-at-War-a financial office in connection with military business which had existed for many years previously, and which was in '63 formally and finally abolished. In '58 a fifth principal secretary of state was appointed, for India, so that there are now five principal secretaries of state. They are appointed without secretaries of state. pointed without patent, by mere delivery to them of the seals of office by the sovereign; each is capable of performing the duties of the other, and in successive statutes new adminiother, and in successive statutes new administrative duties are cast, not upon any one of the five individually, but upon the "Secretary of State," or "one of H.M. Secretaries of State." Each Principal Secretary is assisted by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary and by a Permanent lamentary Under-Secretary and by a Fermanent Under-Secretary I he five Permanent Under-Secretary I he five Permanent Under-Secretaries are Home Office, Sir Kenelm Digby, K C B; Foreign Office, Sir I. H Sanderson, K C B, K.C. M G, Colonial, Mr. Edward Wingfield, C B; War, Sir Ralph H. Knox, K C B, India, Sir A. Godley, K.C B I he office of Secretary for Sociland, re-created in '85, is not a principal secretaryship, so that although the holder exercises in Scotland many of the powers and datas of the Home Secretary he was the and duties of the Home Secretary, he is not by virtue of his office a Cabinet Minister. The Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland is Sir C Scott Monchieff, K.C.M.G. See Ministry, IRELAND, HOME OFFICE, etc.

Seddon, Rt. Hon. R. J., P.C., Premier of New Zealand, was b at Eccleston, Lancashire, in 1845, and emigrated to Australia in '03 His pro tession is that of a mechanical engineer. to New Zealand, he stood for the House of Representatives, and was elected '70. Is now Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Native Affairs, from '01-3 he was Minister of Mines, and was also Minister of Public Works and Minister of Defence from '91-6 He came was made a Privy Councillor, and had the honorary degree of LL D. conferred upon him In '98 he was acby Cambridge University. In '98 he was accused by a member of the Opposition of having been concerned some years ago in a series of frauds, but a committee of inquiry unani mously and absolutely vindicated him from the charge.

Selborne, Earl of. See under PEERAGE.

Select Committees. See PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Self-Help Emigration Society, for benefit-ing the underpaid and unemployed in Great

and fitness are assured to emigrate to Ganada, Australia, and other colonies. The Society in most cases supplements the funds of the intending emigrant, and assists him to obtain his passage. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During the past thritten years 5640 persons have been thus located, at a cost of over £31,000 A large proportion of this cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends in '97 the emigrants assisted numbered 250 The income of the Society exceeded £2000, inclusive of emigrants contributions. Office, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London. Applications from intending emigrants should be made to the Secretary, Mr. Edward Wilson Gates.

Senegal, or French Senegambia. A French colony in Western Africa, on the Senegal and Gambia rivers. Capital, 8t. Louis, pop 20,000 The colony proper consists of various settlements on the river Senegal, but large tracts have been added to it till it now has a coastline stretching from Cape Blauco to the Gambia, and extends into the interior so as to connect with French Guinea and the French Soudan The total area is about 120,000 sq m, and the pop, about 2,000,000 Great part of the country is fertile and rich in produce. Chief exports are gum, india-rubber, nuts, and skins. Senegal navigable 750 miles up There is a railway between Dakar, on the coast, just south of Cape Verd, and St Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river. The colony is represented at Palis by a deputy, but is administered by a governor-general and a Colonia Council. See Colonies, etc., or European Powfres Serjeant-at-Arms. The holder of this office

Serjeant-at-Arms. The holder of this office carries the Mace (q.v.) when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers. He or his deputy sits within the House, near v, the dooi, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order, even should they extend to the removal of a member who has been ordered to withdraw and has refused to obey the ruling of the chair Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellow with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod (q.v.). Both Serjeant-at-Arms of the Kouse of Commons, and the corresponding office in the Lords is filled by Major-General Sii Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

SERVIA.

Formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, now a kingdom under Alexander I. of the House of Obrenovitch. The executive power was, by the constitution of '88, vested in the King, and the legislative in the King jointly with the Skuptschina or National Assembly. There was a Senate or Council of State of 16 members, always in session, which examined and claborated projects of l. ws, etc. The

Skuptschina was elected by the people indirectly once in every three years. Besides this there was the Great Skuptschina, with twice as many members as the National Assembly, which was called when required to decide vital and constitutional questions. All tax-paying citizens were electors. This Constitution was, however, abrogated by the King ain May '94, and temporarily replaced by the Constitution of '69. By virtue of this Constitution the Government are entitled to appoint one-third of the members of the Skuptschina, while the electorate for the other two-thirds is greatly restricted, with open voting instead of voting by ballot. Great power over the press is also given to the Government, and the arbitrary power of the Crown is also increased considerably. A special commission is, it appears, to draft a new Constitution, For local pui poses the country consists of 15 counties and 1290 communes. State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is nominally compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. Pauperism is practically unknown. The chief exports are agricultural produce, and animals, and animal produce, fruits, etc. Area, 19,050 sq. m; pop. 2,134,153. Revenue, '07-8, 4,2733,980; expenditure, £2,733,680; public debt, '98, £14,850,000, imports, '97, £1,812,553; exports, £2,237,598.

Dipiomatic and Forbics Armies,

History, 198 — Ex-King Milan took up the
position of Commander-in chief of the Army
(Jan 26th) The general elections to the
Skuptschina resulted in a victory for the
Government (June 4th) The final figures
showed that 112 Liberals, 62 Progressists, 19
Neutrals, and 1 Radical had been elected. The
King declared (July 6th) that he was determined in future to govern without regard to
party. Party rule, especially Radical rule, had
brought the country into dhoorder and debt,
and he would never again invite the Radical
leaders to form an Administration.

Servia, King of. See ALEXANDER I.

SESSION (PARLIAMENTARY). FEB. 8th-AUG. 12th. '98.

[1] This article gives an outline of some of the principal business transacted and the legislation accomplished during the session of '98. As in previous editions, military, naval, and educational matters generally are dealt with under the headings Army, Navy, and Education in the body of the work; though references, to the increase of the available military strength of the country are made in sects. 5 and 84, something regarding the naval programme as originally presented and revised will be found in sect 3, the Teachers' Superannuation Act, and Secondary Education Bill are noticed in sects. 51 and 52, and some of the observations of Sin J. Gorst on the education vote will be found in sect. 8 The Budget s'atement in prief is included under the heading Finance, National, in the body of the book, though the provisions of the Finance Act are summarised in sects. 16-19, and also in 61, 63 (Local Govt. Act), and other sects. In order that the narratives may be continuous and complete, foreign and colonial matters are for the most part dealt

with under their proper headings in the body of the book, but some space is given under sect 7 to the parliamentary proceedings regarding events in the Far East Under Petrage and Commons will be found biographical hists of Lords and M.P.s., and information as to matters of party policy and voting strength is given under Political Physics For convenience of reference the subjoined article is broken up mto numbered sections and divided into thice parts, the first containing the Queen's Speech and having reference to a number of miscellaneous matters of interest, the second being devoted to proceedings on Bills and an analysis of some of the principal Acts passed; and the third to Reports of Committees. A list of sitting Royal Commissions will be found at the end of the article.

QUEEN'S SPEECH AND MISCELLANEOUS.

[2] The fourth session of the fourteenth [2] The journ session of the jourceant Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by Royal Commission on Tuesday, Feb 8th, the Lord Chancellor reading the Queen's Speech as followeth "My Lords And Gentlemin, - My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly The negotiations between the Sukan of Turkey and the King of Grecce have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty of peace between them, under which the territorial relation of the two Powers is practically unchanged. The question of an autonomous Government for the Island of Crete has occupied the attention of the Powers The difficulty of arriving at an unanimous agreement upon some points has unduly protracted their deliberations, but I hope that these obstacles will before long be surmounted Intelligence, which is appaintly trustworthy, has been received of the intention of the Khalifa to advance agains the Egyptian aimy in the Soudan, and I have therefore given directions that a contingent of British troops should be despatched to Berber to the assistance of His Highness the Khedive I have concluded a Treaty of Friendship and Committee with His Majesty the Emperor of Abyssima The report Majesty the Emperor of Abyssima The report of the Commission which I appointed in December'96 to inqui e into the condition of certain of my West Indian Colonies has conclusively established the existence of severe depression in those Colonies caused by a heavy fall in the price of sugar, which is mainly attributable to the reduction in the cost of production and the great increase in its extent during recent years. But this fall has been artificially stimulated by the system of bounties to the producers and manufacturers of beetroot sugar maintained in many European states. There are signs of a growing opinion in those states that this system is injurious to the general interests of their population, and communications are now in Governments principally concerned, with a view to a conference on the subject, which I toust may result in the abolition of the bounties In the meantime, measures will be proposed to you for the relief of the immediate necessities of the West Indian Colonies, for encouraging of the West Indian Colonies, for enduring other industries, and for assisting those engaged in sugai cultivation to tide over the present crisis. On the north-western borders of my Indian Empire an organised outbreak of fanaticism, which spread in the summer along the free transfer and the summer along of the transfer and the summer along the free transfer and the summer along the summer along the summer along the summer and the summer along the summer and the summer along the su the frontier, induced many of the tribes to break their engagements with my Government,

to attack military posts in their vicinity, and even to invade a settled district of my territory. I was compelled to send expeditions against the offending tribes for the punishment of these outrages, and to insure peace in the future. A portion of the Afriditi ibes have not yet accepted the terms offered to them, but elsewhere the operations have been brought to a successful close. The courage and endurance exhibited by my troops, British and Native, have over-come the almost insuperable difficulties of the country in which they were operating, but I have to deplote the loss of many valuable lives, both amongst my own troops and those whose services were voluntarily and loyally placed at my disposal by the Native Princes of my Indian Empire Papers on this subject will be laid before you. The plague, which appeared more than a year ago in Western India, remore than a year ago in western india, re-tuined in the autumn, and, although the mortality is less alaiming than it was at this time last year, it is still such as to cause anxiety. No effort will be spared by my Government in the endeavour both to limit its extent and to mitigate its effects, and I am confident that they will receive the loyal assistance of my Indian subjects in this aiduous task. I rejoice, on the other hand, to inform you that the famine, which prevailed for many months over several large districts, may now be said to be at an end, excepting within a small tract in Madias, and that there is reason to anticipate a prosperous year, both for agri-culture and commerce, throughout my Indian dominions. GINILLMIN OI THE HOUSE OF COMMORS,—The I stimates for the service of the year will be laid before you. They have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, but in wew of the enormous armaments which are now maintained by other nations, the duty of providing for the defence of the Empire involves an expenditure which is beyond former piectdent. My Lords ann GLNILMLN,—A measure will be introduced for the organisation of a system of Local government in Ireland substantially similar to that which, within the last few years, has been established in Great Britain — Proposals having for their object to secure increased strength and efficiency in the Army and for amending the present conditions of military service will be submitted to you Bills for enabling accused persons to be heard as witnesses in their own defence, and for cheapening and improving the procedure of Scottish Private Bill legislation have been before Parliament on many previous occasions I trust that in the course of the present Session a final decision may be given upon these important questions, measure for facili ating the creation of municipalities in the Administrative County of London will be brought before you. A measure for the amendmen of the Vaccination Law will be recommended to your earnest attention Proposals for the prevention of certain re-cognised abuses in connection with Church Patronage, for the constitution of a Teaching University for London, for the amendment of the Law relating to Prisons, for dealing in part the Law relating to Prisons, for dealing in part with the subject of Secondary Education, for amending the Law relating to the Mercantile Marint Fund, for guarding against fraud in the management of Limited Companies, for the better a-certainment of the rights of landlord and tenant on the termination of an agricultural tenancy, and for preventing the adulteration of

drugs and food, will be laid before you in case the time at your disposal should permit you to ploceed with them. I heartly commend your momentous deliberations to the care and guidance of Almighty God."

[3] The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved and seconded in the Loids by the Earl of Hardwicke and the Earl of Albemarle, and in the Commons by Colonel Lockwood and Viscount Milton. In the one House it was, as usual, disposed of in course of a few hours; in the Commons the general debate and the various amendments submitted occupied attention until late in the sitting of Friday, Feb. 18th, among the subjects discussed being slavery in Zanzibar, the military operations on the Indian frontier, the situations in the near and far East, and several questions of special interest to Ireland. 'The great measure of the session was of course the Irish Local of the session was of course the mism according fovernment Bill, on which the proceedings were for the most part businesslike, and although there were naturally a few rather contentious points, harmonious. The leading debates of the session arose out of the developments and ministerial policy in the Fai East, the Government meeting in this regard, as also on their proposals and change of front in reference to vaccination, not a little criticism from their own side. The death-roll of members for then own side. The death-roll of members for the period between the end of the session of '97 and that of '98 was exceptionally licavy, among those who passed away being Sir G Osborne Morgan, Sir Frank Lockwood, General Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Mi Villiers, "Father of the House" (his successor in that esteemed position being Sir John Mowbray), Mr. George Dixon the educationalist, Mr. Hamai Bass, Mr. Abel Smith, and Mr Chayles Hairison Mr Curzon was appointed to the Viceroyalty of India, and accusted an Irish peciage, which of India, and accepted an Irish peciage, which does not disqualify him from returning to the House when his period of Indian service shall have expired. Mr. Gladstone survived his retirement from Parliamentary life rather more than four years, the Commons adjourned on the day of his death, and his remains were, at the unanimous wish of Parliament and the nation, accorded a public functal in Westminster

Abbey (see sect. 10).

[4] The Queen's Speech at the protogation was in the following terms — My LORDS AND GLATLEMEN, — My relations with other nations. continue to be friendly I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities that have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to whom my Empire is bound by many tes of affection and tradition. The negotiations which have recently been opened give a fair ground for hoping that this deplorable conflict will speedily be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honourable and enduring peace. Changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of other powers with the Chinese Empire have induced ine to conclude agreements by which the harbour of Wei-hai-wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hong Kong have been leased to me by the Emperor of China I trust that these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his empire, and will be favourable to the development of the extensive com-

the French Republic, I have consented to guarantee a loan to enable the King of Greece to satisfy the stipulations of the recent treaty of peace between himself and the Sultan. The evacuation of Thessaly has, in pursuance of that treaty, been duly carried into effect. After lengthened negotiations, I have had great satisfaction in concluding with the Government of the French Republic a convention by which the numerous questions of territorial and comthe numerous questions of territorial and commercial rights 1. West Africa, which had been for years in dispute between the two countries, have been finally settled This convention is subject to ratification by the French Chambers. but in the meantime both Governments have instructed their officials to confine their occupation to the places and territories which, under the convention, have been recognised as belonging to their respective countries.

Arrangements have been made for the estab-Artangement at an early date of a penny postage hetween the United Kingdom, my Dominion of Canada, my Colonies of Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal, and other parts of my Empire In certain portions of Western India, and in a small district of the Punjaub, the plague, though it has abated during the hot weather, still exists, and a few cases have occurred in other parts of the country. My officers have done all that hes in their power to relieve the victims of the epidemic and to arrest its growth. I am thankful that bountiful harvests have been gathered throughout the greater part of India, and that the internal and external trade of the country is rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the tamine of the pieceding year. Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the defence of my Empire The sacrifices which have been asked of you are severe, but they are not greater than the exigencies of the present time require. I am glad to recognise the value of the provisions to which you have assented for increasing the strength and efficiency of the Army My Lords AND GENILFNLN,—I have seen with much gratification that you have this year added to the Statute Book an important measure for assimilating the local institutions of Ireland to those of England and Scotland. I trust that this valuable reform will tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the people of Great Britain and of lieland, and to merease their common affection for the fundamental institutions of the realm. I have seen also with satisfaction that among the many important bills which you have passed are to be found the Bill for the reconstitution of the University of London, the Bill for enabling accused persons to be heard as witresses, and the Bill for preventing abuse in the Established Church. The principles on which these measures rest have been generally accepted for many nears but an opportunity accepted for many years, but an opportunity has not till now been found for passing them into law. I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend you.

Africa See sect 6 (East and Central), sect. 26

(South and Transvaal), sect. 30 (West).

[5] Army. Mr. Brodrick (Feb. 25th), in introducing the Army Estimates, stated generally able to the development of the extensive commerce which is carried on between the people of Great Britain and China. In concert with the Emperor of Russia and the Piesident of figure exceeding by 21,739 those voted last

year, and making, with last year's addition, a total additional force on the establishment. as compared with two years ago, of over associations the state of the second as control as the largest number of men voted in any year of this century, except during periods of European war, and the greatest increase ever proposed to the Aimy in time of peace. Although the Army was a few hundred men short of its establishment, we had actually each of serving with the columns. had actually 220,000 serving with the colours and 80,000 in the Reserve. We could put into the field three army corps or 112,000 mcn, there were 120,000 men in garrison, and there were reserve and auxiliary forces to the number of upwards of 200,000 With the exception of artiliery we could mobilise now the force required for home defence, and we could provide for a big war by means of our reserve, but our present force at home was too small in peace to maintain the force abroad, and in the case of minor wars we had either to send composite battalions or to withdraw strong battalions from foreign stations, it placing them by weak and immature ones—It was proposed to increase the cavalry and field artillery, to commence at once to raise six new battalions of infantry, and to add 80 rank and file to the establishment of the home battalions, raising it from 720 to 800-7 battalion never to be reduced below 600, to meet the annual drafts for the force abroad. Until the army reached its new establishment, men of good character were being allowed to rejoin it from the Reserve without repaying the deferred pay which they had carned According to the memoran-dum of the Secretary of State, a certain number of men would be enlisted for the line for a term of three years' colour service, with option of on three years colour service, with option of extension to seven years. It was proposed to give an allowance of 3d per day to cover cost of groceijes and vegetables, thus raising the pay to 1s. per day; but this increase would only be received by efficients of 19 years of age, and would not be given to men (n isted for only three years with the colours. On the other hand, it was proposed to abolish the deferred pay of 2d a day, at present given to the soldier on his discharge or transfer to the Reserve, and to substitute for it a gratuity at the rate of L₁ ion every year of service with the colours, up to a maximum of L₁₂. Men transferred to the Army Reserve after three years, and men entitled to pension, would receive a gratuity of £2. With a view to facilitating the preparation of a force for special service out of the United Kingdom, when required, from the battalions at home, without mobilising the Reserve, a Bill was to be introduced to enable infantiy soldiers on leaving the colours to undertake voluntarily the liability to recall during their first year of reserve service. Men who assumed this liability would receive extra reserve pay of 6d. a day, making with the ordinary reserve pay 1.5. in all. The number of the special reservists for whom pay was provided was 5000. It was also proposed to empower militiamen to volunteer for general service in emergencies. Certain reforms of the War Office were also proposed For the first time in 26 years troops would be trained in large manœuvies In course of a prolonged discussion Lord Charles Beresford expressed the opinion that the reserve of guns was very small, and hoped the authorities would not adopt any new quick-firing gun in preference to that of France and Germany. An amendment

of Mr. Labouchere to reduce the proposed establishment by 13,367 was negatived by 232 to 45, and the vote for men agreed to. A supplementary army vote of £1,290,000 for the year 1897-98 was carried March 14th (see sect. 84).

Ascension Day. The motion that committees

Ascension Day. The motion that committees of the Commons should not sit until 2 o'clock was carried by 178 to 39 (May 18th). The motion for the meeting of the House on Ash Wednesday at 2 o'clock instead of noon was (Feb. 22nd) carried by 215 to 121.

Derby Day fell in the Whitsuntide recess.

[6] East and Oentral Africa (Uganda, Zanzibar, the May Levenha A Pene appared on the

etc). Mr Joseph A. Pease moved on the Address (Feb. 10th) an amendment expressing regret that, having regard to the assurances given by the Government as to the abolition of slavery throughout the Zanzibar Protectorate, no efficient action appeared yet to have been taken to this end. Mr Curzon maintained that the Government had given effect to their promise to abolish the legal status of slavery in the Protectorate, and that under the decree which had been issued all slaves would be able to claim their freedom by going through the necessary formalities. Sir W. Harcourt said the decree was condemned by the fact that only a very small number of slaves had been emancipated Mr. Balfour replied that the Unionist party had, both in opposition and in office, shown a great desire, and had now taken effective steps, to further the cause of freedom. The amendment was negatived by 181 to 120. Mi Labouchere (March 31d), on a grant in aid of the expenses of the British Protectorate in Ugai da, said there had been great mismanagement in Uganda, and moved the reduction of the vote. Sir Charles Dilke contended that we had broken fusth with the Soudanese troops. Mi H. M Stanley, while in favour of in-creasing the grant, thought there had been a total absence of consideration for Soudanese troops. Mr. Curzon contended that the mutiny had nothing whatever, to do with Major Macdonald, but was owing to circumstances long anterior in their origin to the appearance of that officer upon the scene
time agreed with Sir E Grey as to the necessity
for a thorough inquiry into the grevances of
the Soudanese mutineers. In the result the proposal to reduce the Estimate was defeated by 212 to 55 Lord Stanmore (March 318t) discussed the condition of affairs in Uganda, and invited a statement with respect to the pro-posed inquiry. The Duke of Devonshire said Mr. Berkeley would inquire and report upon the cause of the mutiny of the Soudanese troops, and also with reference to all the circumstances connected with the muider of Major I hurston and his fellow-captives. The disaffection and his fellow-captives. among the troops had taken both the civil and military authorities in Uganda by surprise. Certainly their grievance as to arrears of pay had been entirely iemoved before they were ordered up to join Major Macdonald's force, and in the official papers there was no evidence of any remissness in attending to givevances, Sir C. Dilke (Aug. 5th), on the Diplomatic and Consular Vote, drew attention to what he regaided the extraoidinary change of fiont which had been executed by the Foreign Office with regard to the fugitive slaves on the coast strip of the East African Protectorate. Mr. Curzon, in course of his reply, said the dictum of the Attorney-General had been consistently acted upon, and he knew of no case in which the

instructions of the Government had been violated. An amendment for the reduction of

the vote was defeated by 119 to 55.

[7] China. In view of the situation of affairs in the Far East, the meeting of Parliament was awaited with exceptional interest. Germany had occupied and secured a lease of Kiao-Chau Bay without objection by England, Anao-thau bay without objection by Engrand, and had demanded the right to make railways and work mines. The Chinese Government had approached England for a loan, and Sir Claude Macdonald was reported to have informed the Chinese Government that England tormed the Chinese Government that England was willing to assist China to liquidate the Japanese indemnity, and would provide a loan of £12,000,000 to 1 un for 50 years at 4 per cent including sinking fund, the conditions to include the opening of three treaty ports—Ta hen-wan, Siang-yin, and Nanning—a declaration that no portion of the Yang-tsze valley should be chemisted to any other sorts. should be alienated to any other power, and the right to extend the Burma Railway through Yunnan. The Russian Charge d'affanes had protested strongly against the opening of Ia-lien-wan, and had threatened teprisals and the withdrawal of Russia's friendship if the port were opened, and, supported by France, had he self offered a loan to China The policy of the Government had been declared by Mi Balfour at Manchester (Jan 10th) Our interests in China were not territorial, but com-mercial We had a special claim to see that the policy of China was not directed to the discouragement of foreign trade, and if we asked for freedom of trade we meant freedom asked for freedom of trade we meant freedom of trade for all the world alike. This policy of the "open door" was emphasised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, speaking at Swansea Jan 17th, said that the Government desired to open China to the benefit of the trade of the world, and were absolutely, determined, at whatever cost—if necessary at the cost of way—that the door necessary at the cost of wai-that the door should not be shut Just before Pailment met it was stated that Great Britain had definitely withdrawn her demand for the opening of Ta-lien-wan as a condition of the proposed loan, and the loan negotiations appeared to have failed.

Lord Salisbury, speaking on the Address (Feb. 8th), said with legald to China the Government had not surrendered one lota of our treaty rights, nor did it intend to do so, and there was no effort that this country would not make rather than allow those rights to be infringed. But nobody had indicated the least intention to infringe them, not did he believe that any such intention would ever be entertained. The Government had been willing to make an advance of money to China on condition that certain concessions in no way injurious to her were made with the object of further freeing trade. The Chinese Council said it would embairass them very much if our proposal as to Ia-lien-wan were insisted on, and he then suggested as a compromise that the opening of the treaty port should be post-poned until the railway was completed to the port. The Russian Government had spontaneously given a written assurance that any poit they might obtain as an outlet for their com-merce should be a port fiee to the commerce of this country; while the German Government had acted in a similar spirit with regard to Kiao-chau.

E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Curzon said Russia had given assurances that any port she might have as an outlet for her commerce on the coasts of the North Pacific would be open to the ships of all the Great Powers and the commerce of all the world. M1. Curzon informed Lord C. Beresford (Feb. 25th) that the French Government had given an assurance to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris to the effect that they had not the least intention to occupy temporarily or permanently a naval base in Chinese waters similar to the recent occupation by Germany and Russia. It was further stated that the post of Inspector-General of Maritime Customs was in the future, as in the past, to be held by a British subject, so long as British trade with China at the ports continued to exceed that of any other Power, and a port was to be opened in Hu-nan within two years. was to be observed in III-han within two years.
Si E. Ashmead-Bartlett moved (March 1st),
"that it is of vital importance for British
commerce and influence that the independence of Chinese territory should be maintained. This was seconded by Mr. G Bowles Mr. Curzon said the Chinese had withdrawn their proposal for a loan, and the issue of the loan had been arranged by certain banks. The three objects which the Government had in view were the maintenance of the integrity of China, the preservation of our treaty rights, and freedom of commerce From statements made by Mr. of commerce From statements made by Mr. Cuizon (Maich io h), it appeared that Russia was negotiating with China for the lease of Poit Arthui and Fa-hen-wan, as well as for the construction of a railway to one of those ports, on the same conditions as the Manchurian Railway, but Ta-lien-wan, if so leased, was to be opened to foreign trade, like other Chinese ports Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, in confirming the existence of the negotiations, stated there was no indication of anything in the shape of an ultimatum. Mr Curzon stated in answer to Sii C Dilke (Maich 21st), that regulations with reference to the recent opening of all internal navigation throughout China were being drawn up by the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs at Peking Mi. Curron stated (March 28th), in answer to Sir E. Ashinead-Bartlett, that the Russo-Chinese agreement was signed on the 26th, and that on March 20th the Russian Ambassador had notified to the Government that by a convention signed on that day the usufruct of Port Arthui and Fa-lien-wan and the adjacent territories and 1a-nen-wan and the adjacent territorics had been granted to Russia by the Chinese Government Replying to Mi Marks (March 31st), Mi. Curzon said the Russian Foreign Minister on March 16th had authorised our Ambassador at St. Petersburg to inform Her Minister. Covernment that in the avent of Majesty's Government that in the event of China consenting to lease to Russia Ta-lien-wan and Port Aithur both ports would be open to foreign trade like other ports in China. Or Ambassadoi was further authorised to assure the Government that there was no intention on the part of Russia to infringe the rights and privileges guaranteed by existing treaties between China and foreign countries, which privileges include the right, under the Treaty of Trentsin, to send ships of war to all ports within the dominion of the Emperor of China. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett was informed by the uis country; while the German Government at a similar spirit with regard to idao-chau.

Replying in the Commons (Feb. 24th) to Sir

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the side of the Chinese flag. Loid C Beiesford was informed (April 5th) that the assurances given by Russia on March 16th, that Ta-lienwan and Port Arthur would be open to foreign trade, were only renewed in the note on March 28th with regard to Ta hen-wan; but on the attention of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs being called to the omission, he replied that he held to the assurances previously given In reference to questions addressed to him 'April 1st) regaiding the Chiness provinces of Yunian and Szechuen, Mr Cui zon infoined Mr. J. Walton that the French Government, under the Anglo-French declaration about Siani, agreed that all railway concessions and com-mercial and other privileges and advantages conceded or which may be conceded in those provinces should, as fai as rests with France, be extended and rendered common to free Butain.

Mr. Balfour, on the motion for adjournment over Laster (April 5th) maintained that the principles of Far East policy laid down by him in January had since guided the Ministry and were still guiding them. China had, he said, undertaken at our instance that the region or the Yang-tsze should in no circumstances be parted with or leased to any other power, that the successor to Sir Robert Hait should be an Englishman so long as the commercial pre-dominance of this country gave us an equitable title to have an Englishman in that position, and to permit access by the steamers of all nations to the great waterways of China, while three new treaty ports were to be opened— at Chinwang Pertalio in the Gulf of Pechrin, at Fu-ning in the inlet of Sam-sa, and at Yo-chow, on the I ung ting Lake, this last being the first treaty port ever opened in Hu-nan He believed that the principle laid down by Russia, that our treaty arrangements should be in no way interfered with, would be carried out to the letter. Turning to points as to which he thought Russia had puished an unfortuna e course, Mr. Balfour remarked that it would have been well could Russia have confined her policy to the extension of her system to an icc-nee commercial port, but unfortunately her statesmen took a different view of their duties and interests, and resolved, in addition to a commercial port, to obtain the control of the port and harbour of Port Arthur Port Arthur was not a commercial port, but a naval port The Russian Government had. in Mr. Balfour's view, given a shock to the Chinese Empire by taking a poit which dominates the maintime approaches to Peking Her Majesty's Government had, it seems, on news of the negotiations, officied, if Russia would abstain from taking Port Arthur, to give a corresponding pledge that they would take no port in the Gulf of Pechi-li This offer not being accepted, they had obtained from the Chinese Government Wei-Hai-Wei, with a right to navigation, after the Japanese should have left it, on the same conditions and for the same term of years as those obtained by Russia in the case of Port Arthui [Japan, it seemed, entirely concurred in this arrangement], Wei-hai-wei being the one poit in the Gulf of Pe-ch-il which might be said to balance the possession of Port Aithui Sii

made by the Duke of Devonshire to the Peers.

Important concessions to the demands of France were made by China in April. Mr. Balfour replying (April 26th) to Mr. Maclean (who asked whether any notice was taken by the Government of an official statement that, in reply to the British Minister's exhortation to China to make a stand against Russian thicats, the Chinese Government said that a promise of protection against Russia was the only thing that would help them) said the request was equivalent to a demand that we should guarantee Chinese territory, and this was certainly not a demand which in existing cucumstances ought to be granted. It was stated (April 28th) that a portion of Ta-lien-wan Bay was to be fortified, and that the Government had spontaneously intimated to the German Government that it had no intention German Government that it had no incention of calling in question the German rights or Shantung Sir interes s in the province of Shantung W Harcourt (April 20th), after reviewing the despatches from the point of view of the principles of the Government, felt obliged to describe them as a record of continual failure at every point. Mr Balfour, in course of his reply, maintained that the position of Russia with regard to China was incomparably better twelve months since than now. He warmly repudiated the suggestion that the British ships were withdrawn from Port Arthur in pursuance of a cowardly policy, stating that this was done in the ordinary course of Admiralty management Mi Brodrick announced (May noth) that the gariston of Hong Kong was being strengthened. The Earl of Kimberley) May 17th) put questions as to matters in the Fai East, and pride some references to Mi. Chamberlain's speech on May 13th at Birminghim, in which, in allusion to the negotiations with Russia, the Colonial Secretary had quoted the old proverb that "he who sups with the devil must have a long spoon." Mr Curyon stated (May 23rd) that a notification that no Englishmen or other foreigners would be permitted to land at La-lien-wan or Port Arthur without a passport visco by the Russian Consul had been issued without the knowledge of the Russian Government, and that instructions had been given to withdraw On June 6th Mr Curron stated that the latest information received by Her Majesty's Government, so far from corroborating the success of the endeavours of the Russo-Chinese Bank to obtain, by means of a railway roan, the control of the sole railway from the north of China to Peking, was to the effect that a preliminary agreement for the extension of the northern line of railway between Peking and New-chwang was signed on June 1st between the representatives of a British syndicate and the Chinese Director-General of Railways Foreign affairs generally, though with special reference to the Far Last, were again discussed, June 10th, when the proceedings of the Government were criticised from their own side, and Mr. Chamberlain justified his Birmingham speech (sec sect. 29), and denied that there was any difference of opinion between him and the Prime Minister. Lord Salisbury stated (June 13th) that a convention had been concluded W. Harcourt said the policy now enunciated was with the Chinese Government, by which a not that of the "open door", and other speakers slight extension would be given to the colony continued the discussion at some length. A of Hong Kong, and it would be made strategismilar statement to that of Mr. Balfour was | cally safe. On June 17th his lordship added

that the Government had every reason to hope that the distinguished officer who had already performed valuable duties in the Chinese navy would make airangements with the Chinese Government by which he would be able to help them to reorganise their service. With regard to the construction of railways in China, Her Majesty's Government would do every-thing to secure British capitalists concessions where they showed capacity for fulfilling the engagements they undertook. In reply to the engagements they undertook. In reply to the Earl of Kimberley, who (Aug. 1s.) asked what steps the Government proposed to take to safeguard British interests as regards railways in the provinces bordering on the Yang-tsze-kiang, the Marquis of Salisbury said the Chinese Government had always been extremely well disposed towards Great Britain, and he was sure we should get concessions equal to those of other nations. Sn Claude Macdonald had been instructed to inform the Chinese Government that Her Majesty's Government would support them in resisting any Power which committed an act of aggression on account of granting concessions to make or support any railways or public work to a British subject. Mr. Cutzon on the same day said Her Majesty's Minister had been msand her majesty's minister had been in-structed some time ago to press for the in-sertion in every concession granted by the Chinese Government, of proper provisions for the equal treatment of all nations als and trade. The policy of the Government was further criticised (Aug 2nd), when Mr. Balfour demed that the open door had ceased to exist either in Manchuria or elsewhere, and had been shut in our face. As to the new railway policy of the in our face. As to the new railway policy of the Government, the concessions secured by us in China during the last few menths were far greater than those obtained by all our rivals put together. On Aug. oth Mr. Curzon stated that Sir Claude Macdonald reported by telegraph on July 25th that the Chinese Government had expressed their gratitude to Her Majesty's Government for the promise of superst which had been given to them, and added port which had been given to them, and added that no threat of aggression had been made In answerto Mr. J. Walton, the Under Secre-tary stated that instructions to resist picfor ential treatment for foreign subjects on trade were sent to Sir Claude in March last Renewed and particular instructions with reference to railway concessions were sent to him on July 13th Sir Claude Macdonald had. Mr. Curzon informed Mr Provand, telegraphed on Feb. 18th that Ge, many had opposed a scheme for a trunk railway from Iten-tsin to Chin-kiang, on the ground that no railway could be constructed in the province of Shanting without an arrangement with them, but it had been explained that the demand put forward was merely to the effect that if the Chinese Government desired to obtain foreign assistance for the construction of railways in the province, they should in the first instance offer the work and supplies to German industry and German trade. No exclusive privileges had been claimed, and no attempt had been made to exclude other nations from free competition in the province. The situation was further discussed on Aug. 10th, Mr Balfour denying that the open door had been closed anywhere. On Aug. 11th, the day before the protogation, Mr. Ballour informed Mr. Provand that on March Ballour informed Mr. Provand that on March ist Sir Claude Macdonald was instructed that the Chinese Government were at liberty to

ascertain whether German tenders could be obtained for railway construction on better terms than those made by British capitalists but that Her Majesty's Government could not admit a preferential right on the part of Geradmit a preferential right on the part of Germany simply on the ground of a projected line-being in the province of Shantung. No reply had yet been received, from the Chinese Government Mr. Yerburgh asked whether the fact that the Tsung-li-Yamen had given a formal assent to the cluditions imposed by M Pavloff with regard to the contract for the Niuchwang Kailway extension loan, the said conditions by my that the railway should not be ditions being that the railway should not be mortgaged as security, and no foreign con-trol or interference of any description should whether these conditions were not in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract, Mr. Balfour replied that the facts were substantially as stated, and that the matter was stantially as stated, and that the matter was engaging the "serious attention" of the Government. On the following day he could and nothing regarding the railway questions, though in answer to Mr. Lowles, he stated that every legitimate commercial enterprise in China would receive the support of Her

Majesty's Government

[8] Education, England and Wales. Sir J. Lubbock (March 2211d) moved a resolution declaims it to be desirable to assimilate the provisions of the English Education Code as regards class and special subjects to those in the Scotch Code of '97. He proposed to re-move a limitation in the Code upon the number of class and special subjects in which children n elementary schools may be presented. Mr. Jebb seconded Sir J Gorst thought the present number of such subjects was enough for the children at the tender age at which they go to school in this country. The law relating to the attendance of children in Scotch schools was much more stringent than that relating to those in English schools, and in the Scotch schools they had older children and more teachers Sir W Harcourt said the official answer to the demand of the mover and seconder was that we had not in this country the machinery for giving to English children a decent education, and hon, members should endeavour to awaken the members should endeavour to awaken the minds of the English people to the greatest of all their deficiencies. The resolution was withdrawn. Mr. Lloyd George (April 19th) drew attention to the subject of public education, and moved "that it is essential to a just and the state of the state of advertises that efficient system of national education that there should be within reach of every child in England and Wales a public elementary school under local representative management; and that there should also be provided increased facilities for the training of teachers in colleges free from sectarian control." This was seconded by Mr Alfred Hutton Sii J. Gorst, in opposing the resolution, said it was acknowledged that the present parliament could not pass a comprehensive measure for the development of national education, and it was necessary therefore that the fragmentary efforts of the Legislature should be made, not in accordance with some settled policy, but in order of their urgency. The most urgent reform was to get into the existing schools more children who

education was inefficient from top to bottom. Mr. Knox opposed the resolution, which was rejected by 183 to 101. Sir J. Goist, in pionosing the Education Vote for England and Wales (June 17th), said that in the sum asked for there was an apparent increase of £332,005 over the sum voted in the previous year, but the true increase was only £228,055. Adding to the sum voted by Pailament towards elementary education the sums derived from voluntary subscriptions (£845,000) and from the rates (£2,325,801), it might be assumed that in the current financial year a sum of upwards of (11,690,000 would be spent in England and Wales upon elementary education. There were the expenditue of the e large sums from fully obtaining the desired purpose. He included among these the early age at which children among these the early age at which children leave school, irregularity of attendance, the unfit condition of many children attending to receive instruction, the inferiority in great towns of the voluntary schools to the board schools, the inferiority of the rural schools, the want of teachers, and the want of an organisation of secondary education. In discussing these points he observed that if the Govern-ment liked to make the attendance at school really compulsory it could be done, and he had no hesitation in saving that in London Bible teaching in board schools was so superior to the teaching in voluntary schools that there was no comparison between them. Sir W thave an immense influence on the House and the country, and asked why they were not dealing with these educational defects. The Government had been in office for three years and with a powerful majority, but what had they done to cure the defects in he education of the people beyond granting half a million to the voluntary schools and a triffe to the board schools? The view of the Archbishop of Canterbury seemed to be that voluntary schools were to be manipulated as a machine for doctrinal and sectarian teaching. Mr. Balfour in reply warmly repudiated the statement that in the vast majority of the Church schools the ritual and doctrine were inconsistent with those of the Church The vote was carried after further discussion Lord Hugh Cecil, on the report of the vote (June 24th), adverted to the speech of Sir John Goist, which he said had greatly offended a large number of the supporters of and teachers in voluntary schools J. Gorst, in reply, explained that he had applied his remarks, not to voluntary schools applied his lemarks, not to voluntary schools in the generally, but only to voluntary schools in the great towns, and that he had often stated that voluntary schools in the country were as a Khalifa had been bloken, for the recovery of title better than Board schools. His temarks rule better than Board schools suc petter than Board schools Ills temarks as to religious education had reference to Bible teaching only. The Archbishop of Canterbury (July 12th) asked the Lord President of the Council whether he could say on what authority or on what evidence the Vice-President of the Council stated publicly that the teaching of the Bible in board schools in large towns was far superior to the teaching of the same subjects in voluntary schools in the same places. The Duke of Devonshije replied that the statement complained of was an expression of Sir John Goist's own personal opinion, and was not based upon any official or other authority, but on personal observation. The opinion of Sir John Gorst was the opinion of

that gentleman only. The opinion of the Vice-Piesident did not purport to relate to the religious instituction given in the schools of the country generally, but solely to that given in the schools of the Metropolis, and he did not see why it need have given rise to any very great alarm of annovance to managers of any voluntary schools As to a further statement in the speech of the Vice-President, based on a quotation from the report of one of the departmental inspectors, to the effect that the farmers and squires were no friends of the education of the agricultural labourer, the noble duke regretted that such an assertion should have been made by any official of the Department, and also that it should have been repeated in an official statement by the representative of the Education Department On July 28th complaint was made that after a Bill to confirm a provisional order of the Fducation Department, enabling the London School Board to acquire a number of pieces of land for school purposes, had passed through the unopposed committee, a paragraph relating to a scheduled site at Cambeiwell had been struck out without notice to the Board Sir John Goist said that the site had been struck out from a previous Bill, the department were not aware that it had been ternitoduced into this Bill, and there was no time to give notice. Sir H. Fowler moved the adjournment of the debate, but this was negatived by 148 to 92, further motion to recommit the Bill being also negatived, and third reading

[9] Egypt and the Soudan. The Chancellor of the Evelieque informed Mi John Ellis (May 17th), that £758,802 had been advanced to the Egyptian Government [as a grant in aid for the year 90-07 of the expenditure incurred not the year 19707 of the expenditure incurred in connection with the expendituoi to Dongola (see Session, seet. 14, ed 1981), and was owing on March 1184, 198. The Egyptian Government had agreed to pix 27 per cent interest, but none had yet been paid. No date was fixed for the repayment of the sum advanced. The Chancellor of the Exchequet (June 27th) moved a resolution in favour of termiting the advance. a resolution in favour of remitting the advance of £798,802 made last year to the Egyptian Government, in connection with the operations in the Nile Valley. He said peace now reigned from Dongola to Berber, Kassala and Suakim, and this had been achieved at a total cost of no more than £1,850,000, of which £750,000 had been expended on most valuable assets, comprising hundreds of miles of railways and telegraphs. The Government did not contem-plate the undertaking of any further military They anticipated that expeditions might be made by a gunboat flotilla to free the waterway of the Nile from any interference with perfect freedom of commerce with the interior. The estimated additional cost of the operations estimated additional cost of the operations would not exceed £750,000, and if they remutted the loan of last year the Egyptian Government would be able to provide all the extra funds necessary for the purpose. Sir W. Halcourt characterised the transaction as a most remarkcharacterised the transaction as a most lemma; able one, and entered his protest against it. After further discussion the resolution was carried by 155 to 8t. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, teplying to Mr. Kimber (July 1st), said the fact that the lean or grant to Egypt

included the sum of £270,000 advanced for the purchase of material for the railway between Wady Halfa and Abu Hamed would not be Wady Halfa and Abu Hamed would not be overlooked in the settlement of accounts after the capture of Khartoum. The right hon gentleman informed Mi. Dil'on (July 4th) that the war expenditure south of the Assuan was being defrayed directly by the Eg ptian Government. The extra charge for the British forces north of Assuan, including cost of transport thither, was being temporarily defrayed from Aimy funds, but would be refunded by the Fgyptian Government, who would also provide the expenses of the expedition to Khartoum [10] Gladstone (Mr.), after a long and painful

[10] Gladstone (Mr.), after a long and painful illness borne with her oic fortitude and patience, died at Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, on the morning of Ascension Day, May 19th, '98 At the meeting of the Commons in the afternoon, a large gathering of members being p.eeent, most of whom wore mourning, Mr. Balfour, rising almost immediately after praces, before any other business had been entered upon, said he thought it would be felt in all parts of the House that they ought to do fitting honour to the memory of that great man whose long and splendid career had just closed by ad-journing their business that afternoon. This was not the occasion on which to give utterance to any of the thoughts which naturally suggested themselves; that occasion would be presented to-morrow, when it would be his duty to propose an address praying Her Majesty to grant a public funeral to Mr Gladstone, should that not be inconsistent with his expressed wishes and the wishes of those who expressed where and the visites of those who had a right to speak on his behalf, and also praying Hei Majesty to give directions for a public monument to be elected at Westminster to his honour. Mr Balfour then moved the adjournment of the House, and this having being seconded by Sir Wilham Harcourt, the proceedings, which had occupied only a few minutes, came to a close. The House being met on the following day, May 20th, the Speaker announced that he had received messages of sympathy from the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and from the Notwegian Stotthing. The message from Italy was as follows. "The news of the death of William Gladstone has been received with profound sorrow by the Italian nation, ever mindful of the interest constantly shown by that great statesman in the cause of our national resurrection, and has awakened a heartfelt and solemn echo of grief in the hearts of my colleagues of the Chamber of Deputies. As the Chamber is now prorogued, falls on me, in viitue of my office of President, to interpret their sentiments, and assure the House of Commons of our lively participation in its gilef at the loss of so eminent a member, whose whole life was one eminent a member, whose whole hie was one constant expression of devotion to his country.

—Bianchfri, President of the Chamber of Deputies." Subsequently (May 237d) the following further message of sympathy was lead: "From the President of the Chamber of Deputies at Athens to the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, London In the name of my colleagues of the Helleme Parliament, I beg you to transmit to the honourable members of the House of Commons the expression of our grief at the loss of the eminent statesman and friend of Greece—

Gladstone. He was entitled to the gratitude of the Greek people, and his name will ever be venerated by my fellow-countrymen" On May 24th urther messages were received from the Sena'e and the Piesident of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic, the "Buenos Anes, 24th May To he Most Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, Irondon I have the honour to communicate to the Speaker that the Senate of the Aigentine nation, over which I pieside, rose to its feet in honour of the great memory of William Fwart Gladstone, the glory of humanity, whose loss the whole world at this moment deplotes, and who merits the posthumous homage of all the Parliaments of the free nations of the world - Bartolome Mitri A message of condolence from the Chamber of Peers of Portugal was sent to both Houses

of Peers of Portural was sent to both Houses. The scene in the Commons on May 20th was deeply impressive. The House was absolutely full of members, while the accommodation for peers, distinguished visitors, strangers, and ladies was utterly exhausted. The Speaker, in pursuance of the ordinary rule regulating public business, called upon the member whose name headed the list of inquines to Ministers, but in response to a cry from all quarters of the House of "No questions," the more serious and solemn procccd ngs of the sitting were forthwith entered upon Mr Balfour, Leader of the House, observed that this was not the place, this still more was not the time, at which to attempt any estimate of a career which began on the morrow of the first Reform Bill, and which lasted for two generations During that period the country went through a series of changes in science, changes theological, social, and political, and in all these phases of contempoiary evolution Mr Gladstone took the liveliest interest. How was it possible for any one to pictend to exhaust the many sided aspects of such a life, even on such an occasion as this? If he ventured to say anything, it was rather of Mr. Gladstone as the greatest member of the greatest deliberative assembly which so far the world has seen. There was no gift which would enable a man to move, to influence, to adorn an assembly like this, that Mr Gladstone did not possess in a superemment degree From the conversational discussion appropriate to our work in committee to the most sustained elequence befitting some high argument and some great historic occasion, every weapon of Parhamentary warfare was wielded by him with the sureness and ease of a perfect, absolute, and complete mastery Mr Gladstone's place in history, and the judgment they ought to pass upon the great part which he had placed in the history of his country and in the instory of the world, were not to be discussed by him to-day, not did he think that the final answer could be given to them, the final judgment pionounced, in course of this generation But one service Mr. Gladstone did—in his opinion incalculable—which was altogether apart from the judgment which they might be disposed to pass upon particular opinions, or particular views, of particular lines of policy which Mr. Gladstone might from time to time have adopted He added a dignity and he added a weight to the deliberations of the House by his genius for which it was impossible to be sufficiently grateful. The Leader

of the House concluded by moving the following, explaining that in drawing up its terms ing, explaining that in drawing up its terms they had adhered closely to the forms of precedent —"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praving that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that the remains of the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone be interred at the public charge, and that a monument be elected in the Collegiate Church of St Petes, Westminster, with an inscription expressive of the public admiration and attachment, and of the high sense entertained of his raic and splindid sense entertained of his rate and splendid gifts, and his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of state, and to assure Her

Majesty that this House will make good the expenses attending the same "Sir W. Hai court, in seconding, i email ked that the sincerity of Mr. Gladstone no man doubted. What he believed he intensely believed, what he wished he greatly wished; what he wrought he strenuously wrought. These were the constituents of a great character, and these were the qualities which the judgment of history would crown with deserved fame, however people might differ as to the objects to which they were devoted He concurred in Mr Ballour's testimony to what the House owed to the hie of Mr Gladstone and to the natural powers of his genius. They felt, as the right hon gentleman had said, that he evalted the spirit of the assembly in which he was the undisputed chief, they felt that the House of Commons was greater by his presence, as it was by his memory What he did for the House he did for the nation too Sir William thought it was impossible to overvalue the influence, which the purity and the piety of his public and his private life had had upon the life of this country. It had exercised a lasting influence upon the moral sense of the people at large. What Mi Gladstone had picached he had practised. His life had been a lesson which was not, and would not be, forgotten There was not a hamlet in this land where his virtues were not known and felt. They felt that his heart was ever with the weak, the iniscrable, and the poor They remembered how much of his life was spent in labours to alleviate their lot They knew him; they were almost his flesh and blood. His sympathies were not confined to narrow bounds. The strongest passions of his heart were for freedom and peace-freedom not only for his own, but for every race, peace with every people, glad tidings of great joy—the gospel of the religion to which he was devoutly attached, and his voice went forth to all who were desolate and oppressed wherever they might dwell.

Mr. Dillon, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, said he felt that he had a peculiar right to join in paying a tribute to the great Englishman who had died the day before. For the later and—as all men agree—the most glorious years of his strenuous and splendid life were dominated by the love which he bore to histhe speaker's—nation and by the eager and even passionate desire to serve Ireland and give her liberty and peace Mr Alfred Thomas, on behalf of the members representing Welsh constituencies with whom he was associated, added their tribute to those so feelingly expressed by the speakers who had preceded him; and the resolution was then agreed

to nemine contradicente.

scene was enacted in the House of Lords, where there was a large gathering of peers, ladies, and members of the other House who had found time to cross the building from that chamber to this. The Marquis of storm that chamber to this. The Marquis of Salisbury, in proposing a resolution similar in terms to that quoted above, said the most distinguished political name in this century had been withdrawn from the foll of the living. His history, his merits, his wonderful qualities, had been dwelt upon by many tongues and many pens, and there was no need to repeat them them; but the point which seemed to him remarkable, and which he thought would attract the attention of foreign nations and of future generations more than any other, was the universal consent of all persons, of all classes and of all schools of thought, in doing honour on this sorrowful occasion to a man who had been more mixed up in political conflict than probably almost any man ever known What was the cause of this unanimous opinion? It was that men recognised in him a man guided-whether under mistaken impressions of not, it mattered not—in all the steps he took, in all the efforts he made, by a high moral ideal. He left behind him, especially to those who had followed with deep interest the history of the later year s- one might almost say the later mouths of his life the memory of a great Christian statesman, set up necessarily on high, from which the sight of his character, his motives, and his intentions would strike all the world. It was situated so that it would have left a deep and most salutary influence on the positical thought and the social thought of the generation in which he lived; and he would be long remembered not so much for the causes in which he was engaged or the projects which he favoured, but as a great example, to which history hardly furnishes a parallel of a great Christian man. The Earl of Kimborley, in seconding, said Loid Salisbary had undoubtedly struck the

keynote of the universal feeling towards the statesman they had lost The Duke of Devonshite, in expressing on behalf of the Liberal Unionist peers their sincere concurrence in what had been said by the two leaders, remarked that, deeply as they regretted the difference of opinion which caused the separation between Mr. Gladstone and many of those who had been his most devoted adherents, they never doubted, and they did not then doubt, that in that, as in every other matter with which during his long public life he had to deal, he that of a scnse of public life he had to deal, he was actuated by no other consideration than that of a scnse of public duty, and by his conception of that which was in the highest interests of the country

The Earl of Rosebery, in course of a noble oration, cited the words which were used by

Lord Salisbury when Mi. Gladstone resigned the office of Prime Minister, "that his was the most brilliant intellect that had been applied to the service of the State since Parliamentary Government began." That seemed to Lord Rosebery an adequate and noble appreciation; but there was also a side which struck one more strongly in regard to Mr. Gladstone than in regard to any one else, and that was that his intellect—mighty by nature—was fashioned and prepared by the labour of every day and almost every hour, until the last day of health nemine contradicente.

Almost immediately afterwards a similar of Mr. Gladstone's intellect: the first was his

enormous power of concentration, the second was the infinite variety and multiplicity of his interests. There was no man in the history of England, no man at any rate of recent centuries, who touched the intellectual life of the country at so many points and over so great a range of vears. But that was in fact and reality not merely a part of his intellect but of his character. for the first and most obvious feature of Mr Gladstone's character was the universality and humanity of his sympathies Sympathy was one great feature of his character; but there was another with which the noble marguis had dealt, and that he would only touch on with a single word. He meant the depth of his Christian faith. The faith of Mr Gladstone obviously to all who knew him pervaded every act and every part of his life. It was the faith, the pure faith of a child confirmed by the the pure land of a child continued by the experience and the conviction of manhood. There was no expression so frequently on Mr. Gladstone's lips as "manhood." It was obvious from all he said and all he did that the virile virtue of manhood, in which he comprehended courage, righteous daring, the disdain of odds against him—that virile virtue of manhood was perhaps the one which he put the highest This nation loves brave men Mr Gladstone was the bravest of the brave There was no cause so hopeless that he was afraid to undertake it, there was no amount of opposition which would cow him when once he had undertaken Lord Rosebery thought the occasion ought nt. Lord Rosebery thought the decaston ognition ont to pass without letting Mrs Gladstone (who for sixty years shared all the sorrows and all the fovs of Mr. Gladstone's life, know she was in their thoughts that day. "Yet, putting that one figure aside," continued the noble Eail. "to me, at any rate, this is not an occasion for To me, at any rate, this is not are occasion to absolute and entire and univese ved lamentation. Were it indeed possible so to piotiact the inexoiable limits of human life that we might have hoped that future years and even future generations might see Mi. Gladstone's face and hear his matchless voice, and receive the lessons of his unrivalled experience, we might indeed grieve to day as those who have no hope But that is not the case. He had long exceeded the span of mortal years, and his latter months had been months of unspeakable pain and distress. He is now in that rest for which he sought and prayed, and which was to give him relief from a life which had become burdensome to him. Surely this should not be an occasion entirely for grief, when a life prolonged to such a limit, so full of honour, so crowned with glory, has come to its termination. The nation glory, has come to its termination. The nation lives that produced him. The nation that produced him may yet produce others like him; and in the meantime it is rich in his memoiy, rich in his life, and rich above all in his animating and inspiring example Nor do I think that we should regard this example as limited to our own country or lace. It seems to me that, if we may judge from the papers of to-day, it is shared by, and is the possession of all civilised mankind, and that generations still to come through many long years will look for encouragement in labour, for fortitude in adver-sity, for the example of a sublime Christianity, with constant hope and constant encourage-ment, to the pure, the splendid, and the dauntless figure of William Ewart Gladstone." The resolution was then agreed to nemine

passed by both Houses was immediately comnunicated to Her Majesty, who at once gave her assent to its prayer. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Lord Salisbury, "on behalf of his mother and the Salisbury, "on behalf of his mother and the family, and with a deep sense of gratitude to Her Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament," accepted this signal tribute from the nation to his father. Mi Gladstone had in his will left the pajticulars of his burial to his executions, specifying only, "(a) that it is to be very simple, and also private, unless they shall consider that there are conclusive reasons to the contrary; (b) that I desire to be buried where my wife may also lie, (c) that on no account shall any laudatory inscription be placed over me." These "conclusive reasons" had in the judgment of the family been established by the offer conveyed to them, and by the marvellous manifestations of feeling in all parts of the Empire, and the necessary assurance had been given that the condition specified in (b) would be fulfilled. Both Houses accordingly passed a resolution that they would attend the funeral. What was virtually a memorial service was held in Hawarden church on Ascension Day. held in Hawai den church on Ascension Day. The 50 of lay in state on Tuesday, May 24th, in the study in Hawai den Castle, and was seen by many thousands of persons. On the Wednesday it was removed to Hawarden church. In the evening the coffin, escorted by a long procession of mourners, was conveyed to Broughton railway station, and thence carried by way of Chester, Crewe, Stafford, Rugby, to London, great bodies of people being assembled to see the train as it passed sometimes through open country or as it slowed down through the great centres of traffic. From Willesden the train proceeded to Westminster Bridge station, whence the coffin was borne to Westminster Hall, which had been specially fitted up for the occasion, and where, lying on a catafalque, it was specially watched through two nights by forty gentlemen who had volunteered for the service, and reverentially viewed during two days—Thursday and Friday—by some 300,000 mourners. On Saturday, May 28th, members of the two Houses assembled in their respective chambers, and in due course walked in pro-cession through Westminster Hall to Westminster Abbey, and there attended the funeral sei vice

On August 2nd a sum of £2000 to defray the expenses of Mr. Gladstone's funeral was voted by the Commons, and on August 3rd Mr. Balfour informed Lord Balcarres that the commission for the national monument of the deceased statesman had been entrusted to Mi. Brock, R.A. [11] Greece, Turkey, Crete.—Mr. Curzon, replying (Feb. 1 th) to Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett,

said the Russian Government had informed the other Powers of their disposition to view favourably the candidature of Prince George of Greece as Governor-General of Crete, before recommending the Sultan to propose him. It was true that the Government of Great Britain and France had supported the idea of the candidature, but the Government were not aware that any attempt had been made by the Czar to force the candidature upon Turkey. It was stated (March 28th) that the Austro-Hungarian Government (following the example of Germany) were about to withdraw their squadron and contingent of troops from Crete The Address to the Queen which had been by the 15th of the next month, only leaving a

sufficient naval force for the protection of their consular authorities and their own subjects. But this measure was not to imply withdrawal from the European concert, nor any departure from the policy followed from the first by Austria-Hungary in the Cretan question. Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Legh (April 28th) that he believed it was understood that the publication of the Greek Loan was fixed for May and, and the issue for May ioth; and the evacuation of Thessaly would take place within one month of the former date (see sect. 56). Mr. Cur/on stated, in answer to Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (May 13th), that the Turkish Government had proposed the appointment of Kaiatheodori as Governor-General of Crete, and had been informed that the appointment of a Turkish subject was contrary to the declarations made by several of the Powers, and consequently inadmissible.

[12] Imperial Penny Postage. As the result of the Imperial Conference on Postage early in July, it was agreed that letter postage of identification of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, and such of the Crown Colonies as might, with the approval of the Government, be willing to adopt it. Mr. Hanbury stated (Aug. 9th) that the new scheme wastocome into operation on Christmas Day, between Great Britain and such of the British Colonies as are prepared to adopt it.

Day, between Great Britain and such of the British Colonies as are prepared to adopt it. [13] India, Chirtal and North-West Frontier operations. The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to observations made by the Earl of Kimberley during the debate on the Address (Feb. 6th) with respect to the Indian Frontici, said there was no wish on the part of the Government to occupy a single position which was not in the judgment of the highest expert authorities absolutely necessary for the security of our Indian Empire and the fulfilment of our treaty obligations It was stated in the Commons (Feb roth) that the estimated Frontier, for the whole year '97-8, would amount to about £2,541,000 steiling Mi.
Lawson Walton moved (Feb 14th) an amendment to the Addiess, expressing disapproval of the policy pursued in the permanent inilitary occupation of Chitral and the maintenance and fortification of the road from Peshawur through the territory of the independent tribes, and deploring the consequences which had followed from that policy; and further representing that the safety and prosperity of the Indian Empire would be best promoted by respecting the independence of the Frontier tribes and avoiding the occupation of their territory. Lord G. Hamilton said the Liberal Government resigned before they had considered the alternative schemes which the Indian Government sent home. Had they considered those schemes they would, he believed, have largely modified their views. As to our future policy, there were two schools, the Sind and the Punjab; and the former of them, which aimed at establishing friendly relations with the tribes, was the more sympathetic and the more worthy of a civilised nation. If those who came after him would devote their attention to the future and not the past, there would be reason to hope that the upshot of this debate might be that the country would know hereafter, no matter what party might be in power, that the same principles and methods would

be applied with firmness in the treatment of the various difficulties respecting the question of the Indian frontier as they presented them-selves. Sir H. Fowler said it was again and again declared that the agency established at Chitral was only to be a temporary arrangement Mi Asquith (Feb 15th) agreed that it was desirable to have continuity of policy with regard to the Indian frontier, but contended that what the Secretary for India had done was that what the Secretary for Indiahad done was to defend a most direct and most volent reversal of the policy of one Government by another. After further debate, in which Mr. Curzon, Sir W Harcourt, and Mr. Balfour joined, the amendment was rejected by 31 to 208. Mr. S. Smith moved (Feb. 22nd) "that the expenditure involved in the recent operations beyond the funter of Judia quight not to tions beyond the frontier of India ought not to be charged entirely upon the revenues of India " Lord G. Hamilton said he could understand the House wishing to assist India in defraying the cost of some military expedition that was more Imperial than Indian in character, but it could not be contended that there was anything Imperial in the recent operations on the Frontier Sn H Fowler could not assent to the statement that this was not an Imperial question The resolution was re-icated by 188 to 96 Lord Rob., ts of Kandahar (Maich 7th) called attention to the papers recently presented to Parhament relating to British relations with the neighbouring tribes on the North-West Frontier of India, and the military operations undertaken against them during the year '97-8 In the territories lying between our borders and Afghanistan there between on botters and Argananstan there existed 200,000 fighting tribesmen, who could make the fulfilment of our obligations to the Ameer eithers very casy or extremely difficult, if not impossible The all-important question for us, therefore, was how we could insure that that enormous military force night be used for us and not against us. The system of non-interference with the frontic tribes, and especially the Afrids, had aboutely failed, and he maintained that the forward policy was the only policy by which we could secure the allegiance of those warlike and uncivilised races. The recent outbreak among them had not, he contended, been caused by the forward policy, but rather by that policy not having been pushed far enough, and by our half-hearted manner of dealing with the tribes. The forward policy had not been simply one of military subjugation, but had hitherto been mainly peaceful. In his opinion it was imperative that we should occupy Chitral, the northernmost coine of our frontier, because, though the chance of a successful attack on India from that direction was infinitesimal, the danger of allowing two or thiee thousand men to cross the passes would cause great excitement throughout Kashmir and the Puniah, and also have a very ill effect all along the frontier. The Earl of Onslow contended that the Indian finances would not bear the strain of a forward nnances would not bear the strain of a forward policy, and urged that matters should be allowed to remain in their present position, and that we should go on endeavouring to cultivate friendly relations with the frontier tibes. After further debate, in which the Earl of Northbrook and the Marquis of Lansdowne joined, the subject dropped. In course of a discussion (June 7th) on the resolution on which the East India Loan Bill (see sect. 50) was founded, Sir H. Fowler joined with Lord George Hamilton in an appreciation, which he was sure was fully shared by the House, of the admirable manner in which Lord Elgin had discharged the duties of his very troublesome Vice-royalty. Sir Henry also expressed the opinion that, now the operations on the North-West Frontier were over, there should be an investigation into the causes of the outbreak and the circumstances under which that unfor-

[14] India (Currency). Mr Vicary Gibbs (Maich 29th) moved a resolution proposing "that a select committee or royal commission be appointed to consider the monetary condition of India and the effects of closing the Indian mints to silver on the different classes and interests affected thereby, to report on the suggested establishment of a gold standard in suggested examination of a good sandard in that country, and to make such recommenda-tions as they may think fit." This was seconded by Mr Maclean Mi Wile moved by way of amendment "that this House being satisfied that the Indian Government has been and is giving due consideration to the monetary con-dition of India, awaits further communications from the Indian Government before taking any steps in connection with this subject "Loid G Hamilton said the Government believed that any attempt to reopen the Indian mints without some international agreement would be an act of lunacy He therefore could not associate himself with any inquiry which might lead to a reversal of the policy initiated in '93, but he was prepared to undertake an inquiry into the proposals which the Indian Government had sent home, and would therefore move, in place of the motion and amendment, "That it is deor the motion and amendment, "I not it is de-sirable that a further inquiry be made into the monetary system of India, and into the pio-posals of the Government of India for the esta-blishment of a gold standard in that country." Sir W. Harcourt thought this proposal perfectly satisfactory; and the amendment having been withdrawn, and the original resolution negatived, the proposal of the Secretary for India was agreed to [The names of the members of the committee will be found at the end of this article 1

[15] India (Press Law) Mi II Roberts (Feb 18th) moved on the Address an amendment setting forth that the House regarded with grave concern the policy of internal repression lately adopted by the Government of India, and especially the deportation and continued imprisonment of British Indian subjects without trial, the recent series of press prosecutions, and the present proposals to increase the severity of the law relating to sedition in India Loid G. Hamilton stated that the Government had no intention of entering upon a policy of repression or coercion in India As to the trial of certain gentlemen, they had published articles containing incitements to crime, there was not, however, the slightest intention to silence of curb the native press. Mr Maclean expressed the opinion that the projected change in the law would suppress all kinds of free expression of opinion in India. The amendment piession of opinion in India. The amendment was negatived by 182 to 100. Mi. Herbeit Roberts reveited to the subject on the East India Revenue Accounts (Aug. 11th), moving an amendment setting forth in bitef that the recent alterations made in the law relating to sedition and the control of the press in India demanded the immediate attention of Parliament. Loid G. Hamilton said the re-diafted

clause of the Indian penal code merely contrued the old law as judicially interpreted. The amendment was negatived by 66 to 30.

[16] Ireland (Catholic University Education).

Mr Dillon moved on the Address (Feb., 16th) an

amendment representing that it was the duty of the Government immediately to propose legislation with a view to plucing Irish Catholics on a footing of equality with their fellow-countrymen of other religious denominations in all matters concerned with University Education. The hon member said the Roman Catholics did not ask for the endowment of any torm of religion The amendment was seconded by Mi. Harrington and supported by Mr Haldane and Mi T. M Healy, but opposed by Mi Giant Lawson and Col Sanderson. M1 Lecky supported the principle of establishing an Irish Roman Catholic University, though he was unable to vote for an amendment which was directed against the Government, and declared that it was necessary to deal with the question in the present overcrowded session. Mi Balfour said the proposal, he understood, the leaders of the Roman Catholic party in Ireland would be contented with, and which would meet the difficulty of providing higher education for the majority of the Irish population, was one that would not fence round the endowment given to any institution provided in Ireland with any more limitations than exist at the present moment in the case of Irinity college, Dublin, or which governed the great universities of England and Scotland. He could not conceive how any Unionist could support Unionism in all its aspects if he refused to consider the petition of demand carnestly put before them by the representatives of the Roman Catholics of Ireland J Morley (Feb. 17th), speaking for himself alone, assented to the amendment without pledging himself to any particular scheme until the details should be before him, though his idea was the establishment of a university without tests, restrictions, or limitations, and with a governing body elected by members of the university. Mr Wallace (Edinburgh) opposed the amendment Mi Perks said the Nonconformists were opposed to the establishment and endowment of a Catholic university in Ireland Mr Lloyd George deeply regretted that he was unable to agree to the amendment; but Mr. Lyttleton expressed sympathy with it, and Mr Carson strongly supported the bringing home of University education to linsh people in a way that would be accepted The amendment was negatived without a division.

Inebriates (see sect 58)

[17] Ireland, Distress in Mr. Davitt (Feb. oth) moved on the Address an amendment representing "that in large districts of Ireland con-siderable bodies of the population were on the succease nodies of the population were on the very brink of actual famine, that the temporary relief measures proposed by the Government had been too long deferred and were entirely inadequate; and urging the necessity, first, of applying measures of temporary relief on a large and generous scale to the suffering districts, and secondly, of introducing legislation calculated to avert the constant recurrence. tion calculated to avert the constant recurrence of famines in certain districts of Ireland."
Mr. Hayden seconded, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy supported, and Mr. H. Plunkett thought some scheme ought to be propounded for the relief of the prevaining destution. Mr. G. Balfour fully acknowledged that the situation

was grave, and called for exceptional measures. The Government had relaxed the conditions of out-relief, and where the provision for destituton was likely to be la ge in the coming spring they would assist the guardians with public monet on certain conditions, the principal of which was that the union itself should subscribe some of the necessary expenditure. This system was already at work in five unions. The Government would also mitoduce a Seed Supply Act, and they had authorised the Congested Districts Board to spend additional money in the poor districts of Mayo and Galway The amendmen was (Feb 10th) rejected by 235 to 153 Mr Dillon (April 22nd) obtained leave to move the adjournment in order to call attention to the "acute distress now existing in certain districts in the west of Ireland, and the failure of the relief measures of the Government." Mr G Balfour said it was impossible to point to a single case of death from famine and starvation during the last three or four months The motion was negatived by 204 to 100 Mi Dillon (May 13th) on the vote for the office of Chief Secretary, drew attention to the prevalence of distress in parts of Ireland, observing that the condition of things in the west was a disgrace to the administration of the country. Mr G Balfour denied that he was unsympathetic in the matter, he had never denied that distress existed and was acute in certain localities in the west, but the result of his inquiries had never borne out the statements that had been made to him of families being in a state of destitution and semi-starva-tion. Relief was given in every case where the relieving officer came to the conclusion that it was necessary. The problem of preventing the recurrence of distress had already been solved to some extent by the Congested Districts Board, to which he had given an additional fro,000, and he hoped next year to do more in the same direction Mi Davitt adverted (Aug oth) to the existence of distress in the west of Ireland, and Mr. Baltour said he hoped we might gradually see in that quarter such a growth in the size of the holdings as might ultimately make these recurring distresses more and more rare, until they finally disappeared.

[18] Ireland, Financial Relations of, with Great Britain. Mr. J. Redmond (July 4th) called attention to the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and moved "That the disproportion between the taxation of Ireland and its taxable capacity, as compared with the other parts of the Kingdom, disclosed by the findings of the Royal Commission, constitutes a grievance, and demands the cally attention of the Government, with a view to proposing a remedy." This resolution was, he said, submitted at the request of a conference of Irish members over which Colsaunderson presided, and which was representative of every political party in Ireland For nearly a century there had been no great public question on which Irish opinion was so unanimous as it was with regard to this Upon the report of the Commission Ireland was overtaxed to the extent of nearly \$3,000,000 a year. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Lecky, who said it was undernable that for a number of years Ireland had been grievously and scandalously overtaxed. He was in favour of further grants for local services. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the easting system was

one of taxation, not of areas, but of individuals, irrespective of the place in the United Kingdom where they happened to reside. Taxation was absolutely fair as between all members of the community in whatever part of the United Kingdom they lived. There would be under the Irish Local Government Act an addition of £15,000 to the existing grants for local services. In the subsequent debate the resolution was supported by Mr Plunkett, Sir E. Clarke, Col. Saunderson, and Lord Charles Beresloid. Sir W. Harcourt, in supporting the motion, felt that if they were to deal with this matter wisely and justly, they must devise some system which would have regard to the taxable capacity, first of the people of this country, who were in precisely the same position. After further debate the resolution was (July 5th) negatived by 286 to 144. Included in the minority were Col. Saunderson, Mr. J. H. Campbell, I ord C. Beresford, Sir Thomas Lea, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Yerburgh, and other Conservatives of Unionists.

[19] Ireland (Independent Parliament). Mr. J. Redmond moved on the Address (Feb. 11th) an amendment representing that the satisfaction of the demand of the lash people for national self-government is the most urgent of all subjects of domestic policy, and that that demand can only be met by the concession of an independent Pailament and an insecutive responsible for all affairs distinctively Irish. Sir William Harcourt could not support an amendment which, he said, asked the Liberal party to condemn and repudiate the principle of the supremary of the Impenal Pailiament embodied in the Home Rule Bills of '86 and '03. Mr Redmand asked too much when he called inpon the Liberal party to support a resolution in favour of an Independent Parliament for Iteland Mr. Dillon said he could support the amendment, because the word "Independamendment, because the word "Independent" was ambiguous, while adhering loyally to the compromise in Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bills The Nationalist party was still willing to accept a statutory legislature as a compromise and as full compensation for the national demand Mr. Ballour, in reviewing the debate, remarked that Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillou, though disagreeing intended to Mr Dillon, though disagreeing, intended to vote together, and that Sir W Harcourt and Mr Dillon, though agreeing, were going to vote in separate lobbies Proceeding, Mr. Baltour remarked that Mr. Dillon and his party were determined that if a Liberal Parliament came in, Home Rule was to be first and foremost, but did the Liberal party, as a whole, accept that policy. Mr Flavin (N) here remarked that it would have to be their policy. Mr. Balfour, continuing, said he thought it was possible and indeed probable Mr Clancy (P.) gave it as his opinion that Sir W Harcourt had that night abandoned Mi. Gladstone's Home Rule policy The amendment was negatived by 233 to 65, the minority consisting of Parnellites, Nationalists, and three Radicals; and the Front Opposition bench and the bulk of the unofficial Radicals present voting with the Government in the majority. A number of Radicals left the House just before the division was taken (see sect 21).

[20] Lead Poisoning and Phosphorus-necrosis.

[5] Sir C. Dilke, on the vote on account (March 4th), or brought forward the subject of dangerous trades; and in reference to the question of

lead poisoning in the Potteries, the Home Sec-retary agreed that it was an urgent and press-ing one, and stated that the chief inspector was considering with him fresh special rules. The considering with him tress special rules. The Home Secretary (May 12th) promised Sir C. Dilke an inquiry into the use of yellow phosphorus in match-making. He added subsequently that, although he had power to regulate, he had no power to prohibit its use. On July 15th the Home Secretary informed Mr. Steadman of the steps he was taking and the inquiries he was making with regard to the use of this kind of phosphorus. Mr. Tennant (July 29th) moved to reduce the Home Office Vote in order to call attention to the inadequate steps which had been taken by the Department to deal with lead poisoning in the Potteries and phosphorus-necrosis in the manufacture of matches. This motion was seconded by Sir J. Stirling Maxwell, among the other speakers being Sir C. Dilkeand Mr. Diage. Mr. Asquith urged that where raw lead was used young persons should not be employed, and that the Home Secretary should bring in a small Bill to so amend the law that special rules, instead of being a matter of aibitiation, should lie young persons ought, he considered, to be altogether excluded from the pottery industry Recent disclosures seemed to show that the system of our factory inspection had broken down, and the whole subject should be investi-gated by a select committee The Home Sccgated by a select committee. The from Science are any, in reply, admitted the disastious effects of lead poisoning in the Potteries, and, pending the result of the inquiry now going on, asked that they should proceed under the special rules he had laid down. On the question of raising the age, they must proceed gradually, because if they raised it at once they would exclude some thousands of young persons from their present employment. He believed that they were on the eve of discoveries by which the use of raw or fritted lead might be avoided, and with regard to phosphoius-necrosis he hoped they were within measurable distance of applying special rules to that industry as well as to the potteries. A motion for the reduction of the Home Office. Vote was, after

reduction of the Home Oline vote was, after further discussion, in which Mr. Woodall and Mr. Burns joined, rejected by to to \$\(\gamma_2\).

[21] Local Self-Government for the different parts of the United Kingdom. Mr Herbert Roberts moved (March 15th) "That in order to relieve the congestion of business in the Imperial Parliament and in the various Public Departments, and in order to give specifier and fuller effect to local requirements, it is urgently necessary that there should be devolved upon bodies representative of the different parts of the United Kingdom a large measure of self government." Sir Robert Reid in seconding disclaimed absolutely any intention of aiming against the claim of Ireland for prior treatment. Mr. D A. Thomas proposed and Mr. Lough seconded an amendment for the omission of the words "urgently necessary," and the insertion in place thereof of the words "desirable subject to the claim of Ireland for the prior consideration by Parliament of a measure of Home Rule." Mr. Dillon told Radical members that they would improve the prospects of their party, or further the policy of self-government for Sectland and Wales, by putting Home Rule in the back-

ground. Sir H Campbell-Bannerman gave the resolution his cordial support, though he had always recognised the prior claim of Ireland, and still did so. Mr. Balfour said this plan would not old not the creation of four legislative assemblies in addition to the Imperial Assembly and Ministry; and human ingenuity could not devise a more absurd plan on which to conduct the affairs of a great country. While the matter was under discussion the House was counted out

was counted out [22] Navy. M1. E. Robertson asked (Feb. 15th) whether it had been decided that contractors whose work had been delayed by the lock-out are entitled to the benefit of the strike clause. Mr. Goschen replied that the time for considering the application of the clause in question was when the work contracted for was completed, and when the question of enforcing or not enforcing penalties for delay had to be decided. Mr. Goschen, in introducing (May 10th) the Navy Estimates, said the amount asked for, included with the sum taken under the Naval Works Act, reached the colossal total of £25,55,000. There would be a further increase of 6340 men of various ratings. The laboure troubles had put them back seven months in construction, but it did not follow that the contractors would ultimately be so much behind, as they usually allowed them-selves a margin of time. In the coming finan-cial year, '98-9, it was proposed to commence 3 battleships, 4 armoured cruisers and 4 sloops, so that, including new orders, the following vessels would be under construction or completing during "98-9: 12 battleships, 16 first-class ing during 50-5: 12 oncicans, on the crusers, of shoops, 4 twin-screw gunboats, 4r torped-boat destroyers, and a royal yacht.

M1. W Allen moved "That this House desires to see a fuller provision for manning the Fleet. This was seconded by Loid C Beresford, but negatived after some conversation. On March 11th Mr. E Robertson called attention to the delay in carrying out Admiralty shipbuilding contracts, and asked for a full disclosure as to the way in which the Admiralty had dealt with the contractors who had locked out their men and had failed to complete their contracts, contending generally that the contract covered a strike, but not a lock-out Mr. Macartney replied that notices had been received from several contractors, and it was impossible now to say what course the Admiralty might pursue in what course the Admiratry might pursue in regard to a set of circumstances which had not been completed. Unless mula fides on the part of the contractors could be shown, it was (according to a judicial decision) immaterial whether the strike clause contained the word "lock-out" or not. Sir W. Harcourt contended that if there were any doubt on a question of this kind it should be carried by the Govern-ment to a court of law. The Attorney-General replied, in substance, that it was not until the final payment came to be made that the question would arise as to whether the contract vessels had been completed within the given time or not Mr. Woods brought forward the question of the dismissal of four men from Portsmouth Dockyard. Mr. Goschen justified the action taken by the Admiralty, and declined to assent to the men's reinstatement. Mr. Goschen informed Sir E. Gourley (June 20th) that the Admiralty had sent instructions to the different ports to the effect that in view of the

serious character of the strike among the South

Wales collieries it would be inexpedient to trench upon the reserves of coal for the Naval Manœuvres, and that therefore the customary manœuvres, and that therefore the customary partial mobilisation of the fleet would not take place. The Channel squadron and the coast-guard squadron would cruise as usual. We had never been in possession of a larger amount of coal actually in our hands, and this measure was taken merely as a matter of pudence. Lord Hood of Avalon (June 23rd) called attention to the "very unsatisfactory condition" of the armament of seven of our first-class battleships, and he recommended that modern guns of greater power and less weight should be substituted for the 110-ton guns which they carry, and that the weight thus saved should be used in protecting their secondary armaments. The Earl of Hopetoun replied that these ships were not entirely out of date, and were capable of meeting on equal terms all but the most modern ships of foreign powers Plans for the reconstruction of vessels of the Admiral class had been prepared, and were under consideration Mr Goschen (July 22nd) explained his supplementary Naval Programme The original programme was considered sufficient on the knowledge possessed by the Admiralty when the estimates for the year were presented, being based upon the principle that we must be equal in numbers and superior in power to the fleets of any two countries. What the Government proposed was not in the slightest sense aggressive, but in view of the steps taken by Russia to strengthen her fleet, he asked the committee to sanction the supplementary programme, consisting of 4 battleships, 4 cruisers, and 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, the construction of which would involve an ultimate expenditure of £8,00,000, or, including the liability incurred at the beginning of the session, of £15,000,000 in all on new ships, armament and ammunition The payment of this sum was to be spread over a period not exceeding four years, and, as time was required to get the plans out, the Government did not find it necessary to ask for a supplementary estimate this year, though one was to be presented early next session. Sir W. Harcourt complained of the hitherto unheard-of introduction of a financal system under which, after the annual estimate had been presented, and upon a mere surmise that some country or other was about to build more ships, the First Lord came forward and asked for another £8,000,000.

[23] Peers at Elections. Mr. J. Lowther

[23] Peers at Elections. Mi J. Lowther (Feb. 8th) again took objection to the renewal of the sessional order against the interference of peers at elections, on the ground that as long experience had shown that the House was unable to enforce it, it was a meaningless farce to renew it. Mr. Balfour defended the renewal of the resolution, arguing that its abiogation might be regarded as an invitation to peers to take part in elections. The renewal of the order was earried by another to

take part in elections and order was carried by 319 to 100.

[24] Post Office Employees. Mr. S. Woods moved on the Address (Feb. 18th), an amendment embodying ceitain grievances of Post Office servants which he asked should be redressed. Mr. Lough seconded. Mr. Hanbury, as representing the Post Office, maintained that the rules of the Department were most reasonable. Servants of the Post Office might vote at Parliamentary elections as they pleased, but they were not allowed to combine

in order to unduly influence members of Parliament. The amendment was negatived by 163 to 86.

126) Privilege (Guardians and Journalist M.P.). Mr. Patrick O'Brien complained (July 26th) of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Mullingar, as reported in the Irish Daily Independent newspaper, on July 22nd, '98, containing threats against Mr. Hayden, M.P., on account of a speech made by him in the House against an amendment having for its object the admission of clergymen to the county and district councils to be established under the 11sth Local Government Bill. According to the report in the Independent it was proposed and seconded that on that day fortnight the Board should take action "in regard to the vile and anti clerk speech made by Mr. John P. Hayden last week in Parliament, with a view of having his paper deprived of the advertisement here in future, and himself and his reported excluded from our mectings." The House resolved "That the said proceedings of the Mullingar Board of Guardians as reported in the Irish Daily Independent newspaper on July 22nd, 98, constitute a breach of the privileges of this House."

[26] South Africa (British) Chartered Company, and Transvaal. Mr Chamberlain informed Mr. Γ Bayley (Feb 2211d), th tall the costs incurred by the Government with 1 . gaid to the Jameson Raid, and to the subsequent native insurrection in Rhodesia, had been replied by the Chartered Company, with the exception of some very trifling matters still under consideration. Replying to Mi O'Kelly and Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (April 218t), Mr. Chamberlain said he had not received a despatch from President Kruger domining to recognise the Queen's suzerainty over the Transvaal. Mr. John Ellis (May 6th) called attention to the state of affairs in the territories controlled by the Chartered Company, and to the proposals of the Colonial Secretary for the better government thereof. The hon member condemned the policy of the Company, both commercially and in regard to the natives Sir R. Reid considered that it was very unwise to allow Mi Rhodes to resume his seat on the board of the Chartered Company, for Mr Rhodes was the real author of the Jameson Raid. Sir W. Ilaicourt said Mr. Rhodes would in future le the real adminiknodes would in lattice to the team animals strator of Rhodesia, and he felt no confidence that the scheme of the Government for the administration of the country would render impossible the recurrence of the evils of the past. Mr Chamber lain in reply said if ever it Should be proposed that the property of the Chartered Company should be taken up by the Crown, the Chancellor of the Exchequei would carefully examine the financial proposals that might be made before accepting them. The proposal made by Mr Rho les for a large extension of the railway through Rhodesia was under consideration; and the offer of Mr. Rhodes for favourable treatment of British goods had been accepted. Under the Government scheme any accepted. Under the Government scheme any repetition of the mistake made by the Company in regard to the administration of Rhodesia would be next to impossible. The right hongentleman stated in answer to Mr. Courtney that Sir Marshall Clarke, who had been Commissioner in Basutoland and Zululand, would be the company of be the Resident Commissioner in Rhodesia. Replying to Earl Carrington, who had suggested the restoration of their commissions to the

officers who took part in the Jameson Raid, the officers who took part in the jameson Raid, the Marquis of Lansdowne (June 13th), said that of the thirleen officers who were implicated in the raid, eight were discharged at the suggestion of the Attorney General, as having only obeyed the orders of their leaders, while the others were not expelled from the service, but permitted to resign their commissions, receiving the full gratuities to which their services entitled them. The Government were willing to allow that some of these officers might have been, to a certain extent, the victims of circumstances, but could not accept that view in regard to Sir John Willoughby. Noi could they accept it in regard to Colonel Rhodes, who took a very conspicuous pait in the pioceedings. It is active of figure viewed to the country of in Johannesburg. The other officers would be appointed to unattached half-pay in the ranks they held when they left the army. Captain Coventry, as a militia officer, would be allowed to return to his regiment in his old tank, to return to his regiment in his old tank, though at the bottom of the hist karl Cairington expressed dissatisfaction at the decision of the Wai Office, arguing that as the chief offender, Mr Rhodes, had been forgiven, the same leniency should be extended to his agents. [After Pailament was prorogued, Colonel Rhodes had his commission restored to him] to him.]

Supply The resolution of '96, which had been renewed in '97, was (Feb 21st) re-enacted, been renewed in '97, was (Feb 21st) re-enacted, and worked as successfully as it had done the two previous years. On the last day lor committee (Aug. 8th), there were at ten o'clock 33 outstanding votes, and divisions were taken on 16 of them. The report stage of the votes was (Aug. 9th) disposed, of shortly after ten o'clock [27] Trawling. Mr. Buchanan (March 8th) moved "that it is the imperative gluty of the Government to see that the law with result to

Government to see that the law with regard to trawling in the waters round the Scottish coasts is properly enforced." Mr. Fomlinson suggested the extension of the resolution to the waters round the "Bittish" coasts, and the

Loid Advocate accepting, the resolution as amended was carried by nor to 89 [28] Trasson-Felony Prisoners. Mr. W. Redmond moved on the Address (Feb 11th), an amendment representing "that the time has come when the cases of all prisoners convicted and when the cases of all prisoners convicted. under the Treason Felony Act, who are, and have been for many years, undergoing punishment for offences arising out of insurrectionary movements connected with Ireland, may be advantageously reconsidered. This was supported by Mr. W. Abraham (Cork), and also by Lord Charles Beresford. The Home Secretary said these men were treated in just the same way as other pisoners The amendment was rejected by 152 to 100. [Some changes were afterwards made in the treatment of life sentences generally, with the result that the sentences of these men came up for revision with others, and all or all but one of them has since been released]

[29] United States and Spain. The war between these two countries received only a limited amount of public notice in Parliament On April 19th Mr. Balfou informed Mr Dalziel that the British Ambassador at Washington was, at the end of March, authorised to join with the representatives of other great Powers in a friendly representation to the Government of the United States in favour of peace, provided that he was first of all assured that

would be likely to be of use Sir Julian Would be likely to be of use in the rapresentation made to the President on April 7th.
On April 9th the British Charge d Affaires at Madrid joined the representatives of the other great Powers in a verbal and identical communication, expressing the opinion that the Spanish Government would do well to consent to a suspension of hostilities which might lead to an honourable peace in Cuba Addressing his constituents at Birmingham (May 13th), M1. Chamberlain, in the course of the memorable "long spoon speech" (see also sect. 7), remarked that "since the Crimean wai the policy of this country has been one of strict isolation. But a new situation has arisen. All the powerful states of Europe have made alliances, and as long as we keep outside these alliances, as long as we are envied by all and suspected by all, and as long as we have interests which at one time or another conflict with the interests of all, we are liable to be confronted at any moment with a combination of great Powers so powerful that not even the most extreme, the most hot-headed politician would be able to contemplate it without a certain sense of uneasiness." The first duty of the Government in the circumstances was to bring all parts of the Empire closer together. The Government had not, Mr. Chamberlain went on to say, neglected that primary duty, and their next duty was to establish and maintain bonds of permanent amity with our kins-nien across the Atlantic "Even war itself would be cheaply purchased, if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and and noble cause the Stars and Surpes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance." These remarks produced a strong and deep impression at home, on the Continent, and in the States. Officially forcat Britain had declared heiself stretty neutral in the struggle, but the outspoken sympathy individually of many prominent Englishmen, coupled with the declared "open door" policy of this country with regard to the change routs because the struggle. door policy of this country with regard to the Chinese poits, brought England and America closer together than they had ever been since before the War of Independence A War Revenue Bill was submitted to the American legislature, containing a clause greatly increasing the American tonnage dues Several questions the American tonnage dues Several questions regarding this proposal were addressed to Ministers in the Commons, it was the subject of representations at Washington, and on May 24th Mr. Curzon was able to announce that it had been struck out by the committee of the Senate On June 7th Mr. Curzon informed Mr. Dalziel that negotiations had taken place at Washington for the settlement of all pending questions between Great Britain and the United States by reference to a Commisthe United States by reference to a Commission. The text of the proposed arrangements had been despatched to m Washington, but had not yet been received by Her Majesty's Government. This was supplemented (June 10th) by a statement that the subjects it was proposed to refer to the Anglo-American Commission all relate to matters affecting Canada and the States, though some of them are of Imperial as well as of Canadian interest. In the course of a general debate, which was raised in the Commons the same evening (June 10th), Sir C. Dilke contended that Mr. Chamberlain's speech pointed to an alliance with Germany, and gave it as his opinion that any notion of a permanent such representation would be well received and alliance with Germany against Russia was a

will-o'-the-wisp. Mr. Curzon said the proposal for a treaty of arbitration with the States was for a treaty of arbitration with the States was not accepted, but it would be accepted at some future time. Although the Venezuela difficulty was not finally composed, it was an a fair process of settlement; and the Behing Sea question was about to be referred to a Commission. Sir W. Harcourt remaiked that if ever the Eastern Question was to be settled on a footing favourable to Great Britain, it one was more eager for more friendly relations that the United States than himself. Mi Chamberlain, in reply, said there was no difference of opinion between him and the Prime Minister, and there was solidarity in the Cabinet. The object of the Birmingham speech was not to lay down a policy, but to state the tacts and the conditions of the problem. He did not advise alliances any more than he rejected them, but with one exception. He did say, in the strongest words he could use, that he most earnestly desired close, cordial, and intimate relations with the United States On June 16th it was announced, in answer to Sir G. Baden Powell, that the amount awarded by the Behring Sea Claim Commission was voted on the 13th inst by a special Bill in the American House of Representatives

[30] West Africa. Among the supplementary estimates submitted for '97-8 was one of estimates submitted in 97° was one of the fifth, 50°, the largest item going to make it up being \$\langle\$179,000 to cover the initial cost of laising, arming, and maintaining aforce "to be at present employed on the Niger Icritorics" It also included £20,000 for special expenditure for the administration and defence of the northern territories of the Gold Coast Protectorate, and £10,000 in aid of the cost of telegraphs in Lagos, in pursuance of an undertaking given by the Government to bear the cost of constructing the line not only in Lagos but on to Saki and Ogbomosho, and hence to the Niger, and then down the river to Forcados, roughly and then down the liver to rorcatos, loughly estimated to cost in all from £22,000 to £25,000 of which £70,000 was taken in '97-8. The estimate of £161,500 was discussed (feb. 24th), when Mr. Chambel am said the Government did not intend that the history of the Gambia and Sierra Leone should be repeated in the history of the Gold Coast and Lagos Germany and especially France had during the last three years carried out military expeditions at an enormous cost, and had spread all over hinterland to which we had the most undoubted claim. If the expansion which France had undertaken were allowed to go on without any corresponding expansion on our part, the result would be that the colonies of the Gold Coast and Lagos would be strangled in the same way as the colonies of the Gambia and Sierra Leone had The Government sent agents into their hinterland to make treaties with the native chiefs, which they thought would secure them against any foreign competition, but had found that in spite of those treaties France and Germany had not thought themselves precluded from going into those territories and endeavouring to make treaties. Great expeditions had been sent from the French colonies like a fan all over those territories. Accordingly it had been decided to raise a frontier force, which would be put under the command of Colonel Lugard on the Lagos side. In regard to this arrangement between those countries and the policy the Cabinet were from beginning to end absolutely united. Sir E. Grey thought that, to though he was unable then to state that the

prevent any wrong impression getting abioad, they ought to support the vote. An amend-ment for the reduction of the vote proposed by Mr Labouchere was rejected by 234 to 27. Mr. Chamberlain announced (June 14th), that the Queen had approved the appointment of Sir David Chalmers, late Chief Justice of British Guiana, and formerly Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, as a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the circumstances that led to the insurrection in the Sieria Leone protectorate, and generally mto the state of affairs in the colony and protectorate Replying to Mr. Knox and Sir C. Dilke (June 24th) Mr. Curzon said the fiscal areas mentioned in article IX of the West Africa Convention, shortly summarised, include Attrac Convention, shortly-summarised, include the Ivory Coast and interior up to a point upon the 5th parallel, the Gold Coast and interior up to the 11th parallel, with a piccing triangle, the apex of which is Wagadugu, Dahomey and its interior up to the same parallel, and Lagos and the Niger territories "as defined in articles II., III., and IV of the Convention" French goods imported by way of the Ivory Coast, Senegal, or Algeria might be subject to any duty that the french Government chose to impose; but brench Government chose to impose; but in the case of the lvory Coast, which falls within the present area, such duties must be dentical with those imposed upon British goods. Under the new treaty it would be impossible to give Canada, and other colonies which might decide to admit British products on specially favoured terms, any reciprocal preferential advantages in the colonies of the Gold Coost, Lagos, and in the Niger Coast Protectorate, without extending the same advantages to the French, and, as a consequence, to all other powers with which most-favoured nation treating existed. Mr Curzon informed Mr C McArthur (July 181), that communications had been passing between the Government and the Koyal Niger Company with a view to the assumption by the former of the administration inthertocarried on by the Comwhich might decide to admit British products administration intherto carried on by the Company In reply to a question by Mi Hedderpany In reply to a question by Mi Frequer-wick (July 15th) on the point whether the terms of the Niger Convention did not preterms of the right convention and not reduce the French from installing Government commissioners and troops within the outlaws which it was proposed to lease to the French upon the Lower Niger, Mr. Curzon said the land which would be leased, if desired, to the French Government would by the lease which formed an annex to the Convention, be subject to the laws for the time being in force in the British Protectorate of the Niger districts.
[31] West Indies. Mi Chamberlain made

(March 14th) a statement on a supplementary vote of £120,000 which was made up of £90,000, a free grant to West Indian islands in aid of floating deficits, and of £30,000 to enable the island Governments of St. Vincent and Dominica to make ceitain roads and to settle labourers on lands The right hon, gentleman had previously explained (March 7th) that the above sums did not cover the whole ground, being indeed regarded by the Government as relatively a small matter. Speaking on March 14th, the right hon, gentleman said the Government were engaged in negotiations with the United States and Canada, and hoped these negotiations might result in a reciprocity arrangement between those countries and the West Indian colonies for West Indian products, negotiations had made much progress. Con siderable concessions were asked for by the United States in return for a reciprocity arrangement, and he was not sure that it would be possible for the West Indies to submit to the sacrifices which they were called upon to make. The Crown had in Dominica some 90,000 acres of land suitable for small cultivators, and the intention was to open that land by the construction of 10ads. An amendment to omit the item in aid of deficits was negatived by 236 to 78, and the further amend-ments of Mr. Labouchere to omit the item for cost of making roads was, after the proposed grant had been justified by Sir E. Grey, defeated by 222 to 46 Mr. Chamberlain (Aug. 2nd), made a further statement, in proposing a supplementary grant of £41,500 for the West Indian Islands, of which £20,000 was a grant in aid of local revenues, the balance being the salaries and expenses of an agricultural department, grants in aid of botanic gardens and agricultural instruction expensions. ments, steamer subsidies, and the formation and working of central sugar factories. He said that the negotiations with the United States with regard to a recipiocity ariangement and in connection with a movement for the abolition of bounties had not yet resulted in any conclusive settlement, though he was not without hope that they might do so. The proposals of the Government were based upon the report of the Royal Commissioners. The Agricultural Department would be placed under the direction of Di. Morris, now assistant director at Kew. The steamer subsidy, for improving the means of communication between the islands and the markets, was £5000 in the present year, but would be probably in the future £20,000 a year 1t was proposed to establish direct steamship communication between the West Indies and Canada and New York, and if possible between Jamaica and London. They had found the United States in the present negotiations on the sugar question very hard bargainers indeed, but Canada had met us in a spirit of liberality which the Dominion had always shown in so remarkable a way. It was proposed to arrange with private capitalists in this country to advance £750,000 for the purpose of a central sugar factory in each of the three smaller islands, a guarantee being given by this country of 3 per cent, interest for ten years Mr. Laboucheie moved to reduce the vote of £30,000, but this was negatived by 178 to 40, the vote being then agreed to.

ACTS AND BILLS.

The following is a list of the public Acts of the session of '98. Royal assent March 29th —Army (Annual) Act, '98 (6r Vict. Ch. 1), Registration (Ireland) Act, '98 (6r. 2), Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act, '98 (Ch. 3); royal assent April 1st—Greek Loan Act, '98 (Ch. 4), Public Buildings Expenses Act, '98 (Ch. 5); royal assent May 23rd—Special Juries Act, '98 (Ch. 6), Bail Act, '98 (Ch. 7); royal assent July 1st—Shernff's Tenure of Office (Soctland) Act, '98 (6r & 62 Vict. Ch. 8), Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98 (Ch. 9), Finance Act, '98 (Ch. 10), Suffragan Bishops Act, '98 (Ch. 12), East India Loan Act, '98 (Ch. 13), Fast India Loan Act, '98 (Ch. 13), Fast India Loan Act, '98 (Ch. 13), Fast India Loan Act, '98 (Ch. 13), royal assent July 25th—Merchant Shipping (Liability and Shipowners) Act, '98 (Ch. 14),

Societies' Borrowing Powers Act, '98 (Ch. 15), Canals Protection (London) Act, '98 (Ch. 15), Solicitors (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 17), Post Office (Guarantee) Act, '98 (Ch. 18), Poor Law Unions Associatin (Expenses) Act, '98 (Ch. 19), Ex-Officio Justices of the Peace (Soctland) Act, '98 (Ch. 20), Extinct Law Revision Act, '98 (Ch. 22), Union and Benefices Act, '98 (Ch. 24), Greenwich Hospital Act, '98 (Ch. 24), Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, '98 (Ch. 26), Isle of Man (Customs) Act, '98 (Ch. 27), Mussels, Pertwinkles, and Oockles (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 26), Locomotives Act, '98 (Ch. 27), Mussels, Pertwinkles, and Oockles (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 28), Locomotives Act, '98 (Ch. 29), Pauper Children (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 30), Metropolitan Police Courts Act, '98 (Ch. 31), Ornosolidated Fund (No 2) Act, '98 (Ch. 32), Telegraph (Money) Act, '98 (Ch. 33), Rivers Pollution Prevention (Border Councils) Act, '98 (Ch. 34); royal assent Aug 12th—Vexatious Actions (Soctland) Act, '98 (Ch. 36), Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 36), Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98 (Ch. 36), Vagrancy Act, '98 (Ch. 37), Circuit Clerks (Soctland) Act, '98 (Ch. 40), Frison Act, '98 (Ch. 37), Frison Act, '98 (Ch. 37), Fornoson Act, '98 (Ch. 47), Renefices Act, '98 (Ch. 42), Metropolitan Poor Act, '98 (Ch. 43), Meropolitan Poor Act, '98 (Ch. 45), Revenue Act, '98 (Ch. 46), Expiring Laws continuance Act, '98 (Ch. 47), Benefices Act, '98 (Ch. 53), Unioraries (Offences) Act, '98 (Ch. 53), Public Works Loans Act, '98 (Ch. 54), Universities and College Estates Act, '98 (Ch. 55), Loan Taxation Account (Soctland) Act, '98 (Ch. 55), Loan Taxation Account (Soctland) Act, '98 (Ch. 55), Libraries (Offences) Act, '98 (Ch. 55), Loan Taxation Account (Soctland) Act, '98 (Ch. 55), Libraries and College Estates Act, '98 (Ch. 55), Indernates Act, '98 (Ch. 56), Indernates Act, '98 (Ch. 56), Indernates Act, '98 (Ch. 56), Indernates

The above list does not include a large number of local Bills which became law during the session l'aiticulars of some of those promoted by the London County Council or otherwise affecting London will be found in sect. 66. The measures mentioned in the sect. 66. The measures mentioned in the following paragraphs, which were either introduced or afterwards taken charge of by the Government, have prefixed to them an *. When a Bill was withdrawn or dropped, it is so stated, and cases in which the proceedings upon a measure lapsed are notified by the mark (=). The day on which royal assent was given is signified by the small letters r.a , and the date upon which the Act came or is to come into operation is also notified, though it should be Anderstood that where no date is set down the Act came into operation immediately after it was passed. In the absence of indication in the title or contents of the Bill the capital letter E. of S. or I. is used to signify that the measure is specifically limited to a part of the United

Kingdom. [32] Adulteration Bills. Two measures on this subject were laid before the Commons one by Mr. Kearley, the Adulteration (Food Products bill, which contained 46 clauses, and proposed to consolidate and amend the law relating to the sale of food and drugs; the other by Mr. Chapin, the *Agricultural Products, etc. (Adulteration) Bill, which contained to clauses, and was intended to make better provision against

the adulteration of certain articles of agricultural and horticultural produce. Mr. Kearley could find no opportunity of discussing his Bill; and Mr. Chaplin's Bill was not introduced until Mr. Chaplin's Bill was not introduced until July 22nd, when he stated that the only condition upon which piogress could be made with it was that it should be wholly uncontentious. Withdrawn July 28th.

[33] Aliens. In moving second reading (May 32rd) of a Bill to regulate the immigration

of aliens, the Earl of Hardwickestated that the measure reproduced the provisions contained in the Bill submitted by Lord Salisbury four years ago, so far as they related to the restriction of the immigration of aliens whose presence in this country would be injurious It enabled poits in the United Kingdom to be designated in which an inspector would be empowered to board any vessel arriving with immigrant passengers and prohibit the landing of any alien "who in his opinion is either an idiot, insane, a pauper, a person likely to become a public charge, or a person suffering from any dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease" (clause 3). The Earl of Dudley supported the broad principle of the Bill Lord Herschell expressed serious doubts whether in oits practical working the measure would not do British industry more harm than good. The Prime Minister spoke in favour of the principle of the Bill, second reading of which was carried by 81 to 19. An amendment by Earl Grey to omit from the inspector's powers that of prohibiting the landing of an alien who was a pauper, or a person likely to become a public that ge, was (lune such) defeated by 79 to 72. The Bill was considered and amended by the standing committee, and from the amended clause 3 Lord Herrics (July 5th) proposed to omit the added power to prohibit the landing of a person without means of support, but this proposal was defeated by 86 to 30 Bill sent to Commons (=)

[34] Allotments (London) Bill was introduced by Earl Carrington, the object being to enable the London County Council to acquire land and let it for allotments. The Bill was opposed

by Lord Harris, and rejected by 87 to 25
[35] *Attendance at School (Scotland) Bill was introduced by Lord Balfour. Under the present rules as to school attendance in Scotland, scholars leave school at an unduly early age, when the effects of such education as they have previously obtained are not likely to be per-manent. In order to provide for their longer continuance at school the Bill proposed that every school board might from time to time, every school boald might from time to time, with the approval of the Scotch Education Department, make by e laws to have effect within its district for all or any of the purposes following.—(1) Prescribing (a) a higher minimum age, or (b) the passing of a higher standard, or (c) a higher minimum age and the passing of a higher standard, than is required, as the condition of the partial or total exemption, as the case may be, of children not more than fourteen years of age from the obligation to attend school, by or in pursuance of any Act of Parliament regulating the educa-tion of children or their employment in labour; (2) Revoking or alteriempolyment in labour; (2) Revoking or altering any bye-law previously made. Bill passed Loids, withdrawn in Commons, July 28th. [38] *Bail Act, '98 (61 Vict., ch 7—r.a. May 23rd). The preamble recites that accused DEFRONS are sometimes kert, in wright for a

persons are sometimes kept in prison for a see that there should be some security against

long time on account of their inability to find sureties, although there is no risk of their absconding, or other reason why they should not be bailed, and it is therefore expedient to amend sect. 23 of the Indictable Offences Act, 48; and the measure enacts that where a justice has power, under sect 23 of the statute in question, to admit to bail for appearance, he may dispense with sureties if, in his opinion, the so dispensing will not tend to defeat the

ends of justice

[37] Benefices Bills. Two measures with regard to the transfer and exercise of Church Patronage and the amendment of the Pluralities Acts were introduced to the Commons. of them was brought forward by Mr Lyttelton, who, when moving second reading (March 2nd), stated that the object in view was to minimise the chances of having a bad parson appointed, and to increase the chances of the appointment of a good one The Bill would extend the right of parishioners to object to unfit persons, and would slightly increase the power of a bishop to refuse to institute unsuitable persons, while it would also enable the bishop to get iid of a parson who had proved himself unfit. The Bill would also aboush the sale of next presentations altogether Mr Balfour stated the Government altogether Mi Balfour stated the Government measure was based upon, broadly speaking, the same ground as this Bill After some discussion, second reading of the Bill was agreed to, and it was referred to the standing committee on law Mr. Balfour introduced the Government measure, Benefices (No 2) Bill, out the following day (March 31d), and second reading was taken on March 7th, Mr. Palfour amarking in course of the discussion that the remarking in course of the discussion that the prohibition of the sale of advowsons was a question of very great complexity, and expressing the opinion that this Bill was as far as practical statesmen dealing with the subject could go. An amendment for the rejection of the Bill, which was proposed by Mr Brynmor Jones and seconded by Mr H S Foster, was negatived by 243 to 57, and the Bill referred to a standing committee on law, who took it as the basis of their proceedings and reported it with amendments on April 1st Mr Lyttelton's On the Government Bill being considered as amended (June 16th), M1 H S Foster proposed

the rejection of the measure, objecting strongly to the Bill because in his view it proposed to confiscate private rights without compensation. The amendment was seconded by Mr Samuel Smith, who drew attention "to the prevalence of Roman Catholic practices in the Church," and contended for legislation in restiaint of doctrines and practices which he said were now so prevalent amongst the clergy. Sir W. Harcourt, who afterwards spoke, said an allegation had been made, and he believed it was well founded, that there existed in the Church of England a conspiracy to overthrow the principles of the English Reformation. If they were going to deal with the question of institution to a benefice, was there any ground upon which institution ought to be refused stronger than that of perjury on the part of a priest who had taken an oath which publicly and secretly he was violating? He had seen no disposition whatever on the part of the bishops to discourage the appointment and promotion of persons by whom these practices were followed. It was the duty of the House to the principles professed by the Established Church being deliberately violated in a secret and dishonourable manner. Mr. Balfour, in course of his reply, expressed regret that there were members who were willing to sacrifice the certain reform which the Bill contained in the hope that they might have at some future time a measure carrying out other objects, which however desirable in themselves, were entirely separate from the present measure, He did not complain of Mr. Smith and Sir W. Harcourt for taking advantage of this oppoitunity to raise controversies concerning intual in certain London churches, but he did blame their for making the opportunity for a dis-cussion upon certain questions of ritual a ground for rejecting a Bill which was intended to deal with an entirely different class of gilevances. The amendment was rejected by 220 to 75. A number of amendments was afterwards discussed at this and subsequent sittings of the House Among them was a proposal of Mi Bryn Roberts that only Welshspeaking cleigymen should be instituted to certain benefices in Wales, which was rejected by 185 to 99. An amendment of Mr. Carvell Williams to abolish the sale of advowsons as distinguished from next presentations was defeated by 182 to 74 Mr Samuel Smith (June 21st) moved an amendment giving a bishop power to refuse to institute or admit to a benefice a presentee who had within the five years next preceding his presentation taught doctrines contiary to or inconsistent with the 30 Articles or participated in ecclesiastical practices not authorised by the Book of Common Prayer. The present Bill ought, he said, to be used as an instrument to put a stop to a state of things which, if it went on much longer, would destroy the National Church The Attorney-General gave a blank demal to the allegation that many of the bishops were steeped to the hips in ritualistic practices and held opinions equivalent to the doctines of the Roman Church. This measure never purported to interfere with the power of the bishops with regard to ritual and doctrine Offences connected with ritual and doctrine could now and ought to be dealt with as an objection to institution Sir W. Harcourt said it could not be denied that there were hundreds and thousands of the ordained clergy of this country who were deliberately endeavouring to overthrow the law of the Reformed Church of England. The children of Protestant parents were corrupted by clergymen who not only taught them lessons which were abhorrent to the religious convictions of their parents, but who were themselves living examples of dishonour and of falschood, who demoi alised all those amongst whom they dwelt, and whose existence was in itself a living he. Mr Balfour denied that he had endeavoured to minimise the importance of this subject. He had denied that the evils complained of existed to anything like the extent that the right hon gentleman supposed. As far as any evidence that had come before him showed, the deplorable practices referred to were limited in their extent, and the clergy who regarded them with approval formed but a very small minority of the clergy of the English Church. The amend-ment, if carried, would not have the slightest effect in checking ritualistic practices. Mr. R. Wallace (Edinburgh) characterised the amend-

popularity by raising a "No Poperv" crv. popularity by raising a "No Popery" cry. The amendment was rejected by 215 to 103. On the third reading (June 28th), Sir W. Harcourt said the Act of Uniformity was the Act of Settlement of the Established Church. If the clergy of this country desired to be delivered from obligations which they might conceive to be onerous and irksome, they could be discharged only by nutting an end to the compact charged only by putting an end to the compact by which they held their preferments and their offices As far as the present measure reformed omces. As an as the present measure reto mea abuses in the sale of pationage and prevented unfit men from obtaining benefices he had nothing to say against it, but its exclusion of misconduct in respect to doctrine and practice seemed to him to be wholly illogical and irrational Mi Balfour retorted that Sir W. Harrourt had sought to avert the course of national legislation in order to arouse in the country a feeling which he admitted had much to justify it, but which nothing in the Bill touched even remotely, and with which the touched even remotely, and with which the Bill ought not to be brought even remotely into connection. He repeated that the great majority of the clergy were loyal to the Church of England, as understood by them and by the general body of the laity. Extreme ritualistic prætices were not only illegal but highly injurious to the Church. At the same time it cloud the remembered that the Church had should be remembered that the Church had sheen a great blessing to this country, because it was tolerant of wide differences of opinion within its boilders. He could never be a party to driving out of the Church any of those who to diving out of the Church any of those who obeyed the existing law, nor did he think anybody ought to desire, under any guise whatever, to narrow the boundaries of the Church Third reading was agreed to Second reading taken in Loids July 7th, the Archishop of Canterbury expressing approval of the measure, and the Marquis of Salisbury in replying to some observations by the Earl of Kimberley as to practices on the part of some of the clergy that had excited a feeling of disquietude, observing that he believed the danger indicated was a real danger, but he did not think it prevailed largely, and many of the things about which excitement had arisen were of rather a trivial character. Bill passed through committee July 18th Considered as amended July 22nd, when further amendments amended July 22nd, when further amendments were made, the provision being added to clause 11 telative to fees paid in respect of pioceedings in the court under the Act. Further amendments made on third reading (July 28th), and Bill retuined to Commons Lords' amendments considered and agreed to

to the religious convictions of their parents, but who were themselves living examples of dishonoul and of falschood, who demonalised all those amongst whom they dwelt, and whose existence was in itself a living lie. Mr Balloudened that he had endeavoured to minimise the importance of this subject. He had denied that the evils complained of existed to anything like the extent that the right hon gentleman supposed. As far as any evidence that had come before him showed, the deplorable practices referred to were limited in their extent, and the clergy who regarded them with approval formed but a very small minority of the clergy of the English Chuich. The amendment, if carried, would not have the slightest effect in checking ritualistic practices. Mr. R. Wallace (Edinburgh) characterised the amendment as a contemptible device to try to attain

in land of not less than 100 acres situate in the parish in which the benefice is situate or in an adjoining parish and belonging to the same owner as the advowson; and any person who offers any right of patronage for sale by auction in contravention of this section, or who bids at any such sale, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding froo. (3) Any agreement for any exercise of a right of patronage of a benefice in favour or on right of patronage of a beneace in avour or of the nomination of any particular person, and any agreement on the transfes of a right of patronage of a benefice—(a) for the re-transfer of the right, or (b) for postponing payment of any part of the consideration for the transfer until a vacancy or for more than three months, or (c) for payment of interest until a vacancy or for more than three months, or (d) for any payment in respect of the date at which a vacancy occurs. or (e) for the resignation of a benefice in favour of any person, shall be invalid. For the declara-tion set forth in the Clerical Subscription Act, 65, is substituted one scheduled with this Act, setting forth, among other things, that the presentee has not with respect to the presentation been party or privy to any agreement which is invalid under this Act; and it is made an offence to knowingly make any false statement in the declaration, or to commit any breach of the promissory part of his declaration. The expression "transfer" in this section is defined to include any conveyance or assurance passing or creating any legal or equitable interest inter vivos, and any agreement for any such conveyance or assurance, but shall not include (a) a transmission on marriage, death, or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, nor (b) a transfer on the appointment of a new trustee where no beneficial interest passes.

Under sect. 2 a bishop may refuse to institute or admit a presente to a benefice (a) it, at the date of the vacancy, not more than one year has elapsed since a transfer, as defined by the first section of this Act, of the right of patronage of the benefice, unless it be proved that the transfer was not effected in view of the probability of a vacancy within such year, or (b) on the ground that at the date of presentation not more than three years have elapsed since the presentee was ordained deacon, or that the presentee is unfit for the discharge of the duties of the benefice by reason of physical or mental infirmity or in-capacity, pecuniary embarrassment of a serious character, grave misconduct or neglect of duty in an ecclesiastical office, evil life, having by his conduct caused grave scandal concerning his moral character since his ordination, or having, with reference to the presentation, been knowingly party or privy to any transaction or agreement which is invalid under this Act. A bishop shall not collate, institute, or admit any person to a benefice until the expiration of one month after notice, in the prescribed manner, that he proposes to collate, institute, or admit such person has been served on the churchwardens of the parish, who shall publish the notice in the prescribed manner. There is under sect. 3 an appeal against refusal to institute on any ground included in the pre-vious section, or of unfitness or disqualification of the presentee otherwise sufficient in law, except a ground of doctrine or ritual, to a court consisting of the archbishop of the province and of a judge of the Supreme Court, who is to decide all questions of law and find as to any fact from that date be presentative.

alleged as reason of unfitness or disqualification, and his decision on such questions of law and his finding as to any such fact shall be binding on the archbishop, who shall thereupon, (i) if the judge finds that no such fact sufficient in law exists, direct institution or admission; or (ii) if the judge finds that any such fact sufficient in law exists, decide if necessary whether by reason thereof the presentee is unfit for the discharge of the duties of the benefice and determine whether institution or admission ought, under the circumstances, to be refused. Certain parts of statutes are repealed which prevent the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge from presenting or nominating to the benefices and livings therein mentioned persons already holding any benefice with cure of souls, provided that nothing be done in contravention of the other Acts regulating the holding of benefices in plurality.

A change is made in the constitution of the commission under the Pluralities Acts; and where a commission appointed under those Acts and this jeports that the ecclesiastical duties of a benefice are inadequately performed, and that this is due to the negligence of the incumbent of the benefice in the performance of those duties, the bishop, if he thinks the appointment of a curate desirable, shall himself appoint a curate or curates, without requiring the incumbent to do so, and may also, if in his opinion the adoption of such a course is ex-pedient in the interests of the benefice, inhibit the incumbent from performing all or any of those duties. The incumbent may appeal against the appointment of a curate by the bishop under this section and against any such inhibition to the court, constituted under this Act, within one month after such appointment or the issue of such inhibition. On any such appeal the judge shall determine whether the incumbent has been negligent as aforesaid, and the archisshop shall theicupon—(i) if the judge finds that the incumbent has not been negligent as aforesaid, rescind the appointment and inhibition, if any; or (ii) if the judge finds that the incumbent has been negligent as aforesaid, decide whether by reason thereof the said appointment should have been made, and also whether the incumbent should be inhibited from performing any and what ecclesnastical duties of his benefice; and shall give judgment accordingly, and that judgment shall be final. And this section of the Act provides that as regards incumbents presented or collated after the commencement of the Act, in certain cases of sequestration the benefice is to become void. There is a power to make rules under the Act (clause 11), and in framing them regard is to be had to making the procedure and practice as simple and inexpensive as possible. The fees paid in respect of proceedings in the court under this Act are to be paid over to the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who shall, out of such common fund, defray all the expenses of and incidental to the sittings of the court and the remuneranecessarily incurred in the execution of this Act in such proceedings: provided that no portion of any fund destined for the relief of necessitous incumbents shall be applied to the payment of the aforesaid expenses. Every benefice with cure of souls which at the commencement of the Act is donative shall as

[39] Canals Protection (London) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 16—r.a. July 25th—commences Jan 1st, '99), was introduced by Mr. Holland. Within the administrative county of London within the administrative country of country of the local authority may by written notice require a canal company to protect dangerous places on canals; and if the company refuse to comply with any such requisition, a court of summary jurisdiction may by order on complaint by the local authority determine, after due inquiry, whether any such danger exists, and whether the works required are necessary and such as the company may be reasonably required to carry out, and determine whether the costs for any such works and the future maintenance thereof shall be borne by the local authority or the company, or in what proportions between them. If the order be not complied with within the time limited, the local authority may execute the works necessary for compliance with the order, and may recover the costs thereof from the canal company, so far as payable by them. Any order is subject

and as payable by them. May office is subject to appeal to quarter sessions

[40] *Colonial Loans Bill was introduced (July 12th) with the object of creating a Colonial Loans Fund on the model of the Local Loans Fund for the purpose of granting loans to Ciown colonies out of moneys to be raised either by the issue of Colonial guaranteed stock or by the issue of bonds. When a colony required a loan, application would be made to the Colonial Secretary, and would be considered by him and the Treasury, if they were prepared to recommend the loan to Parliament, the rate of interest and the term of the loan would be fixed by them, and the colony would be required to pass an ordinance imposing a charge upon its revenues for interest, management and repayment of capital by instalments. Fu Parliamentary sanction would be required in every case. The resolution upon which the Bill was based was agreed to July 18th, and the Bill itself brought in on the following day

Withdrawn July 30th.

[41] Colon'al Karriages (Deceased Wife's Sister)

Bill was introduced by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and proposed that everymaniage between a man and his deceased wife's sister heretofore or hereafter lawfully and validly contracted in any British colony, dependency, or possession should be deemed to have been and to be lawful and valid for all purposes within the United Kingdom, with a saving for rights existing at the passing of the Act. Second reading was moved July 8th, when cupon rejection of the measure was proposed by the Lord Chancellor. The Bill was supported by Lord James of Hereford, Viscount Esher, and the Earl of Kimberley, and opposed by Viscount Knutsford, second reading being in the result carried by 129 to 46. Among the supporters of the Bill were the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of the Bill were the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Devonshire, Bedford, Fife, Giafton, Portland, and Westminster, the Marquises of Lansdowne and Ripon, Earls Carrington, Cowper, Derby, Kimberley, Notthbrook, Portsmouth, Ravensworth, Spencer, Viscount Wolseley, Lords Brassey, Burton, Farquhar, Glenesk, Heneage, Lawrence, Mount-Stephen, Norton, and Plunket. The minority against included the Aichbishops and seven Bishops, Viscount Cross, the Dukes of Notfolk, IRichmond, and Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury. Viscount Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Llandaff, and Lord Balfour. In committee words were inserted providing that both the

parties to any such marriage must be domiciled in the colony where it was contracted. Bill read a third time and sent to Commons July

28th (=).
[42] Common Employment Abolition Bill was introduced by Sir Arthui Forwood, and proposed to abolish the defence of common employment in proceedings under the Employers' Liability Act, and to extend the liability to all cases arising from negligence by a fellow-servant, whatever his status in the employ. The measure did not apply to any of the occu-pations to which the Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, applies, but the second of its clauses permitted employers whose trade is not included in the Act to engage their workmen subject to its terms Mr Asquith supported the Bill as far as it went, though he regarded it as falling seriously short of the requirements of the case. The Home Secretary remarked that if the House desired to read the Bill a second time the Government would not object, though their own view was that the time was inopportune to raise important questions which were experimentally, and he hoped more than experimentally, settled by the Act of '97. Sir A. Forwood announced his wilhingness to withdraw in committee the second clause of the measure On a division the second reading was carried by 215 to 59. Considered in committee June 15th, when on the motion of Sir A Forwood words in clause i which limited the operation of the measure to proceedings under the Employers' Liability Act were omitted. An amendment of Mr. Renshaw for the omission of words whose object was to prevent contracting out of the Bill was supported by the Attorney-General, but defeated

ported by the Attorney-teeneral, but defeated by 134 to 104. Some amendments were made in the Bill, but it was eventually withdrawn.
[43] Companies Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch. 26—1... Aug 2nd), was introduced by Sir John Lubbock, and enables the court to grant lehef for non compliance with the Act of '67, where any shares credited as fully or partly paid up have been issued for a consideration other than cash, and at or before the issue of such shares no contract or no sufficient contract is filed with the Registrar and Joint Stock Companies, if the court is satisfied that the omission to file was accidental or due to inadvertence, or that for any leason it is just of equitable to grant relief. The object of the measure was stated to be to remove doubts caused by recent decisions of the courts, whether large numbers of shares honestly issued and taken up as fully paid or partly paid are, in fact, fully paid or partly paid

in manner intended

[44] *Companies Bill, to amend the Companies Act, was reintioduced by the Earl of Dudley, and referred to a select committee, which further continued the inquiry that was commenced in '96 and carried on through '97, and reported the evidence taken this session (Aug. 8th), with a recommendation that if the Bill be again introduced into their Lordships' House a

committee be again appointed.

[45] Congested Districts Board (Ireland) (Compulsory Purchase Powers) Bill, introduced by Mr. Daly, the object being to so extend the powers of the Board as to enable them to acquire by compulsory purchase land in the vicinity of congested districts in Ireland. The Bill was aumorited by Mr. Dautt (Find. The Bill was supported by Mr. Davitt (Feb. 23rd) and other Irish representatives, but opposed by the Chief Secretary as unnecessary and as

calculated to be injurious to the work of the Board, and rejected on second reading by 223

[46] Copyright. Two Bills on the subject were laid before the House of Peers one by Lord Monkswell, proposing to amend the law relating to copyright in periodical works, electures, abridgments, and otherwise; the other by Lord Herschell, which was the measure framed by the Copyright Association as representing the interests of publishers as well as authors. Both were read a second time, and referred to a select committee, which took much interesting evidence, and reported (July 20th), stating that they had been unable to complete the inquiry, and recommending that if a Bill upon the subject be again introduced into their Lordships' House a committee be again ap-

[47] Corn Sales Bill. Mr. Rankin proposed (April 20th) second reading of a Bill to provide for greater uniformity in the weights and measures used in the sale of corn. Future measures used in the sale of corn. Future dealings were to be by weight only, and by the hundredweight of 112 lb., except in the case of any less quantity than the hundredweight, to the Board of Agriculture suggested that, as the proposal to make the unit the hundredweight. of 112 lb met with much opposition, the second

icaling should not be pressed On a division the Bill was rejected by 150 to 76

[48] Court of Criminal Appeal Bill was introduced by Mr Pickersgill, and proposed the creation of a court of criminal appeal, to which there would be be referred to the court of criminal appeal, to which creation of a court of criminal appeal, to which there would be a right of appeal in capital cases and an appeal by leave of the court in non-capital cases where there had been a conviction on indictment. The Home Secretary could not support a measure which gave this general right of appeal in criminal cases. Mr. Asquith supported the second reading on the general principle that a court of appeal is desirable in certain cases, though without computing large. certain cases, though without committing him-self to the machinery of this particular matter

The Bill was rejected by 180 to 116.

[49] *Criminal Evidence Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict -E and 5). This important measure, which enables (subject to certain provisoes) every person charged with an offence, and the wife of husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, to give evidence for the defence, was at length placed on the statute book. It was presented by the Lord Chancellor Feb. 10th, and after being amended in some respects was sent to the Commons, where it was considered on second reading, April 25th Mr. Pickersgill proposed the rejection of the measure, which was seconded by Mi J. L. Moigan. Mr. Lyttel[®] ton, Mr T. IM. Healy, Mr G. Bowles, Mi Atherley-Jones were among the other opponents of the measure, but it received the support of Sir R. Reid and Sir E. Clarke, among others. Second reading was in the result carried by 229 to 80. In committee an amendment of Mr. Bowles proposing that children under the age on their own behalf was negatived by 159 to 51, and amendments limiting the operation of the Bill to charges on indictment and to offences not triable by a court of summary jurisdiction

Ireland from the scope of the measure was the subject of an animated discussion, after which subject of an animated discussion, after which it was withdrawn. Some amendments were made on the report. The rejection of the measure was proposed on its final stage (July 26th), but the third reading was agreed to without a division. Subjoined are the leading

Sect 1 "Every person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, shall be a competent witness for the defence at every stage of the proceedings, whether the person so charged is charged solely or jointly with any other person. Provided as follows -(a) A person so charged shall not be called as a person so charged shall not be called as a witness in pursuance of this Act except upon his own application (b) The failure of any person charged with an offence, or of the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, to give evidence shall not be made the subject of any comment by the prosecution (c) The wife or husband of the person charged shall not, save as in this Act mentioned, be called as a witness in pursuance of this Act except upon the application of the person so charged (d) Nothing in this Act shall make a husband compellable to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage, or a wife compellable to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage (e) A person charged and being a witness in pursuance of this Act may be asked any question in cross-examination notwiths anding that it would tend to criminate him as to the offence charged (f) A person charged and called as a witness in pursuance of the Act shall not be asked, and if asked shall not be required to answer, any question tending to show that he has committed or been convicted of oi been charged with any offence other than that wherewith he is then charged, or is of bad character, unless—(1) the proof that he has committed or been convicted of such other offence is admissible evidence to show that he is guilty of the offence wherewith he is then charged, or (ii) he has personally or by his advocate asked questions of the witnesses for the prosecution with a view to establish his own good character, or has given evidence of own good character, or the nature or conduct of the defence is such as to involve imputations on the character of the prosecutor or the witnesses of the prosecution, of (iii) he has given evidence against any other person charged with the same offence (g) Every person called as a witness in pursuance of this Act shall, unless otherwise ordered by the court, give his evidence from the witness box or other place from which the other witnesses give their evidence (h) Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of sect. 18 of the Indictable Offences Act, '18, or any right of the person charged to make a statement without being sworn.

Other sections of the Act provide that, where the only witness to the facts of the case called by the defence is the person charged, he is to be called as a witness immediately after the close of the evidence for the prosecution. In cases where the right of reply depends upon the question whether evidence has been called for the defence, the were negatived; but an amendment of Mr J. L. Morgan (now paragraph b of sect. 1 of the Act) was accepted An amendment of a witness is not of the Mr. Carson to omit the proviso excluding

husband of a person charged with an offence under any enactment mentioned in the schedule to this Act may be called as a witness either for the prosecution or defence and without the consent of the person charged. [The enact-ments so scheduled relate to punishment under the Vagrancy Act for desertion of wife or family; sect. 80 of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 45; centain sections of the Offences against the Person Act and of the Married Women's Property Act, and of the Married Women's Property Act, and any section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, '85, and of the Prevention of Cruelty to Childien Act, '94.] Nothing in the Act is to affect a case where the wife or husband of a person charged with an offence may at common law be called as a witness without the content of that pages. consent of that person

[50] *East India Loan Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch. 13—17.a July 1st), authorises the Secretary of State in Council of India, at any time or times, to raise in the United Kingdom, for the service of the Government of India, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole fro,oco,oco sterling. On the money resolution on which the measure is based Lord George Hamilton (June 7th) made an interesting financial statement (see headed article India), explaining, in regard to this particular proposal, that the money was required to redeem obligations then approaching maturity, to provide cential for railway extension, and to give a certain reserve resource to the Secretary of State, so that in the case of any exceptional disturbances in India, or in the event of a famine or war that would ieduce the revenue, he would have something behind him to temporarily meet the difficulty. Three millions of 32 debenture stock would mature in August, and would be replaced by bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The total amount required to replace existing obligations was £3,384,000, and £2,615,000 would be wanted to meet disbursements and for railway capital to be raised in this country for India.

[51] **Elemintary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch 57—1 a Aug 12th —commences on April 1st, '99, or on such day, not more than three months later, as may be fixed by her Mayesty in Council—E. and S.). The measure applies *(a) to elementary school teachers certificated after the commencement of the Act and (b) to existing teachers: "(e). of the Act, and (h) to existing teachers; "cer-tificated teacher" meaning a teacher who is recognised under the Education Code as a certificated teacher for public elementary

schools.

A teacher certificated after the commencement of the Act is not to be recognised by the Department as a certificated teacher until the Department are satisfied, in the manner to be prescribed by rules, of his physical capacity. There is to be compulsory retirement at 65, subject to exceptional continuation of service, without option of retirement in good health at without option of retirement in good feath at an earlier age. The teacher is, while serving in recorded service, to contribute to the deferred annuity fund at the rate, if a man, of \mathcal{L}_2 and, if a woman, of \mathcal{L}_2 a year, or at such increased rate as may for the time being be fixed by the Theasury in accordance with this Act. On retirement at or after 65 he is to be entitled, out of the deferred annuity fund, to such annuity for the remainder of his life in respect of his contributions to the fund as may be fixed by the tables to be proposed under the Act; but he is not to be entitled to any return | the date of the acceptance were substituted for

of contributions or to any benefits in respect of his contributions other than the annuity. His actual superannuation allowance will, however, be the annuity which the total amount of his own contributions will produce plus a State pension. If he has contributed to the deferred annuity fund in accordance with this Act, and his years of recorded service are not less than half the number of years which have elapsed since he became certificated, the Treasury since he became certificated, the freasury grant will be an annual allowance calculated at the rate of ros. for each complete year of recorded or actual service. There is a proviso for increasing the rate of contribution to the fund should the average salaries of the teachers exceed a certain sum, and of reducing it if the average emoluments have been so reduced as no longer to justify that increase. "Recorded service" for the purposes of this Act has a wide definition, though it does not include service in an evening school.

Where a teacher satisfies the Treasury in the prescribed manner that he has served a number of years of recorded service not less than 10 and not less than half the years which have elapsed since he became certificated; and has not at the date of the application been for more than the prescribed time unemployed in re-corded service, and has become permanently incapable, owing to infirmity of mind or body, of being an efficient teacher in a public elementary school; and is not excluded by the prescribed disqualifications,—the Treasury may grant to such teacher out of moneys pro-vided by Parliament a disablement allowance vided by l'arliament a disablement allowance not exceeding, if the teacher is a man, £20 for 10 complete years of recorded service, with the addition of £1 for each complete additional year of recorded service; and if the teacher is a woman, £15 for 10 complete years of recorded service, with the addition of 135. 44, for each complete additional year of recorded service. But in no case is the pension to exceed the superannuation to which the teacher might have been entitled on serving to the are of fer have been entitled on serving to the age of 65, and such pension is to cease if at any time the conditions upon which it was originally awarded are no longer fulfilled, or on subsequent marrage of the pensioner, or if he become in such a position as not to be in pecuniary need of the allowance. The contributions under the Act fi om certificated teachers are to be paid to the Department by the teachers or their employers. and paid by the Department to the National Debt Commissioners and be invested by them so as to form the deferred annuity fund.

The Department is to give to each existing teacher the option, within the prescribed time, not being more than one year after the commencement of this Act, of accepting this Act. If an existing teacher does not so accept this Act, it shall not apply to him. If an existing teacher does so accept this Act, it shall apply to him with the modifications that the rate of ros. upon which the State allowance is calculated may be augmented in the case of a man by 3d., and in the case of a woman by 2d., for each complete year of recorded service served before the commencement of this Act, that if the teacher has at the date of the acceptance attained the age of 65 years or any greater age, and has served in recorded service throughout the seven years next before the commencement of this Act, the provisions with respect to the expiration of the certificate shall apply as if the date at which the teacher attained the age of 65 years; and that if the teacher has not at the date of the acceptance attained the said age, he must serve in recorded service after the commencement of this Act, and where, during any part of the seven years next before the commencement of this Act, he was not in recorded service, the duration of the recorded service after the commencement of this Act must not be less than the said part of the seven years. Nothing in this section is to authorise the grant of any allowance to any teacher who at the commencement of this Act is in receipt of a pension out of moneys provided by Pailia-ment for the service of education. The Trea-sury and the Education Department may make rules for carrying into effect this Act, and shall provide thereby, amongst other things, for permitting certificated teachers to pay contributions to the deferred annuity fund during any interval not exceeding six months in which they are not employed in recorded service, and for reckoning the time in respect of which such contributions were made, as if it were recorded service. Provision is made for foi feiture, in case of misconduct, of any disablement allowance or superannuation allowance. Every assignment of or charge on, and every agreement to assign or charge any annuity or allowance to a teacher under this Act, whether payable presently or at some future date, shall be void; and provision is made for the case of

bankruptcy.
[52] *Education (Board of) Bill. The Duke of Devonshire presented (Aug 1st) "a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Board of Education for England, and Wales, and for matters connected therewith," and "a Bill for the registration of teachers," though not with a view of asking their loidships to make any progress with them this session, even to the extent of giving them a second reading. The first of these measures did not aim at the present creation of local educational authorities. although the Government were perfectly well aware that the establishment of such authorities must come, and before long It proposed to establish a central educational authority; to bring the Education Department and Science and Art Department together, and to make them divisions of one office, and probably under the control of one permanent secretary, to put an end to the Committee of Council and to the office of Vice-President of the Committee of Council, and to create a Board of Education on the model of the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, and the Board of Agriculture. If the Education Minister should be in the House of Lords, the President of the Council would be President of the Board, and the Department would be represented by the Vice-President of the Board in the House of Commons; but if the Minister of Education should be in the Commons, he would have the office of President, and there would be no Vice-President, though the Department would be represented in the Lords by some such arrangement as had been found practicable in the case of other departments The new cential responsible Department would be charged with the supervision of secondary as well as elementary education, and of all the agencies appertaining to both. It would be entirely a mistake to suppose that there was any intention of simply merging the Department of Science and Art justice into that of Education. The Education oaths.

Department itself might probably under the Government plan require some reorganisation, Some of the duties performed by it-such as those in relation to training colleges, to training pupil teachers, to the higher-grade schools— pertain rather to secondary than to elementary education, and it might be that it would be found expedient to group those functions which are now discharged by the Department with others which are now discharged by the Science and Art Department under a Secondary Educaand Art Department proper, while a third division might possibly be charged with the supervision of the more technical branches of science and art instruction, and at the same time the control and management of the science and art museums which exist both in the Metropolis and the cerned, he saw no reason why the Government plan should lead to any incieased expenditure; he rather thought it would tend towards economy. The administration of charitable economy the administration of characteristics and the framing of schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts by the Charity Commissioners would remain untouched, except that an instruction would be given to the Commissioners to frame schemes, so far as they were educational, in consultation with the Education Board, and the Education Board would have power to move the Charity Commissioners to promote or alter schemes where such promotion or alteration was necessary. The educational examination of these endowed schools, which was provided for in all schemes, and their administrative inspection, so far as it relates to educational matters, would be transferred to the new Department. As to the registration of teachers, for the purpose of forming and mainfaining a registy, the second Bill proposed to provide a separate council, though for this purpose only some of the members of this council would be nominated by the Crown and some by the Universities, though ultimately it would contain members directly representative of the registered teachers them-But the Government had not seen selves But the Government had not seen their way to give to this council or to any other council wide statutory powers. They recognised, however, that the advice of educational experts might be of great value to the Board of Education, and they had taken power to authorise the President of the Board of Education to appoint an educational committee to advise the Board on such matters as might be referred to it Such a committee in all probability would be largely tounded on the registration council The Earl of Kimberley expressed regret that so small a change was to be made as to the powers of the Charity Commissioners, but added that his satisfaction would be great if it should be found that there was a general approval of the scope of the measures which the noble duke had proposed.

measures which the noble duke had proposed.
Bills read a first time (=).

Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill (see sect. 49).
[53] "Ex-Officio Justices of the Peace (Sotland)
Act, '98 (6r & 6a Vict., ch. 29—r.a. July 25th).
enacts that any ex-officio Justice of the peace in
Scotland who has been re-elected to the office in respect of which he became a justice of the peace on the expiration of other determination of a previous term of office, and who has taken the oaths required by law to be taken by a justice of the peace, may continue to act as a justice of the peace without again taking such

[64] *Factories and Workshops Emergency Processes Bill. The object of this measure was explained to be to meet the difficulties which have arisen in connection with exemptions gianted by the Factory and Workshop Acts to trades which deal with perishable goods. These difficulties have arisen chiefly in the fish-curing trade and in creameries. It was proposed by the Bill to repeal all the existing exemptions, and to enable the Secretary of State to grant, subject to certain provisees, such exemptions as seemed necessary from the provisions of the Factories and Workshops Acts with respect to the times of employment of women and young persons. The measure was introduced June 20th, but indications of rather strong opposition were manifested to it, and later on the Home Secretary stated that he had no intention of pressing the Bill unduly on the House, though he loped it would be regarded as a non-contentious measure.

drawn luly 15th.

[56] *Finance Act, '98 (61 &62 Vict, ch 10—
r.a. July 15th, gives effect to the reduction of the tobacco duty and the alteration in the standard of moisture proposed in his Budget (see article Finance, National) by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, continues the tea duty the target of the Exenequer, continues the tea duty at 4d per lb, and cnacts that a person shall not subject any cask to any process for the purpose of extracting any spirits absorbed in the wood thereof ["grogging"], or have on his premises any cask which is being subjected to any such process, or any spirits extracted from the wood of any cask. The provisions of the Stamp Act in reference to the composition for stamp duty chargeable on transfers of certain colonial stocks are exten ed to the stock of any British protectorate or protected state to which the Colonial Sock Acts are applied. Though continuing the income tax at 8d, the Act gives relief by a new graduation where the income does not exceed £700, and exempts from land tax an owner in possession who has been allowed a total exemption from income tax by reason of his income not exceeding £160, remitting one-half of the amount of the land tax where an abatement of income tax has been allowed by reason of the income not exceeding allowed by reason of the income not excreaing f_{400} . With regard to estate duties, an addition is made to sect. 5, sub-sect. 2, of the Finance Act, '94, and it is also enacted that, where in the case of a death occurring after the commencement of this Act settlement estate duty is paid in respect of any property contingently settled, and it is thereafter shown that the contingency has not agreen and cannot that the contingency has not arisen and cannot anse, the said duty paid in respect of such property shall be repaid. When the Bill was before the Commons, Col. Milward, on Second reading, moved an amendment declaring that any readjustment of taxation should include a remission in favour of clergymen whose income is wholly or in pait delived from tithe, and in whose case it should be shown that they are contributing more than their due share to local taxation. This was seconded by Viscount Cianborne, and supported by Major Rasch, among others. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the matter so raised formed part of the great question of local taxation now before the Royal Commission; and if any proposal were made by the commission which might alleviate the position of the clergy, the Government would give it their best attention. Leave to withdraw it having been refused, the amendment was negatived by ais to 27. In course of further proceedings on the Bill, Sir William Harcourt approved on the whole of the proposal regarding the income tax, but thought that withher present administration there had been too little remission of taxation and too great an increase of expenditure. The Chancelloi of the Exchequer, in, reply, admitted that the expenditure on the Army and Navy was very large, but maintained that the increase was due, not to the Government, but to the practically unanimous demand of the people. The motion for second reading was agreed to In committee Mr. J. A. Pease (Jine 13th) moved the omission of the clause for the reduction of the duty on tobacco, expressing himself in favour alternatively of a reduction of the clause was agreed to Mi. Pease later on proposed to reduce the tea duty from 4d to 2d, sut this amendment was negatived by 239 to 103. Third reading of the Bill was (June 2,th) carried by 15 to 15.

carried by 150 to 39. [56], "Greek Loan Act, '98 (61 Vict, cli 4—1 a April 1st), enables her Majesty to carry into effect a convention entered into with the Governments of France, Ru sia, and Greece containing articles guaranteeing a loan of 16,80,000 to be 15511ed by the Government of Greece The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Greece moving (March 24th) the financial resolution on which the Bill was based, said Greece was unable to pay the war indemnity to Turkey without a loan, and this the Powers had guaranteed, recognising the importance of the evacuation of Thessaly by Turkey Of the total amount of the loan £3,800,000 would be required for the indemnity and for compensation to persons injured during the war by Greek troops, and £1,200,000 was needed to meet the deficit for 97-8, £1,000,000 would be appropriated in converting the floating debt of Greete, and £800,000 would be issued as might be necessary for deficits expected to arise subsequently to '98. For the first five years Greece will pay an annuity of 25 per cent. of the nominal amount of the loan issued, and thereafter will pay a haed annuity of 3 6 per cent of the nominal capital, the balance between interest and

of the loan [57] Industries (Ireland) Bill. The Earl of Mayo moved (June 21st) second reading of a Bill the object of which was to facilitate the establishment of electrical industries in Ireland by the employment of unused water-power in that country. After a discussion the measure was withdrawn, Lord Mayo agreeing to a suggestion of Lord Cianbrook that the question involved in the Bill should be investigated by a select computer.

annuity providing for the gradual amortisation

a select committee.

[58] Inebriates Mr Knowles moved (March 8th), and it was resolved, "That, masmuch as the present condition of the law relating to habitual inebriates, both criminal and non-criminal, is unsatisfactory, it is desirable that the Government should introduce legislation dealing with the subject, and amendand extend in particular the Habitual Drunkards Act, '89, and the Inebriates Act, '88" The Home Sectetary stated in course of the evening that he proposed to introduce a measure before very long. Bill brought in, and duly became law.—

*Inebriates Act, '98 (6r & 62 Vict., ch. 60—ra. Aug. 12th, commences Jan. 1st, '99). Where a person is convicted on indictment of

an offence punishable with imprisonment or penal servitude, if the court is satisfied from the evidence that the offence was committed under the influence of drink or that drunkenness was a contributing cause of the offence, and the offender admits that he is or is found by the jury to be a habitual drunkaid, the court may, in addition to or in substitution for any other sentence, order that he be detained for a term not exceeding three years in any State mebriate reformatory of any certified mebriate reformatory the managers of which are willing to receive him. Any person who commits any of certain offences specified in the Act, and who within the twelve months preceding the date of the commission of the offence has been convicted summarily at least three times of any offences so mentioned, and who is a habitual drunkaid, shall be hable upon conviction on indictment, or if he consents to be dealt with summarily on summary conviction, to be detained for a term not exceeding three years in any certified mebriate reformatory the managers of which are willing to receive him The offences in question include being found drunk in a highway or other public place, whether a building or not, or on hiersedepiemises; being drunk while in charge, in any public place, of any carriage, horse, cattle, or steam engine, being drunk while in possession of any loaded filearms, refusing or failing when drunk to quit heensed premises when

lequested, etc, etc
The Secretary of State may establish State mebriate reformatories, and may make regulations for their rule and management, and, subject to any adaptations, alterations, and exceptions made by such regulations, the Prison Acts (including the penal provisions thereof) are to apply to every such reformatory, but no regulation shall authorise the infliction of corporal punishment in any such State establishment. The Secretary of State, on the application of the council of any county of borough or of any persons desirous of establishing an inchiate reformatory, may, if satisfied as to the fitness of the reformatory and of the persons proposing to maintain it, ceitify it as an inebriate reformatory, he may make regulations as to the establishment, management, maintenance, and inspection of such institutions, the classification, treatment, etc, of the immates, and the application of their earnings, and the transfer of immates from one reformatory, State or otherwise, to another A county or borough council may contribute such sums as they may think fit towards or may themselves undertake the establishment of a reformatory certified or une establishment of a reformatory certified on intended to be certified under the Act. Officers of these establishments are to have all the powers, protection, and privileges of a constable; and persons escaping from the reforma-tories may be arrested without warrant and brought back. Power is given to account brought back. Power is given to recover expenses against an inebriate's estate if he has property more than sufficient to maintain his family, if any Licensing powers under the Inebriates Acts, as amended by this Act, are transferred to the borough council in boroughs, and elsewhere to the county council, and any such council may contribute towards the establishment or maintenance of a retreat under these Acts. In sect. 10 of the Habitual Drunkards Act, '79, a term not exceeding two years is substituted for a term not exceeding

substituted for two justices as the attesting authority to the signature of an applicant; and a person who is or has at any time been detained in a retreat may have his term of detention extended, or be readmitted. Regulations made under the Act are not to come into effect until they have ham before each House of Parliament. The Act is adapted to Scotland and Ireland.

Ireland
[59] Irish Surnames. Mr. MacAleese introduced a Bill to enable any person of Irish briton extraction to adopt and use the prefix "O" or "Mac" before then surnames. It consisted of three clauses (1) permitting such use of the prefix on the person making known in writing his intention in Great Britain to the Home Secretary and in Ireland to the Chief Secretary, (2) enacting that proof that such intention was duly communicated should be held to satisfy texising barristers, registrars, and all others that the prefix was a legal portion of the suname, and (3) tepcaling all ancient statutes prohibiting the use of either prefix. The Attorney-General for Ireland (March 36th) moved to omit clause 1 on the ground that, as there was really no law to prevent the use of either prefix, the clause was unnecessary. The clause was struck out, and clause 2 was on the motion of the 11gh thon and learned gentleman also omitted. The Attorney-General for Ireland next moved to omit clause 3, and to insert, "So much of any statute as prohibits the use of 'O' or 'Mac' before any surname 15 hereby repealed "Mr MacAleese asked whether, if there was no law against the use of 'O's "and 'Mac's,' it was necessary to propose the clause at all. He complained of the attitude of the Attorney-General, and moved to report progress. Drapped

[60] "Land Charges. A Bill of the Lord Chancellor to amend the law relating to charges on land, by the substitution of a charging order for a writ of elegit, and to matters connected therewith, passed the first House, but was withdrawn in the Commons

161] Land Law (Ireland) Acts Amendment. Mr Flavin (March 30th) moved second reading of a Bill to amend the Irish Land Acts in critain important respects, including a reduction of the statutory term of a judicial rent from 15 to 10 years, and a provision for the restoration of crieff d tenants in Ireland to their holdings. Mr Dillon, Mr W. Redmond, and other Irish representatives supported the Bill. Mr Iohnston, Conservative member for South Belfast, proposed the rejection of the measure, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in also opposing, said the land law in Ireland was more favourable to the tenant than the land law in any other country in the world. Bill rejected by 243 to 128

[62] Libraries Offenoes Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 53—r a Aug 12th—E), tendets any person who in any public library or teading-room, to the annoyance or disturbance of any person using the same, behaves in a disorderly manner, uses violent, abusive, or obscene language, bets or gambles, or who after proper warning persists in remaining after closing hours, hable on summary conviction to a penalty. Was introduced by Mr. Ha wood

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT. '98.

years is substituted for a term not exceeding [63] (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 37-r.a. Aug. 12th), twelve months, and one justice shall be 15, in each administrative county, to come into

operation as to rural district councils and guardians on March 25th, '99, and as to county councils and urban districts April 28t, '99, and as to all other matters on April 1st, '99, or on such other day, not more than twelve months earlier or later, as in any case the Local Government Board (but after the election of county councillors for such county and on the application of the county council) may appoint, either generally or with reference to any particular provision of the Act; and different days may be appointed for different purposes and different provisions of the Act, but the cnactments relating to the registration of local government electors, or to the elections, or to any matter required to be done for the purpose any matter equired to be done for the party of bringing the Act into operation on the appointed day, came into effect on the passing of the Act. This measure, to quote Loid Ashbourne (the Lord Chancellor of Ireland), follows the main lines of the legislation adopted for England and Scotland, accompanied only by such variations as are necessary owing to the special circumstances of Ireland Up to the passing of this Act there was, as the term is understood in Great Britain, practically no system of free local self-government in Ircland Counties were ruled by a grand july, a county-at-large presentment sessions, and baromal presentment sessions. Each county was divided into baronies, which was the smallest custing unit for administrative pui poses. The grand jurois were selected by the High Sheriff mostly from among the larger landholders, the baronial sessions was composed of the local grand juroi, the local magistracy and a number of selected local cess (or rate) payers. For poor-law purposes the country, was divided into umons, each board of guardians being composed, one half of magistrates, the other half being elected on a system which included the cumulative vote. The occupier pard the whole of the country rate or cess, and half the poor rate, the landlord paying the other monety; but in the case of tenements valued at under 44 pc. annum the landlord paid the whole of the poor rate.

The new Act, as in England and Scotland, casts the duties of local government upon bodies populally elected, but it does not provide for the establishment of parish councils, because existing unit for administrative purposes.

for the establishment of parish councils, because never in that country has the parish been made the area of local administration. Henceforth the local administration will be in the hands of four bodies—(a) county councils, (b) urban district councils, (c) rural district councils, and (d) boards of guardians; but these may be narrowed down to three in the majority of cases, because members of the rural district councils will also represent the area for which they are elected as guardians, and where the union is within an administrative county the union will be coincident with the rural district, so that the boards of guardians will be really, as in England, the district councils acting under another name.

The franchise in every case is the parliamentary franchise with the addition of peers and ratepaying women, which follows the Scotch precedent and also, as far as district councils and parish councils are concerned, the English precedent. The qualifications are the same as in England, save that ministers of any religious denomination are not entitled to sit on any of the bodies created under the Act.

of government. Although, as in Scotland, there are no alderman members of the county councils. each council may choose from persons qualified to be councillors one or two persons who are to be additional councillors during the term of office of the first council. To the county councils are transferred the financial and administrative powers and duties at present enjoyed by the grand juries, and also those exercised by the county-at-large Presentment sessions, also the business of the guardians as to making and levying the poor rate in so much of the county as is not compused in an urban county district, and as to cattle diseases and explosives. The grand july business respecting compensation for malicious injuries is transferred to the county court, who may either refuse any ap-plication or make a decree against the county council, an appeal being given in certain cases to a judge of assize To the rural district councils are handed over the duties at present discharged by the baronial presentment sessions and the powers of rural sanitary authorities Expenditure on roads and other public works payable by the rural district councils will be proposed by those councils, but will be subject to the veto of the county council: while as a further check upon extravagant expenditure, without the express consent of the Local Government Board no expenditure on roads in a rural district may receive the sanction of the county county in the may receive the sanction of the county county in the cased by 25 per cent. the expenditure during the three years before the standard year. The expression "standard year" means the twelve months ending, as regards the poor rate Sept. 29th, '97, and as regards the county cess June 30th, '97. and as regards the county cess June 30th, '97. Chairmen of county and district councils and of town commissioners are to be ex-officio justices of the peace. The chairman of every rural district council will be an additional member of the county council, so that there will be a close connection between the two bodies. The county council will now provide and maintain sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor and manage by a committee their asylums, though certain powers of control are reserved to the Lord Lieutenant, and he also retains the power of approving the appointments or dis-missals made by the county council of resident superintendent and assistant medical officers With regard to exceptional distress the county council may on the representation of the guardians of any union authorise the guardians, subject to certain conditions, to administer out-relief for any time not exceeding two months; and one-half of any expenditure incurred in pursuance of this provision is to be levied on the county at large, provided that the total amount so levied in any one year shall not exceed 3d. in the pound on the ratable value of the county, and the guardians may with the consent of the Local Government Board obtain temporary advances for the purposes of this enactment. This provision was framed with a view of obviating the necessity for special acts of parliament whenever there is a recurrence of exceptional distress; but it was stated both by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Mr. G. Balfour that it is possible there may be occasions when the powers of Parliament may have to be invoked. The county councils are also to appoint coroners, and have powers as to infirmaries and fever hospitals, and to oppose bills in parliament. The tenure of office of county coun-Baronies in Ireland will no longer be centres cillors is three years, and they are to retire all together. The county electoral divisions are to be fixed by the Local Government Board, but the district electoral divisions will be the present poor-law divisions. Each tural electoral division will elect two councillors to the district council, who will also be the guardians called county boroughs, but no substantial change has been made in the government or status of these towns, although the wider fran-chise set up by the Act is extended to them The urban district councils become the road authorities and levy all the rates. In rural authorities, and levy all the rates. In rural areas the duty of collecting and levying the poor rate is transferred to the county council, and in urban areas to the urban council. The occupier is to be liable for both the county cess and the poor rate in both the rural districts and the towns, and they will both be collected in one consolidated rate. If any decrease of the one consolidate rate. If any declases of the occupiers, and any increase will of course equally be paid by them. The agricultural rating grant is made on the same principle as in England (though there is no limit to its duration, as there is in the case of the English and Scottley grants) and a security and a second security and the second sec and Scottish grants), and is estimated to amount to £730,000, being a sum equal to half the county cess and half the poor rate, taken for the purposes of the Act to have been paid in respect of agricultural land in the standard year. The benefit of the grant is intended for the rural occupier as regards the county cess, and for the owner as regards poor rate. The owner thus becomes relieved of his share of the poor rate, the State paying his half, while the other moiety, subject to any decrease by economy or increase by additional expenditure, is to be paid by the occupier. The first payments under this provision to the Local Taxa-tion Account are to be made during the six months ending Maich 31st, '99, so as to meet the half-yearly payments on account of the six months next ensuing There are included in the Act provisions for the temporary adjust-ment of rent by the Land Commission arising out of these changes. The charges for extia police, compensation for malicious injuries, railways, harbours, navigation, and public health are excluded from the calculation of the standard rate. In addition to the £730,000 Excheques grant, the proceeds of the Local Taxation licence duties collected in Ireland, and amounting to £200,000, are to be handed over to the local authorities, and as certain grants in aid are to be abolished when the duties are handed over, an additional sum of £79,000 is given in lieu thereof. These grants in aid were mainly grants for lunatics and exceptional grants for poor-law charges which are now thousand the new governing bodies. are now thrown on the new governing bodies. Half the cost of a trained nurse in every union in Ireland is to be defrayed by the Government The first election under the Act of county and rural district councillors and guardians is to be held on March 25th, 99, or on such day fourteen days before or after that day as the Local Government Board may appoint. The first elections under the Act of aldermen and councillors in county boroughs and urban districts by the Government, but carried by 67 to 62; an are to take place on Jan. 15th, '99. Provision amendment of Lord Clonbrock, by which each

was duly made with respect to the registration of electors for the purposes of the above Act by the "Registration Ireland Act, '98 (61 Vict., ch. 2—r.a. March 29th).

The provisions of the Bill were explained by the Chief Secretary for Ireland and it was read a first time (Feb. 1st). On the motion for second reading (March 21st) Mr. Lambert moved an amendment disapproving any scheme of Irish local government "which necessarily involves a large permanent grant out of the Imperial funds for the relief of one class alone" This was seconded by Mr. Logan, but rejected by 107 to 20. Second reading was agreed to. The clauses of the Bill were under consideration at sixteen sittings of the House, and in course of the proceedings Mi. Dillon (May 4th) course of the proceedings MI. Dillon (May 4th) took objection to the clause giving county councils certain powers as to exceptional distress, contending that its effect would be to transfer the responsibility of relieving such distress from the British Government to the Irish ratepayers. The Chief Secretary said it might be an incidental consequence of the proposal that some expenditure now defiayed by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom would be thrown on the county council, but it was not intended to exempt the Treasury in bearing its share where exceptional relief appeared necessary He agreed to limit the amount the county council might contribute in any one year. The clause was carried by 179 to 104. Mr. Strachey moved an amendment limiting the duration of the agricultural rating grant to the duration of the agricultural rising grant to five years, but this was (May 16th) negatived by 28 to 107. An amendment by Mi. Lambert to the omission of the provision for the pay-ment of the amidord's share of the poor-rate was deteated by 235 to 70, an amendment by Mr. McKenna allocating the relief from the poor-rate to the occupier instead of to the landlord was rejected by 251 to 78; and an amendment by S11 C. Dilke for the omission of the provision disabling clergymen from serving as county or district councillors was (May 23rd) negatived by 146 to 68 Among the amendments brought forward on the report stage was one by Sir J. Willox (July 6th) proposing that at all meetings, other than committee meetings, of county or district councils, accredited representatives of the newspaper press should be permitted to attend, and should receive reasonable facilities for obtaining reports of the proceedings, but this was rejected by 288 to 77. An amendment by Mr H Plunkett, providing that two coun-cillors instead of one should be returned for each county electoral division, was negatived; though the Chief Sccretary said that if the question were raised in another place, and a very strong opinion was expressed by those who were specially entitled to be heard on the matter, the Government would not resist the change Bill reported July 14th; third reading agreed to July 18th. Read a first time in the agreed to july 19th. Read a first time in the Lords (July 19th), and discussed on second reading (July 21st), when Earl Spencer remarked that, although he would have preferred another line of action in regard to Irish local government, he hailed with pleasure and satisfaction the broad and liberal lines on which this Bill had been drawn. Considered in committee (July 25th) and amendments made. An amendment of Loid Morris for including Galway City in the list of county boroughs was objected to by the Government, but carried by 67 to 62; an electoral division in a rural district would return two members instead of one, was reluctantly assented to by Lord Salisbury, and carried by 78 to 15; but a proposal of the Earl of Dunraven, to omit the provision disabling clergymen from being eligible as members of county or district councils, was defeated by 62 to 26. On the Bill being returned to the Commons, the Galway amendment was disallowed by the Speaker on the ground that its insertion by the Lords infringed the privileges of the Commons, and the double-member constituency amendment was agreed to by 116 to 64.

stituency amendment was agreed to by 116 to 64. [64] *Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, cli 56-r.a. Aug. 12th) The additional sums granted under this Act, in consideration of the large grant made to Ireland under the Local Government Act, are to be applied—in distributing £2c,000 among county councils and parish councils in Scotland as an addition to, and in the same proportion as, the amounts distributed to them under the principal Act of '96; £25,000 among the police authorities for pay and clothing, in addition to the amount already distributed, £15,000 for providing and maintaining vessels for marine superintendence and otherwise for the enforcement of the Sea Fisheries laws, the balance to be applied for purposes of secondary or technical (including agricultural) education

ing agricultural toucation [65] Locomotives Act, 98 (of & 62 Vict, ch. 29—r.a. Aug. 2nd—commences Jan. 18t, '99—E), inti-oduced by Mr. Griffith-Boscawen, amends the law with respect to the vse of locomotives on highways, and with respect to extraordinary traffic. The Bill was based on the report of the Select Committee on Traction Engines on Roads, '96, and its object is to remove vexatious restrictions on the use of traction engines, while at the same time giving ample protection to the ratepayers and others interested in the maintenance and use of public highways. It is conceined with heavy engines only, and does not affect in any way light locomotives known

as motor cars [66] London Bills. The London Municipalities Bill promised in the Queen's Speech was never introduced, but Mr. Balfour assured Mr. W. F. D. Smith (June 10th) that it should be brought in at the earliest possible date next session The Commons discussed (May 4th) a Bill of the L.C.C for making a transway over Westminster Blackfrars Bridge, it being stated in the discussion that it would be left to the committee to which the Bill might be referred to say how far the line should be actually carried. The measure was thrown out by 248 to 129. The General Powers Act of the Council enables them to make a new street in continuation of Roe-hampton Street, Westminster, a widening of York Road (Battersea and Wandsworth), a widening of the Albert Embankment (Vauxhall), and to reconstruct Rosemary Branch Bridge (Hoxton) over the Regent's Canal. Another Act of the Council has reference to the reception of sewage into the main drainage system from Acton, and provides for payments therefore by the Acton Council in respect of such future use. A third statute amends the Building Act in various respects, including the service of summonses and orders relating to dangerous or neglected structures. The Money Act of the Council enables them to raise on capital account during the mancial period April 1st, '98, to Sept. 30th, '99, the sum of £9,427,750, but

in this total there are included re-grants of borrowing powers previously granted to the amount of £5,034,328, so that the net aggregate amount of 55,034,326, so that the let aggregate new borr-wing powers amount to $\mathcal{L}_{4,303,422}$, of which $\mathcal{L}_{2,304,507}$ are for the purposes of the Council, and $\mathcal{L}_{2,028,915}$ for loans to other bodies. The Council were empowered to increase the possible outlay on the Greenwich tunnel to A Bill was brought forward by private under-takers for extending the Thames Embankment from the Victoria Tower Gardens to Lambeth Bridge, and giving powers to acquire property and largely reconstruct the neighbourhood westward, but the measure was rejected (April 25th) by 336 to 84. It was stated that when the new Vauxhall and Lambeth Bridges were completed the County Council itself would be prepared to extend the Embankment. A Bill for the election of a new bridge at Kew, in heu of the existing structure, with approaches, became law. A measure for authorising the election of buildings in extension of King's Bench Walk upon a portion of the land which had been reclaimed from the foreshore of the Thames and thrown into the Temple Gardens was 'strongly opposed and thrown out by a Loids Committee. A private Act, which became law, authorises the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co. to acquire lands, construct additional works, take additional water from the Thames, and raise additional capital, but if the undertaking be purchased within ten years of the passing of the Act by any public body, no additional value shall be deemed to be given to the undertaking by the powers conferred by the measure other than actual expenditure The Middlesex County actual expenditure The Middlesex County Council obtained further powers for improving the condition of the Brent and other streams. Second reading of a Bill providing for the conversion of the stock of the Gaslight and Coke Co was carried by 171 to 89 (March 10th), and duly considered by a committee. Mr Pickers-gill, on the consideration of the Bill, moved (June 9th) a new clause providing that the conversions of stock authorised by the measure should not take effect until the Company had reduced the pine of their gas to 25. 6d, per thousand cubic feet, and that it should not be lawful for the Company to raise the price so reduced except by order of the Board of Trade. Mi. Johnson-Ferguson, who was chairman of the committee which considered the Bill, opposed the clause, which was, in the result, negatived by 214 to 100 (see sect 104). Among other measures which also became law was one for the reconstruction of the capital of the Crystal Palace Co

Crystal Palace Co
London University Commission Bill (see sect. 96),
[67] *Lunacy Bill, introduced by the Lord
Chancellor, the object of the measure being
mainly to safeguard the urgency-order part of
the lunacy system. Withdrawn in Commons.
[68] Marriage Act, '98 (67 & 62 Vict., ch. 58—
1.a Aug. 72th—commences April 1st, '99—E.),
was introduced by Mi. Perks. The object of
the measure is to enable many agent to

[68] Marriage Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 58—1. A Aug. 12th—commences April 1st, '99—E.), was introduced by Mi. Perks. The object of this measure is to enable maninages to be solemnised in Nonconformist places of worship without the attendance of the registrar, should the persons intending to be married so desire. There are provisions in the Act enabling parties who prefer a registrar to attend to require such attendance. The Attorney-General, in assenting to the second reading (March 237d), observed that there were matters of principle

involved which must require consideration later on. The hon and learned gentleman afterwards proposed amendments, which were duly made in the measure before it became law; and the Government afforded it facilities for passing through the Commons. Where a marriage is solemnised under this Act, each of the parties contracting the marriage is required in some part of the ceremony to make the following declarations, in the presence of the clergyinan authorised to soleminise the marriage and of two or more witnesses: "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any do solemnly declare that 1 know not or any lawful impediment why I, A.B., may not be joined in matrimony to C.D. And each of the parties shall say to the other the words following. "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A.B., do take thee, C.D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or in lieu thereof the words following "I, AB, do take thee, C.D., to be my wedded wife (or husband).

[69] Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch 14—r a luly 25th), introduced by Mi. W. Allan The Merchant Shipping Act, '94, limits the liability of the owners of a ship, British or foreign, in respect of damages and occurrences happening or taking place without their actual fault or privity in the manner and to the extent set forth in the Act. A ship owned by British subjects is, however, not recognised under the Act as a British ship until registration, and the owners thereof cannot therefore claim the benefit of the limitation of liability in respect of anything happening previous to registration. This Act extends the limitation of liability from and including launching of a slip until the registration thereof, provided that the owners, builders, or others interested are not to benefit for more than three months after the launching

for more than the cononths after the mannening [70] *Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, cli. 44—r a Augrath—commences April 1-14, '99); abolishes the Mercantile Marine Fund and constitutes a General Lighthouse Fund to which is transferred certain light dues and charges Such fees are to be paid in respect of the registration, templifier and most agree of Buriush ships as the ransfer, and mortgage of British ships as the Board of Trade, with the consent of the Treasury, determine, not exceeding those specified in the Act. The general lighthouse authorities are to levy light dues with respect. to the voyages made by ships or by way of periodical payment, and not with respect to the lights which a ship passes or from which it derives benefit, and the dues so levied are to take the place of the dues now levied by those authorities. A scale of light dues is set out in the Act. On proof that the vessel has carried, in accordance with the scale and regulations to be made by the Board of Trade, boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, there shall be paid to the owner out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, an allowance not exceeding one-fifth of the light dues paid during the year in respect of the ship; but no such payment is to be made in respect of any boy unless he have enrolled himself in the Royal Naval Reserve and agreed to present himself for service when called upon Mr. Ritchie (March 17th) explained on second reading that the complaint of the shipping industry, that money which was collected for the purpose of lights had been applied to the purpose of lights had been applied to the payment of certain establishment charges

having nothing to do with lights, would be removed by the passing of the measure. It was impossible altogether to abolish the light dues. Mr G. Bowles moved an amendment declaring that no measure dealing with lights would be satisfactory to this House which did not provide that the expenses of maintaining lights, buoys, and beacons on the coasts of the United Singdom should be defiayed out of public revenue. This was opposed by Mr. Ritchie, and rejected by 184 to 35. The new clause relative to allowances for boys was inserted at the instance of Mi. Ritchie (July 27th), who then the instance of MI. Rittine (July 271n), who then stated that no less than 30 per cent. of the petty officers and seamen serving on British merchant vessels were foreigners. The Government allowance would be equal to 20 per cent of the light dues in each year in respect of a vessel carrying boy sailors on the following scale - Under 500 tons, one boy; between 500 and 1000, two, up to 2000, three; and an additional boy for every 100 time. The scale may be modified from time to time. clause was carried by 180 to 37

[71] Militia Ballot Law Amendment Bill, was It mittal sailst Law amenament siii, was introduced by the Earl of Wemyss. The clauses of the Bill were, he said, taken verbatim from those relating to the milita ballot that formed an integral part of Mi. Cardwell's "Aniny Regulation Bill" as introduced in '71, though they were atterwards dropped out of that measure. They were made to apply to the whole male population from the age of 18 to 35, but I oid Wemyss, in moving second reading of his Bill (July 181), said he would propose in committee, should the Bill reach that stage, to limit its operation to males of the age of 20 years only who are not at the time serving voluntarily in some other force than the militia. The Marquis of Lansdowne, who had on a previous occasion described the machinery for setting the ballot in motion "as somewhat ancient, and as in all probability requiring revision," undertook to examine the machinery of the ballot during the autumn. The Government saw no reason for introducing compulsion in any shape, but they recognised that the power of enforcing service in the militia at a time of was threatened, was a valuable one. Withdrawn.
Nonconformist Marriages (Attendance of Regis-

trars) (see sect. 67)
[72] *Outdoor Relief (Ireland) Act, '98 (61 and 62 Vict, ch. 57-r.a Aug 12th), makes temporary provision for relief of distress in Ireland by extending the power to grant outdoor reliei in food and fuel, confirming expenditure previously incurred by the guardians, and in-

deinnifying thein
[73] *Parish Churches (Scotland) Bill. principal object of this measure was to adapt the ecclesiastical arrangements of parishes in Scotland to the changes which have taken, and are still taking, place from time to time owing to the large extension of towns, and to the migration of the population from one portion of a town or district to another Introduced by Lord Balfour, passed Lords, with amendments, opposed on second reading in Commons, but second reading carried by 90 to 28. Withdrawn July 28th

[74] *Parish Fire Engines Act, '98 (61 and 62

provided by such borough or district council shall be used for extinguishing fires in the

parish.

[75] Pharmsoy Acts Amendment Act, '98 (6r and 6z Vict., ch 25—r.a. July 25th—E. and S.).

Introduced by Mi. W. F. D. Smith, the object of the measure being, among other things, to render every person whose name appears on the Register of Chemists and Druggists eligible to be elected a "inember" of the Pharmaceutical Secretary of Great British.

Society of Great Britain.

[76] *Poisons Bill, to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances such as butter of antimony, carbolic acid, chloride of zinc and its solutions, hydrochloric, intric and sulphuric acid, unless diluted in manner prescribed by the Pharmacopœia, and substances sold for poisoning insects or vermin. Introduced by the Duke of Devonshire, passed Lords, dropped in Commons.

[77] *Poor Law (Scotland) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 21—r.a July 25th—commenced Oct. 1st, '98). The objects are to reduce in Scotland the period for acquiring a residential settlement to three years; and to make English and Irish born paupers irremovable from Scotland after five years of residence, and in the case of other English and Irish paupers and all Scottish paupers to give an appeal against removal to the Local Government Board for

Scotland.

[78] Poor Law Unions Association (Expenses)
Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch 19—r.a July 25th),
was introduced by Mr W. F. Lawrence It
provides for the establishment of a Poor Law
Unions Association in England and Wales for the purposes of consultation as to their common interests, and the discussion of matters relating to the poor law and otherwise to their powers and duties, and enables boards of guardians to contribute to the expenses of the Association The guardians of any union may, when employed powered by, and subject to any regulations made by the Local Government Board, pay any sum not exceeding £5 in any year as a sub-scription to the Association, as well as the reasonable expenses of the attendance of not more than two representatives at meetings of the Association

[79] "Post Office Guarantee Acts, '98 (61 and 62 Vict, ch, 18 and 59—1 a. July 25th and August 12th—E). The first of these measures extends the exercise of the powers previously conferred upon a rural district council, parish council, and parish meeting respectively of undertaking to pay any loss out of the provision of additional postal or other facilities provided by the Postmaster General within their own area to facilities provided outside their boundary it such council of meeting shall be of opinion that the additional facilities are to the benefit of the contributory place, while the other act extends to borough and urban district councils the guaranteeing powers already possessed by rural councils.

[80] *Prisons Bill. Sir M. W. Ridley, in moving second reading (March 24th), adverted to what had been done by the Prisons Commissioners on the recommendation of the committee of which Mi. H. Gladstone was chairman (whose services and those of the committee he on behalf of the Government cordially acknow-ledged) The Bill was designed to make certain amendments in the laws relating to prisons. As a preliminary to the general consideration, and as a first step towards consolidation, it was

proposed to give statutory recognition to the virtual amalgamation of the administration of convict prisons and local prisons. The principal amendment proposed concerned local or shortsentence prisons only. It was proposed that the Secre ary of State should be invested in the case of local prisons, as he was already in the case of convict prisons, with the power of making the code of rules, subject only to the veto of Parliament. This power would include the regulation of the nature of the hard labour, with some regard to the varying characteristics and circumstances of prisoners. Proposals were also included for a better classification of prisoners, remission of sentences by way of reward for good behaviour, and allowing part payment of a fine to be equivalent to serving a proportionate part of the sentence of imprisonment in default. Mr. Atherley Jones moved the rejection of the measure, and Sir C. Cameron seconded the amendment. Mr. H. Gladstone welcomed the Bill as an instalment. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Davitt and others (March 28th) criticised the measure. Mr. T. P. O'Connor (April 4th) condemned what he described as the starvation diet given in prisons. Mr. Asquith approved the clause of the Bill which require approved the clause of the bilt witch enabled the principle of discrimination in the treatment of prisoners to be applied with far greater flexibility than at present, and suggested that the Home Secretary should make a special and the Home Secretary should make a special inquiry into the subject of starvation diet and into the allegations as to sleeplessness. The Home Secretary in reply said the Committee appointed by the last Government suggested many sweeping changes, and he thought he might failly claim that a great proportion of them had been carried out. He could not admit that there was starvation designed. could not admit that there was starvation diet, but thought some dietary improvements might be made, and promised that an inquiry into the subject should be instituted. He also undertook to consider various other questions, in-cluding the diminution of the period of solitary confinement The Bill was read a second time, and afterwards referred to the Standing Committee on Law. In the Giand Committee an amendment of Mr. Davitt proposing that one of the Prisons Commissioners should be a medical man skilled in mental diseases was carried against the Government by 25 to 8. The Home Secretary in course of the proceedings made concessions on the question of the administration of corporal punishment On the report stage the Home Secretary moved to omit the words requiring that one of the Prisons Commissioners should be a medical man skilled in mental diseases, and the omission was carried by 178 to 81. As the *Prison Act, '98 (bi & 62 Vict., ch 41, the measure received r.a Aug 12th; it commences lan. 1st, '99, though sects. 6 and 9 begin to operate on the date when the disease and the date when the date wh the date when the first rules made under the Act come into force—E.). Makes the Prison Commissioners directors of convict prisons; enables the Secretary of State to make prison rules for the government of local prisons as well as of convict prisons, which are to be laid on the table and are subject to the veto of either House; provides for the appointment of boards of visitors for convict prisons; and enacts that the mode in which sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment with or without hard labour are to be carried out in prison may be regulated by prison rules, and that in making such rules regard shall be had to the sex, age, health, industry, and conduct of the | which the prisoner is sentenced as the sum so pı isoneı s.

Prison rules shall not authorise the infliction of corporal punishment—(a) except in the case of a prisoner under sentence of penal servitude, or convicted of felony, or sentence to hard labour; nor (b) except for mutiny or incitement to mutiny, or gross personal violence to an officer or servant of the prison; nor (c) except by order of the board of visitors or visiting committee of the prison, after inquiry on oath held by them at a meeting specally summoned for the purpose, and consisting of not less than three persons, two of them being justices of the peace provided that the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, appoint a metropolitan police magistrate or stipendary magistrate to take the place of the board or committee, and the magistrate shall in any such case have the same powers as the board or committee. An order under this section shall not be carried into effect until it has been confirmed by the Secretary of State, to whom a copy of the notes of evidence and a report of the sentence and of the grounds on which it was passed shall forth-with be furnished. Such report shall be embodied in the annual report of the Prisons Commissioners.

Prisoners not sentenced to penal servitude or hard labour are to be divided into three divisions. Where a person is sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, the court may, if it thinks fit, having regard to the nature of the offence and the antecedents of the offender, direct that he be treated as an offender of the first division or as an offender of the second division, though if no direction is given the offender is to be treated as an offender of the third division. But any person imprisoned for default in payment of a debt, including a or in leu of distress to satisfy a sum of money adjudged to be paid by order of a court of summary jurisdiction, when the imprisonment is to be without haid labour, is to be placed in a separate division and treated under special prison rules, and is not to be placed in associaprison futes, and is not to be placed in associa-tion with criminal prisoners, nor to be com-pelled to wear prison diess unless his own clothing is unfit for use. Any person into prisoned for default of entering into a recognisance or finding sureties for keeping the peace, or for being of good behaviour, is to be treated under the same rules as an offender of the second division, unless he is a convicted prisoner, or unless the court direct that he be treated under the same rules as an offender of the first division. Provision may be made by prison rules for enabling a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, whether by one sentence or cumulative sentences for a period prescribed by the rules, to earn by special industry and good conduct a remission of a portion of his imprisonment, and on his discharge his sentence shall be deemed to have expired Undersect. 9, where a person is committed to prison for non-payment of a sum adjudged to be paid by the payment of a sum adjudged to be paid by the convection of any court of summary jurisdiction, then, on payment to the governor of the prison, under conditions prescribed by prison rules, of any sum in part satisfaction of the sum so adjudged to be paid, and of any charges for which the prisoner is liable, the term of imprisonment shall be reduced by a number of days bearing as nearly as possible the same proportion to the total number of days for

paid bears to the sum for which he is so liable. [81] *Private Bill Procedure (Scotland) Bill. The

object of the measure was to provide for improving and extending the procedure for obtaining parliamentary powers by way of provisional orders in matters relating to Scotland Discussed on second reading (March 31st and April 4th), much sympathy being expressed with the object in view, but objection being taken to the method by which it was proposed to attain it Bill referred to a select committee who reported the Bill with amendments, and made a special report in course of which they stated that, apart from matters of detail, there remained only one question of difficulty and importance- viz, the constitution of the tribunal which was to conduct the local inquiry provided under the Bill. A substantial minority was of opinion that the tribunal should be composed of members of the two Houses, but various objections to this were put forward, and the disadvantages in the view of the majority made it expedient to prefer a tribunal composed of persons who are not necessarily members of

either House
[82] *Public Buildings Expenses Act, '98 (6r Vict. ch 5-r a. April 1st), provides for the application out of the realised surplus of the hanntal year 1897-98 (see article Finance, National) of the sum of $\pounds_{2,550,000}$ towards definance the expenses of the purchase of thand and buildings, and the construction of buildings and works in connection with certain public departments, as follows -

Estimated Cost.

Public offices (Whitehall site), completion of purchase of site, and election of buildings and works con-

nected therewith
Public offices (Westminster site),
completion of purchase of site, · £475,000

and election of buildings and works connected therewith Science and Art Buildings at South

Kensington Completion of Admiralty, including extension

Post Office buildings (Queen Victoria Street and West Kensington), purchase of buildings, election of buildings, and works connected therewith

300,000 £2,550,000

700,000*

800,000

275,000

* This sum includes a sum of £100,000 for the purchase of the Westminster site, which is in addition to the sum of \$\(\frac{150}{250}, \text{oos} \) authorised to be borrowed for the purchase of that site by the Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895. The War Office is to be erected on the Whitehall of Carrington House site, and the Board of Trade, Education Office, and Extension of the Local Government Board are to be housed on the Parliament Street site, as recommended by the select committee (see Session, sect. 131, '98 ed). The buildings in Queen Victoria Stieet now owned by the Post Office Savings Bank are to be appropriated to postal purposes, and a new Savings Bank erected at West Kensington. There will ultimately be a very considerable set-off to the expenditure of £2,550,000 by the release and disposal of buildings and sites the estimated value of which, together with the capitalisation of rent now paid for temporary

[83] *Public Works Loans Act '98 (61 and 62 Vict ch. 54-1.a. Aug. 12th) authorises the issue by the National Debt Commissioners (a) for the purpose of loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, of any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £5,000,000, (b) for the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £8co,000. Also authorises the Public Works Loans Commissioners to lend in Great Britain in respect of any work for which the managers of asylum districts or of school districts are respectively authorised to borrow under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

Registration (Ireland) Act (see sect. 63)

[84] *Reserve Forces and Militia Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict ch 9-r a July 1st) enacts that any man belonging to the first class of the army reserve, whose character on transfer to the army reserve is good, shall, if he so agrees in writing, be hable during the first twelve months of his service in that reserve to be called out on permanent service without such proclamation or communication to or meeting of Parliament as is mentioned in and required by the Reserve Forces Act, but the number of the men so liable is not at any one time to exceed five thousand, and the power of so calling out men is not to be exercised except when they are required for service outside the United Kingdom when wailike operations are in preparation or in progress, a man so called out is not to be hable to serve for more than twelve months, any agreement under the section may be revoked by three months' notice in writing, and any exercise of the power of calling out the and any exercise of the power of calling out the men is to be reported to Parliament as soon as may be. The Act also authorises the employ-ment of any member of the militia volunteering to serve in any place outside the United Kingdom for a period not exceeding one year whether an order embodying the militia is in force or not at the time.

[85] *Revenue Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch. 46—r.a. Aug. 12th), makes numerous detailed amendments in the laws relating to customs and inland revenue: it, for instance, adds to the customs table of prohibitions and restrictions, fictitious stamps and instruments or materials for marking them, and advertisements or notices of foreign lotteries, and provides for the forfeiture of used stamps denoting the payment of Inland Revenue which are in the possession of any person who is a maker of seller of any dutiable article, and who might thus use them again.

[86] *Seed Supply and Potato Spraying (Ireland)
Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vitt, ch. 50—1,a Aug. 12th),
provides for the supply of seed potatoes, seed oats, and spraying machines and material to occupiers and cultivators of land in Ireland, and for the employment of instructors in the use of such machines and material.

[87] Service Franchise Bill. Mr Marks introduced this Bill, the object being explained to be to prevent large classes of persons, such as constables and shop assistants, being deprived of the franchise by reason of the restricted interpretation put on certain provisions of the Representation of the People Acts in some recent decisions. Discussed on second reading, March and, when Mr. Knox, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. W. Allen, and Mr. McKenna opposed it, and Sir J. B. Maple and the Solicitor-General expressed approval of it. Debate adjourned.

Dropped.
[88] *Shernff's Tenure of Office (Scotland) Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch. 8—r.a. July 1st), provides for the nemoval of a sheriff by order of the Secretary for Scotland upon a report prepared at his instance by the Loid President of the Court of Session and the Lord Justice Clerk declaring that the sheriff is by reason of inability or misbehaviour unfit for his office. such order to be laid before Parliament and to be subject to veto by either House If the sheriff is removed before he has completed ten years' service on ground of inability, an annuity may be granted him by the Treasury.

[89] Societies' Borrowing Powers Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch 15—r a July 25th), was introduced by M1. House Plunkett, and empowers a society, as defined by this Act, by rule duly registered, to provide that it may receive deposits and borrow money at interest from its members, or from other persons. "Society means a specially authorised society registered, or seeking registration, under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, having for its object the creation of funds to be lent out to the members of the society or for their benefit, and having in its rules provisions that no part of its funds shall be divided by way of profit, bonus, dividend, or otherwise among its members, and that all money lent to members shall be applied to such purpose as the society or its

committee of management may approve
[90] Soluctors (Ireland) Act, '98 (6: & 6s Vict.,
ch. 17--1 a. July 15th, was introduced by Mr.
Hemphill, and amends and consolidates the laws relating to solicitors and to the services of indentured apprentices in Ireland measure seeks to place Irish solicitors and their apprentices and clerks in the same

their apprentices and clerks in the same position as their English brethren [91] Special Juries Act, '98, was introduced by Mi Warr (6r Vict., ch 6—ra. May 23rd), repeals the provisions of a section of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, requiring the sheriff to summon a sufficient number of special jurymen "not exceeding forty-eight in all," and enables the High Court to make rules with respect to special juries, and thereby to repeal or alter any rules made under any previous act with respect to special juries.
[92] *Suffragan Bishops Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict.,

ch 11—1.a July 1st), by explanation of the Act of Henry VIII. makes it lawful to appoint as suffragan bishop a person already consecrated as a bishop, in which case the letters patent presenting him shall not require his con-

secration.

Teachers' Registration (see sect. 52).
Teachers' Superannuation (see sect. 51).
193] *Telegraph (Money) Act, '88 (61 & 62 Vict., ch 33--7.a. Aug. 2nd), provides for a grant of £1,000,000 (making £2,305,000 in all) for the development of the telephenic system.
194] *Union of Benefices Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., th 23-7.a. Inly 24th energy that a scheme for

cli 23—r a. July 25th), enacts that a scheme for the removal of a church or parsonage under the Union of Benefices Act, 1860, may be made if it provides for the erection of another church or parsonage for a benefice within or partly within the Metropolitan Police District.

[95] *Universities and College Estates Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict, ch. 55—r.a. Aug. 12th—commenced Oct. 12th, '98), extends the powers of sale, leasing, etc., exercisable by universities and colleges, though certain of these powers are

not to be exercised without the consent of the

Board of Agriculture; makes provision for the application of capital money; and in other respects amends the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1885 to 1880.

[96] *University of London Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 62—r.a. Aug. 12th), makes provision for the reconstitution of the University of London as a teaching as well as an examining body, and for the appointment of a statutory commission for the purpose. These commissioners are to consist in the first instance of sioners are to consist in the first instance of Lord Davey (chairman), the Bishop of London (Dr. Creighton), Sir William Roberts, M.D., Fellow Univ. Lond., Sir Owen Roberts, D.C.L., Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Regius Professor of Greek, Univ. Camb., Michael Foster, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, Univ. Camb., and Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL B, Chairman of the Convocation, Univ. Lond Her Majesty may appoint a secretary to the Commissioners, and may appoint a person to fill any vacancy occurring among the Com-missioners, but the name of every person so appointed a Commissioner is to be laid before Parliament. The Commissioners may, with appointed a commissioner is to be ladd being Parliament. The Commissioners may, with the consent of the Treasury as to number, appoint or employ such persons as they may think necessary for the execution of their duties under this Act; and there shall be paid to the secretary and to any persons appointed or employed by the Commissioners such remuneration as the Treasury may assign, which remuneration and all expenses of the Commissioners incurred with the sanction of the Treasury are to be paid by Parliament. The powers of the Commissioners are to continue until the end of the year 1899, but may be continued, though not beyond the year 1900. The Commissioners are to make statutes and regulations for the University in general accordance with the scheme of the report of the Com-missioners appointed to consider the draft charter for the proposed Gresham University, but subject to certain modifications specified or indicated in the schedule to this Act, and to any other modifications which may appear to them expedient after considering the changes which have taken place in London education of a university type since the date of that report, and any representations made to them by or on behalf of the Senate or Convocation or any fifty graduates of the University, or by or on behalf of any body or person directly affected. When any statute or regulation has been made by the Commissioners, a notice of its having been made, and of the place where copies of it can be obtained, is to be published in the London Gazette, and the statute or regulation is to be laid before Parliament; it regulation is to be laid before Parliament; it is not to be valid until it has been approved by Her Majesty in Council, and if either House present an address praying the Queen to withold her assent from the statute or regulation, or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken on it, or on the opposed part of it, though this shall be without prejudice to the making of a new statute or regulation. The Senate or Convocation of the University. or any other person or body directly affected by such statute or regulation, may petition Her Majesty in Council to withhold her approval, and Her Majesty in Council may refer any such petition to the Privy Council, a committee of which may hear the petitioner personally or

expiration of the powers of the Commissioners the Senate of the University may make statutes and regulations for altering or supplementing any of the statutes or regulations made by the Commissioners, but this power is subject to the Commissioners, but this power is subject to the foregoing provisions, and any statute must be communicated in diaft to Convocation, whose opinion thereon is to be taken into consideration. For the purposes of this Act the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye is to have such privileges as it would have had if situated within the administrative county of London; nothing in the Act is to affect the rights or privileges of any of the Inns of Court or of the Incorporated Law Society, and exist-ing fellows, though retaining their fellowship for life, are no longer to be, as such, members of the Senate The provisions of the schedule to the Act to which effect is to be given by the Commissioners in framing statutes and regulations have reference to, among other things, the constitution of the Schate, and are against the adoption or imposition of a religious test, or the imposition of disability on ground of sex.

[97] *Vaccination Bill. Mr. Chaplin, in asking

leave to introduce this measure (March 15th), remarked that one of the recommendations of the Vaccination Commission related to the kind of lymph which ought to be used in future. There had been some remarkable discoveries in recent years in regard to the results which it was proved were obtained by the preservation of lymph taken from the calt in glycerine, and if they took advantage of them they would go far to revolutionise the whole of the present system of public vaccination. The inquiries of the Royal Commission had been inquiries of the Royal Commission had been stiengthened and confirmed by further investi-gations conducted by 511 Richard Thorne and Dr. Copeman, on behalf of the Local Government Board, into the system in practice abroad. Those gentlemen found in the first place that when the lymph was mixed with glycerine all extraneous organisms were destroyed: such as the microbes of tubercle, erysipelas, and diphtheria, secondly, that the lymph could be kept for long periods, and upon an emergency large quantities could with facility be supplied; and thirdly—which was a matter of the first importance—the necessity of arm-to-arm vaccination, and consequently all risk and possibility have been heretofore, wholly disappeared.
While the Bill provided that vaccination would with the Bill provided that vaccination would continue, as at present, to be obligatory, vaccination by anything but call lymph would cease to be obligatory. And, as vaccination from arm to arm would cease to be compulsory, there would be no necessity for the attendance of children at the stations to provide the required lymph for others. On this point the Government adopted another recommendation of the Commission-viz, that vaccination should domiciliary, and accordingly the Bill provided that the vaccinator would be required to attend at the house of the child. In this way they would assimilate as nearly as possible the law and practice in England to what it is in Scotland, where vaccination has never been the difficulty that it is sometimes with us. In addition to this it was proposed that where children must now be vaccinated within three months after birth, that period should be extended to twelve, on the ground that all authorities agree that there is greater immunity from by counsel and report on the matter. After the any risk of undesirable consequences from vaccination at twelve months than at three. He had been unable to accept the recommendation that any one objecting to vaccination might escape obligation by simply making a statutory declaration to that effect. It seemed to him that this would make vaccination a dead-letter, and nothing could be more unfortunate or injurious to the community. He observed that the Commissioners themselves were not united on that point. Where they were agreed, and where the Government were disposed to meet them, was in the recommendation that where people conscientiously objected they might be relieved from the imposition of repeated penalties. Bill duly introduced. On second reading (April 19th) Sii W. Foster said he regarded the proposed extension of the age limit, the regulation as to where vaccination was to be performed, and the use of a new form of lymph as valuable provisions, but he thought it would be advisable. to abolish compulsion altogether and allow parents with conscientious scruples to escape from penalties on making a formal declaration before a court that they objected to vaccination. Mr. T. Bayley, in moving the rejection of the measure, expressed the belief that sanitation, measure, expressed the benefit has samutating isolation, and cleanliness would do more to prevent disease than vaccination. Mr Steadman seconded the amendment. The debate was resumed on May 9th, when Mr. Hazell said public opinion against compulsory vaccination in his constituency of Leicester was as nation in his constituency of Leicester was as strong as it had ever been. In course of further discussion Mr. Channing, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Ascroft also expressed themselves as adverse to compulsion. The motion for second leading was carried by 277 to 23; and a further motion to 1 efer the Bill to the Standing Committee on Law was adopted by 201 to 50. In Grand Committee the period within which the child was to be vaccinated was, on the motion of Mr. Carlile, shortened from the twelve months proposed in the Bill to six months. Considerable discussion arose at more than one sitting of the Committee on an amendment of Sir W. Foster similar in effect to that which he afterwards proposed in the House, only that it met the case of the conscientious objector by enabling him to merely make a statutory declaration and deliver it to the local registrar of births. Several amendments to this amendment were moved. One of them, proposing that a declaration should be made before not less than two magistrates in petty sessions, or before any of the persons authorised by Act to administer oaths, was rejected by 28 to 15, and SIr W. Foster's proposal itself was defeated by 26 to 24 (June 21st). The sub-section relative to children in any infirmary or institution was inserted at the instance of Mr. Channing, and words were put in providing that the vaccinator should offer to vaccinate the child with glycerinated calf lymph, "or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board." The new clause as to the treatment of prisoners as first-class misdemeanants was added on the motion of Mr. Channing (July 1st). Sir Wm. Priestley moved (July 5th) that no proceedings should be taken against any parent or person who had been convicted on account of the same child until after it had reached the age of five years, and no such parent or person

Foster moved the insertion of the following clause:—"Where a child is by this Act required to be vaccinated within six months from the birth of the child, the parent of person having the custody of the child may, not less than two months before the expiration of the six months from the birth of the child, make a statutory declaration and conscientious objection to the vaccination of the child before not less than two magnitarities in petty sessions, and if the statutory declaration is, within seven days after its date, delivered to the vaccination officer for the district in which the child resides, the vaccination officer shall register the same, and shall, if required, deliver to the parent or other person making the declaration a certificate of such registration, and thereupon an order shall not be made or proceedings taken with reference to the non-vaccination of the child

mentioned in the certificate.

Mr. Chaplin felt unable to accept this, but it was supported from his own side by Capt. Chaloner, Mr Wharton, Mr. Carlile, and others, and Mr. Balfour at length suggested a compromise (offering at the same time to limit the operation of the Bill to five years), which Mr. Chaplin on the next day moved as follows:— "No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under sect. 29 or sect. 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1867 if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices in petty sessions that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such justices of such conscientious objection. Sir W. Foster proposed to substitute for the words "satisfies two justices," "makes a statutory declaration before two justices," but this was rejected by 158 to 101, the ministerial clause being then agreed to. (It was subsequently slightly amended.) Mr. Balfour, in course of the proceedings on the clause, said it would not be the duty of the magistrate to crossexamine the parent as to the grounds of his objection to vaccination. The magistrate would belief was well or ill founded, but whether as a matter of fact the belief existed and was a genuine one. All the words of Sir Wm.

Priestley's clause after "four years" were omitted, on the motion of the Solicitor-General, by 247 to 61. Mr. Chaplin, replying to Mr. Laboucheie (July 25th), stated that the obligation to satisfy two magistrates of conscientious objection to vaccination must be undertaken by the person in custody of the child, and if the father was prevented by unavoidable causes from performing the duty, its performance would naturally fall entirely on the mother. Mr. James Lowther, on third reading (July 30th), moved to re-commit the Bill in respect of clause 1 (vaccination within six months after birth) birth), clause a (provision against repeated penalties), and Mr. Chaplin's conscience clause. Mr. Vicary Gibbs seconded the motion, which should be liable to a penalty under the section if he satisfied the court that he conscientiously believed vaccination would be prejudicial to believed vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, Mr. Chaplin opposed and 2 Nationalists. Second reading of the Bill

was agreed to in the House of Lords Aug. 2nd. On the order for committee (Aug. 4th) the Marquis of Ailesbury proposed the rejection of the measure. Lord Lister contended generally that it would be been stored by the beautiful that it would be the contended the beautiful that it would be the contended to the beautiful that it would be the contended to them from the Commons than to have no Bill at all. He, however, regarded the failure to deal in the measure with revaccination as a serious omission. Lord Harris said during the recess the Government would con-sider whether they were in a position to bring in a Bill next year on the subject of revaccination The amendment for the rejection of the Bill being negatived, the House went into committee, whereupon the Earl of Feversham moved to omit the conscience clause. After a debate, in which the Prime Minister spoke in defence of the course taken by the Government, the committee divided and struck out the clause by 40 votes to 38 Third reading was (Aug. 5th) agreed to, after Lord Feversham had observed that he still thought it a pity that some compromise could not be come to with respect to the conscience clause. Late in the same evening, on the Bill being returned to the Commons, Mr. Chaplin moved in effect to reinstate the conscience clause, and in the result the motion was carried by 129 to 34. On the Bill being again before the Peers (Aug 8th), Lord Harris moved that their lordships should not insist upon their amendment striking out the clause Lord Rookwood, Viscount Galway, Lord Zouche of Haryngworth, Lord Stammore, Lord Glenesk, the Earl of Feversham, Lord Aldenham, and the Earl of Portsmouth, who are all in the ordinary way supporters of the Government, successively joined in opposing the reinstatement of the clause. The Marquis of Salisbury strongly urged their lordships to agree with the Commons, and in the result the motion for reinstating the clause was carried by 55 to 45.
[98] As the "Vaccination Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict.,

[98] As the "Vaccination Act, '98 (6: & 62 Vict., ch. 49), the Bill received r.a. Aug. rzth, and it commences, except as specially provided, Jan. 1st, '99, and remains in force until Jan. 1st, 204—E. The period within which the child is to be vaccinated as extended from thee months to six months from birth, the requirement to take the child to a public vaccinator is repealed, and the public vaccinator shall, if the parent or other person having charge of the child so require, visit the home of the child for the purpose of vaccinating the child. If the child is not vaccinated within four months after birth, the public vaccinator, after at least 24 hours' notice to the parent, shall visit the home of the child, and shall offer to vaccinate the child with glycerinated calf lymph, or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board. The public vaccinator shall not vaccinate a child if, in his opinion, the condition of the house in which it resides is such, or there is or has been such a recent prevalence of infectious disease in the district, that it cannot be safely vaccinated, and in that case shall give a certificate to the medical officer of any such certificate is the medical officer of health, for the district. No regulation of any infirmary or institution shall compel a parent to cause or permit the vaccination of a child at any time earlier than six months from birth.

"No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under sect. 29 or sect. 31 of the

Vaccination Act of '67, if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices, or a stipendiary or metropolitan police magnistrate, in petty sessions, that he conscien-tiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such justices or magistrate of such conscientious objection. This section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act, but in its application to a child born before the passing of this Act there shall be substituted for the period of four months from the birth of the child the period of four months from the passing of this Act." An order directing that a child be vaccinated shall not be made on any person who has previously been convicted of non-compliance with a similar order relating to the same child. No proceedings shall be taken against any parent or person who has been convicted on account of the same child, until it has reached the age of four years. Persons has reached the age of four years. Persons committed to prison on account of non-compliance with any order or non-payment of fines or costs under the Vaccination Acts shall be treated in the same way as first-class mis-demeanants The Local Government Board may by order, in exceptional circumstances, may by order, in exceptional circumstances, require the guardians to provide vaccination stations for the vaccination of children with glycerinated calf lymph or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board, and modify as respects the area to which the order applies, and during the period for which it is in force, the provisions of this Act requiling the public vaccinator to visit the home of the child otherwise than on request of the parent The clerk of any sanitary authority which shall maintain a hospital for the treatment of small-pox patients shall keep a list of ment of small-pox patients shall keep a list of the names, addresses, ages, and condition as to vaccination of all small-pox patients treated in the hospital, and shall at all reasonable times allow searches to be made therein, and upon demand give a copy of every entry in the same on payment of a fee of 6d. for each search

and 3d. for each copy [198] "Vagrancy Act, '98 (61 & 62 Vict., ch. 39—7 a. Aug. rath—commenced Oct. rath, '98: E), enacts that every male person who (a) knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of piostitution, or (b) in any public place persistently solicits or importunes for immoral purposes, shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond within the meaning of the Vagrancy Act, '24, and may be dealt with accordingly. If it is made to appear to a court of summary jurisdiction by information on oath that there is reason to suspect that any house or any part of a house is used by a female for purposes of prostitution, and that any male person residing in or frequenting the house is living wholly or in part on the earnings of the prostitute, the court may issue a warrant authorising any constable to enter and search the house and to arrest that male person. Where a male person is proved to live with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute, and has no visible means of subsistence, he shall, unless he can satisfy the court tothe contrary, be deemed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution. In committee on the Bill a new clause was added, on the motion of Mr. Pickersgill, repealing so much of sect. 10 of the Vagrancy Act as authorises the punishment of whipping. This clause

was struck out by the Lords, and on the return of the Bill to the Commons a motion of the Home Secretary agreeing with the action of the Lords was carried by 117 to 40.

The Lords was carried by 117 to 40.

Colonel Dalbiac introduced (Feb. 17th) a Criminal Law Amendment Bill whose object was to punish souteneurs and souteneuses, and there was a short discussion on it (March 17th)

Dropped [100] Working Men's Dwellings Bill, brought in by Sir A. Hickman "to provide facilities for the acquisition by working men of their own dwellings." Sir H. Vincent having proposed second reading (June 8th), Mr McKenna moved an amendment declaring that in any measure for facilitating the acquisition of dwellings for the working class by the use of public money, the freehold should be vested in public bodies and not in the individual. After speeches by Mr. Burns, Mr. T. W Russell (who on behalf of the Government agreed to the second reading with a view to the measure being sent to a Select Committee), Mr Asquith, and others, the amendment was negatived by 18r to 82, Second reading was then agreed to, but, on objection being taken to the proposed reference to a select committee, the further proceedings stood adjourned. Dropped.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

[101] Burial Grounds .- A committee on this subject which sat in the session of '97 and took subject which sat in the session of 97 and took evidence was reappointed March 14th, '98, the terms of reference being "to inquire into the subject of burial grounds provided by local authorities, under the Public Health (Interments) Act, '79, and other Acts, to inquire whether any alterations in the existing inquire whether any attenations in the existing law are necessary, especially in regard of the consecration of the ground, the provision of chaples, the allocation of fees, and the appointment of chaplain, and to report thereon. Mr. Jebb was reappointed chairman The committee in their report (July 27th) state that the chapter of the property of the they have taken evidence from 28 witnesses, including official representatives of the Local Government Board and the Home Office, mainsters of religion, members of local authorities, and other persons. The committee give an outline of the provisions of the existing law so far as they relate to the subject of this inquiry, and in course of their report set forth that the objection of Nonconformists to the consecration of burial grounds is to certain legal consequences which consecration carries with it. "If a Nonconformist is buried by a Nonconformist minister in the consecrated part of a cemetery (under the Burial Acts), his friends must pay the fees to the incumbent, although the latter is not present, and renders no service of any kind. Before a Nonconformist burial can take place in the consecrated part, forty-eight hours' notice must be given to the incumbent. These seem to be in practice the matters which cause most complaint." The committee express the opinion that the existing laws relating to burial should be consolidated, simplified, and amended, and that their administration should be concentrated in a single Government department, which should be the Local Government Board. The committee suggest, among other things, that the local authority should have discretionary power to apply for the consecration of part of a cemetery, and that if the local authority should decline

to apply for the consecration of any part of a cemetery, and if a demand for consecrated ground should be made by a reasonable number of parishioners, then the Local Government Board should intervene, and apply for con-secration. There should also be a right of appeal to the Local Government Board as to the extent and situation of the ground to be consecrated. In such cases the legal fees for consecuation should be paid by those who have demanded it. Consecuation should not prevent the performance in the conseciated ground of such Christian and orderly services, other than the service of the Church of England, as may be desired by the relatives of the deceased, m accordance with the Burial Laws Amendment Act of '80. Having regard to the proposals which the committee make in the inpossis which the committee make in the in-terests of those who destrectonsecrated ground, they recommend, on the other hand, that in the unconsecrated ground the system of allot-ments under the Burial Acts should be con-tinued. Under this enactment portions of the unconsecuated ground of cometeries have frequently been alloited to a particular religious body, and the Home Office holds that such allotment confers an exclusive right on the religious body to which it is granted In every cemetery the chapel or chapels which may hereafter be erected at the cost of the ratepayers should be unconsecrated, and be open to all. A religious body should have power, with the consent of the local authority, to erect at its own cost a chapel for services according to the rites of that body; and if the local authority should refuse consent, there should be an appeal to the Local Government Board. "All ecclesiastical fees, other than fees for services rendered, should be abolished in cemeteries which may hereafter be provided by local authorities With regard to existing cemeteries, we recommend that the present fees should be we recommend that the present fees should be continued until the next vacancy, or for fifteen years, whichever period should be the longer; but if there should be a desire sooner to commute such fees by local agreement under proper safeguards, facilities to effect that object should be afforded. The fees chargeable should be of the same amount in the consecrated and the unconsecrated parts of a cemetery. The scale of fees to be paid for services rendered should be fixed by the local authority, subject to an appeal to the Governauthority, subject to an appeal to the Government Department, and such fees should be ment Department, and such fees should be paid to the ministers of all religious bodies alike. Fees to clerks and other ecclesiastical officers should be abolished, but equitable compensation should be given to existing holders of those offices." The parochial clergy should be bound to officiate in consecrated ground where the service of the Church of England is required, subject to their statutory light to appoint a duly qualified substitute. The local authority should have no power to appoint a chaplain. The forty-eight hours' notice to incumbents, at present required notice to incumbents, at present required under the Burial Laws (Amendment) Act, '85, should be abolished, and the local authority should have power to determine what notice shall be given in respect both to consecrated and to unconsecrated ground. Subject to the foregoing provisions, the existing power of the bishop in consecrated ground should be retained. The existing law, which secures consecrated ground against being converted to profane uses, should be retained; and

equal protection should be given to unconsecrated as to consecrated ground. The existing inequalities in parochial rating for the provision of parochial cemeteries should be considered. Further provision should be made for the compulsory acquisition, when necessary, of land for parochial cemeteries, and the existing law should be simplified. In discussing the diaft report in committee Viscount Crainborne proposed the insertion of the words which appear in the report, recommending, with regard to existing cemeteries, that the present fees should be continued until the next vacancy, "or for fifteen years, whichever period should be the longer," etc., whereupon Mr. Carvell Williams moved the omission of the words quoted but was defeated by a to.

the words quoted, but was defeated by 5 to 4
[102] Election Petations A select committee was (March 22nd) appointed to inquire into the procedure and practice on Parliamentary election petitions, and to report if any changes were desirable therein. The Solicitor-General was called to the chair, and the committee In their report examined ten witnesses. In their report (Aug 2nd) the committee make a series of detailed recommendations and suggestions They think that in England, at all events, the rota of judges for the trial of petitions should be rather differently constituted, that all proceedings on a petition should be taken only before a judge of judges on the rota, and as far as possible before the same two of the rota judges. The committee do not recommend that any alteration should be made in the amount required to be deposited or secured when a petition is presented vir., f.1000. This sum should be deposited before the petition is allowed to be filed. All sums required for security should be provided in cash and not by recognisances, but power should be given to order the release of part of the original deposit if only a recount is claimed, or a short and nexpensive case is made, or whenever it appears that that sum is likely to be more than sufficient to cover those entitled to the benefit of it. Both in releasing part of the deposit and in ordering further security the possibility of securing the respondent should not be the only consequence to be regarded. Consideration should also be given to the desirability in the public interest of encouraging attempts to secure purity of election, even at the occasional risk of individual loss. The sitting member should be at liberty to attend the inquiry without being made hable for costs, unless the conduct of himself or his agent forms part of the subject-matter of the inquiry. Some doubt having arisen as to whether persons are en-titled to be heard by counsel before they are reported as being guilty of corrupt or illegal practices, the committee think that, if fresh legislation is deemed desirable, the Act should be so amended as to enable them to be heard either by themselves or by counsel, and to call evidence. The position of the Public Prosecutor is, in the opinion of the committee, at present unsatisfactory, as he has not sufficient power to fulfil the functions he was intended to discharge, and the committee make suggestions on this point. The respondent or any person who may be entitled to be paid costs, charges, and expenses by the petitioner, should be entitled from time to time, until the trial has actually begun, to apply to the judge who has control of the case, to order such further sum to be deposited in court as he may think right, in

order to secure the costs of such person; and it should be the duty of the judge, so far as he can, to order that adequate provision is made to secure payment of all costs likely to be awarded. In case of non-compliance with an awarded. In case of non-compliance with an order to further deposit cash as a security, not being the result of a corrupt or collusive arrangement, the judge should be enabled to order the petition to be removed from the file and proceedings to cease, and all money previously deposited to be applied to the payment of the respondent's costs already incurred or to be incurred, unless—(1) some other person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election to which the petition relates, and who is able to find further security, applies to become substituted as a petitioner; or (2) the Public Prosecutor elects to continue the petition with all the liabilities of a petitioner as to costs, etc In either of these cases the sum in court held as security should be applicable to secure the costs of the respondent. Reciminatory charges should be placed exactly on the same that ges should be placed exactly on the same tooting for all purposes as original charges, but the time for delivering particulars of them according to the present practice being only six days before trial, the committee think it should be extended Under sect. 44 (1) of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, '83, if it appears that the respondent was not personally orgusant of corrupt practices, and took care to prevent them, but that corrupt practices ex-tensively prevailed, the county or borough may be ordered to pay the costs, in whole or in part. It is conceived that such orders might be in the more fieldy, and the power might be extended to cases where illegal practices extensively prevailed The relief obtainable under seet 22 of the 46 & 47 Vict, ch. 51, instead of being limited as at present to treating and undue influence, might be extended to the cases of all corrupt and illegal practices committed without the cognisance of the committee of his election agent. Finally the committee suggest a confication of the various statutes which relate to Parliamentary elections and corrupt practices and election petitions

[103] Electrical Energy (Generating Stations and Supply). A joint committee of Peers and Commons, appointed in Maich, considered several specified matters submitted to them in connection with this subject, and reported in May Viscount Closs was chairman of the committee. There were several Bills pending in Parliament in which effect was proposed to be given to new developments of the electrical industry, and these measures were brought to the notice of the committee, but the committee did not consider them in detail nor take any evidence upon them. The committee consider that the proved public advantages of electrical energy in the generation of light and power warrant the granting to undertakers of compulsory powers for acquiring sites for generating stations and lands or easements for pipes and mains therefrom, and other works. They also think that compulsory powers for the acquisition of land for a generating station, and lands or easements for pipes and mains and other works to the area of supply, may also properly be given where the proposed site is not within the area of supply. In the case of powers being given for the erection of a generating station outside the area of supply, be given worse the supply is given for the erection of a generating station outside the area of supply, powers may properly be given

for laving the mains in streets leading from the generating station to the boundaries of the area of supply. In such case the local authority liable to maintain these streets should have the same option of themselves breaking up and ieinstating the streets at the undertaker's expense as is now given within the area of supply. While it may be advisable to maintain the veto of local authorities as to the erection of overhead wires, now given by law in respect of other electric wires, it is not advisable that in the case of overhead wires for traction in the case of overhead wheel for traction purposes the local authority, other than the London County Council and county boroughs, should have an absolute veto. Where sufficient public advantage is shown, powers may be given for the supply of electrical energy over an area including districts of numerous local authorities, and involving plant of exceptional dimensions and high voltage. Such under-takings may properly be authorised on con-ditions differing in some respects from those

imposed under existing Acts.
The committee think the provisions of the Electric Lighting Act, '88, enabling the local authority to purchase an undertaking after a term of years, inapplicable, as a general rule, to the case of an undertaker supplying energy to the case of an undertaker supplying energy in bulk at high voltage, but there may be special cases where it is desirable that the local authorities should have the right to purchase reserved to them Exemption from liability to compulsory purchase would not prevent loyal authorities from earlying for vent local authorities from applying for powers to purchase. In cases of the exemption from liability to purchase, it would be specially expedient in the interest of the consumers that some kind of sliding scale, as in the case of gas undertakings, should be imposed. In connection with this question of purchase under sect 2 of the Act of '88, evidence was given to the effect that, with a view to secure in London one and the same time for the execution of the powers, the Board of Irade have in some cases imposed upon undertakers a less term than 42 years within which they are liable to be purchased. The committee suggest that if purchased The committee suggest that it the full period of 42 years is not granted, and if a substantially shorter period is imposed by the Board of Trade, the terms of purchase should in each case be reconsidered. The committee consider that the provisions of the Electric Lighting Act, '88, which require the consent of the local authority as a condition precedent to the granting of a Provisional Order, should be amended. In their opinion the local authority should be entitled to be heard before the Board of Trade, but should not have, so to speak, a provisional veto, only to be dispensed with in special cases by the Board of Irade.

[104] Gas Companies (Metropolitan Charges)
On June 21st it was ordered that a select
committee be appointed "to inquire into the
powers of charge conferred by Parhament
on the Metiopolitan gas companies, and to
report as to the method in which those powers
have been exercised, having regard to the
differences of price charged by the various
companies." The committee was nominated
Aug. 1st. At a formal meeting on Aug. 4th
Sir John Dorington was chosen chailman, and
the committee on the same day reported that
it was not possible to commence the inquiry
at that period of the session, and recommended
that the investigation be resumed at the com-[104] Gas Companies (Metropolitan Charges) that the investigation be resumed at the commencement of the next session. (See also

[105] Money-lending .- This committee, which first sat in '97, was reappointed Feb. 6th, '88, though with a slightly different and wider order of reference. In '97 it was directed "to inquire into the alleged evils attending moneylending transactions at high rates of interest, or under oppressive conditions as to repayment, between the poorer classes and pro-fessional money enders"; in '98 the order was "to inquire into the alleged evils attendant upon the system of money-lending by proupon the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders, at high rates of interest, or under oppressive conditions as to repayment," and to report thereon. The members of the committee were Messrs. Ascroft, Thomas Bayley, Caldwell, Captain Chaloner, Messis Garht, Hazell, Jeffieys, Lloyd-George A K Loyd, Dr. M'Donnell, Price, T.W. Russell, Warr, George Whiteley, and Yerburgh. On the reassembling of the committee Mr. T. W. Russell was re-elected chairman. In course of the inquiry upwards of forty witnesses were examined. The evidence shows, the committee examined The evidence shows, the committee say, in their report (June 29th), that money-lending transactions frequently owe their inception to misrepresentation of a fraudulent inception to misrepresentation of a fiaudulent character; they advert to well-known facts in this connection, give cases of high rates of interest, and allude to the steps taken to enforce the fulfilment of "unconscionable bargains." In course of further observations the committee say "After carefully considering the evidence which has been given in regard to particular transactions and the general expressions of opinion of persons so well qualified to form a undermatar Six Harry well qualified to form a judgment as Sir Henry Hawkins, Sir James Chailes Mathew, Sir George Lewis, the Inspector-General in Bankruptey, and the county court judges, your committee have unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that the system of money-lending by professional money lenders at high rates of interest is productive of crime, bankruptcy, unfair advantage over other creditors of the borrower, extortion from the borrower's family and friends, and other serious injuries to the community And although your committee are satisfied that the system is sometimes honestly conducted, they are of opinion that only in raise cases is a person benefited by a loan obtained from a professional money-lender, and that the evil attendant upon the system far out-weighs the good. They their core consider that there is urgent need for the interposition of the Legislature with a view to removing the evil. Turning to the question of remedies, the committee regard it as of the utmost importance that no legislation should interfere with leg timate trading, and it has therefore been necessary for them to consider in what way transactions of professional money-lenders may be distinguished from ordinary commercial transactions. Their conclusion on this point is that the transactions will be sufficiently distinguished by the expression "transactions with persons carrying on the business of a money-lender in the course of such business." The two fundamental proposals which were made to the committee are (1) that Pai liament should enact that any interest above a certain rate on loans advanced by professional moneylenders should be irrecoverable at law; or (2) that the courts should have power to go behind any contract with a money-lender, to

inquire into all the circumstances of the original loan and of the subsequent transoriginal loan and of the subsequent trans-actions, and to make such order as may be considered reasonable. As regards the first suggestion the committee consider that a high suggestion the committee considerant a night rate of interest is not in itself incompatible with fair-dealing, and that no limit of interest could be prescribed which would be adapted to the widely different conditions under which these loans are contracted. For these and other reasons they do not recommend any statutory limitation of interest.
"After carefully considering the whole of the evidence and opinions, your committee have arrived at the conclusion that the only effective remedy for the evils attendant upon the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders is to give the court absolute and unfettered discretion in dealing with these transactions. They therefore recommend that all transactions, by whatever name they may be called or whetever they formed the statement of the court of the statement of t be called, or whatever their form may be, which are, in substance, transactions with persons carrying on the business of a money-lender, in the course of such business should be open to complete judicial review. That in all legal proceedings to enforce, or fer any relief in respect of, a claim arising out of such transactions the course should be such transactions. transactions the court should have power to inquire into all the circumstances of such transactions, from the first transaction up to the time of the judicial inquiry. That in such proceedings the court should have power to reopen any account stated in the course of such transactions, to direct that an account be taken upon the basis of allowance of such a rate of interest as shall appear to be reasonable, having regard as shall appear to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances, and to make such order as the court may think fit. That, having regard especially to the fact that money-lenders frequently take from borrowers promissory notes or bills of exchange, which are negotable, and to which, consequently, the borrower will have no defence against the claims of a holder in due course, as well as to other conholder in due course, as well as to other considerations, it is necessary to provide, in order to do complete justice between the parties, that the court should have power to direct repay-ment by the money-lender to the borrower of any amount which, upon taking the account, may appear to have been paid by the borrower to such holder over and above the amount which the court may direct to be reasonably due to the money-lender under all the circumstances. That a borrower from a money-lender should be enabled, notwithstanding any provision or agreement to the contrary, to apply to the court at any time to redeem any security, or for relief on the part of limself and any other person who acts as surety, or otherwise, upon payment of the principal saim advanced and such interest as the court may consider reasonable. That the discretion suggested should be accurately because of the principal saim greated should be accurately because of the principal saim greated should be accurately because of the principal said the property of the principal said the p gested should be exercisable by any judge of the High Court or any judge of a county court. That from any decision given under these powers, by the judicial authority, there should be no right of appeal by either party except by leave of the court. That no transaction between a judgment debtor and a judgment creditor by way of a renewal of the loan should be valid so long as the judgment remains un-satisfied. Your committee are satisfied that money-lenders often take into consideration,

borrower of any publicity of the transactions with them, into which his misfortunes have led him. They are satisfied that borrowers will often submit to almost any degree of oppression in order to hide the consequences of their folly or misfortunes. The committee therefore consider that, to render the remedies proposed really effective, it is essential that wherever it may appear to the court desirable the court should have power to hear any money-lending case in private." In addition to the two fundamental remedies already dealt with, the committee had under their consideration proposals for the alteration of the law in regard to bills of sale, bankruptoy proceedings, and other matters connected with money-lending, and also certain suggestions as to the registration and licensing of money-lenders, and the de-surability of establishing co-operative banks. Among the ecommendations of the committee with regard to the first point are that goods assigned under a bill of sale, made or given by way of security for the payment of money advanced by or through a person carrying on the business of a money-lender, should not be re-moved by the grantee without a county court judge's order; that every bill of sale should be attested, and fully explained by the registral of the county court or the district in which the be the county count of the district month of the borrower resides, and that the money should be handed over to the grantor in the presence of the registrar, or proof otherwise given to the satisfaction of the registrar that the whole amount secured by the bill of sale has been bond fide paid over to or on account of the grantor; that every bill of sale made or given in consideration of any sum under £50 should be void, and that the instrument should also be void if the borrower does not actually receive and enjoy the use of the full sum stated to have been advanced. The evidence shows that money-lending transactions are conducted by means of absolute bills of sale, accompanied by a hire-purchase agreement. In such cases the money-lender is in possession of the goods, and is enabled to seize them immediately default is made in the payment of any of the mistalments under the hire-purchase agreement. The committee consider that, in the event of the system not being illegal, it should either be declared so, or the hire-purchase agreement should be registered with the bill of sale Warrants of attorney and cognovits have been and still may be instruments of oppression, and the committee recommend that the use of such documents should be abolished in connection with all loans advanced by persons carrying on the business of a money-lender in the course of such business. As to procedure, in all cases where proceedings are taken in the county court, the money-lender should sue only in the county court or the district where the borrower resides Statutory declarations in connection with money-lending transactions should in future be made only before the registrar of the county court, who should be required the county court, who should be required to fully explain their purport to those making them. In bankruptcy proceedings the committee would give full power to review the whole transaction with the money-lender. In regard to Soottish procedure under summary diligence, they think this process should not be applicable in connection with any transactions with a person carrying on the business as part of their security for payment for unjust of a money-lender in the course of such business claims, the dread of the consequences to the unless the borrower has a domicile in Scotland.

Evidence was submitted to the committee showing that the garnishee summons may be and is used by some money-lenders as an instrument of oppression against clerks and persons in similar positions; and the committee re-commend that the protection granted by the Act of '70 to the wages of servants, labourers, and workmen should be extended to any person whose wages or salary, together with any other income, does not exceed the sum of £200 per The committee make a series of recommendations regarding the registration of money-lenders, suggesting among other things that it should be declared an offence for any money-lender, individually or in partnership, to carry on the business of a money-lender under the name of "bank," "trust," "corporation," or other misleading title, or to issue or publish any false or misleading prospectus, circular, or advertisement, and that it should be the duty of the registrar of each county court to report to the Public Prosecutor any such offence which may be brought to his knowledge or of which he may become cognisant; that on conviction for any of these offences it should be competent to the court to strike the name of such money-lender off the register for any period, and to impose a penalty to be prescribed by statute, that no money-lender should be capable of recovering any debts incurred in connection with money-lending transactions during the period for which he has been struck off the register Any money-lender carrying on such business without being registered should be incapable of recovering any debt incurred in connection with money-lending transactions A further safeguard to which the committee attach some importance is that every person or company carrying on the business of a money-lender should be required to keep regular and strictly accurate accounts of each tiansaction, and to furnish to the boirower, on every date when an instalment falls due, a clear statement of his account up to date. money lender should be required to furnish to the borrowers and to the sureties, it any, at the time each transaction is entered into, copies of every document signed by him or them, and any failure to do this should render the money lender hable to lose his night of recovery of any money lent. The committee received important evidence as to the operation of co-operative banks on the Continent and in some parts of the United Kingdom. It appears, they say, that the establishment of such banks has been of great use in abolishing or largely diminishing the trade of lending money at exorbitant rates of interest to the poorer classes. The committee were impressed with the extreme usefulness of these institutions, and are of opinion that they meet a real want, especially in agricultural districts. They do not, however, recommend any State intervention

in connection with them at the present time.

[106] Museums of the Science and Art Department. The committee which sat in '97 to inquire into and report upon the administration and cost of these museums, and presented reports with special reference to the protection of the South Kensington collections from fire, was reappointed March 2nd, and presented a first report on April 26th. They were unanimously of opinion that the whole area on the east side of Publishing Road Jersent that convised by the Exhibition Road (except that occupied by the Royal College of Science, which cannot be sacrificed except at great cost) should be exclusively

devoted to the Art Museum and the Art Library, with provision for the conduct of the business connected with loans of art objects and the art connected with loans of art objects and the arschools, and that provision for the whole of the Science Collection, the Science Library, for loans of scientific objects, and for the science schools, should be made on the west side of the Exhibition Road. They also unanimously recommended that the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street be no longer occupied for the same purposes as now, and that the collections there exhibited be removed to the west side of Exhibition Road and made part west side of Exhibition Road and made part of the Science Collections. The second report of the committee, which was presented on July 20th, appears to have been the subject of much detailed controversy. A draft report of Lord Balcarres was brought forward, but the motion that the draft of the chairman (Sir F. Powell) be read a second time was agreed to. The final question that the report as amended be the report of the committee to the House was carried by 7 to 3, Sir J. Gorst being one of the minority. As regaids the Bethnal Green Museum, the committee cannot say that as it stands it is of adequate use to the community Properly organised it would become an effective agency for the improvement of technical instruction in the East End. The Edinburgh Museum suffers from the centralising tendency of South Kensington, and the head of the Edinburgh department should be allowed greater initiative. The same remarks apply equally to the Dublin director. Without making any definite accommendation, the committee ary definite recommendation, the committee are of opinion that a good case has been made out for extending the advantages of science and art collections in the Principality, and in the event of the Bethnal Green Museum being removed from the control of the Department, the money, so saved might be devoted adwantageously to museum purposes in Wales
With a view to the efficient and economical
management of the museums in London, to say nothing of other educational advantages not within the order of reference, the committee within the order of reference, the committee deem it of paramount importance that there be an Education Minister of Cabinet rank, having a seat in the Legislature, aided by a Parliamentary secretary They recommend that the Secretary for the Science and Art Department, like the Secretary of the Education Department, have his office at Whitchall; that there be advisers or visitors who would assist there be advisers or visitors who would assist the Department by suggestions or information in matters affecting the museums, but would not lessen the responsibility to Parliament of the Parliamentary chiefs, that admission to all the museums be always free; that negotiations be carried forward with a view to transferring so some local authority the site and structure of the Bethnal Green Museum, the Dixon collection of pictures, and any other objects specially dedicated by donors under their wills or otherwise. They are of opinion that meanwhile more changes in the objects exhibited might be made with advantage to the district.
The committee, however, call attention to the evidence of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of obtaining subscriptions from the ground landlords and industrial capitalists. They are of opinion that further gifts of public money should only be given to meet corresponding contributions from local sources, by way either of rates or of private subscriptions.
[107] Petrolsum. The protracted inquiry into

the sufficiency of the law relating to the keeping, selling, using, and conveying of petroleum and other inflammable liquids, and petroleum and other inflammable liquids, and the precautions to be adopted for the prevention of accidents with petroleum lamps, was brought to a close, and the report of the committee presented on July 13th, the investigation having extended over four sessions, in course of which the committee held 53 sittings and examined 85 witnesses. The late Mi Mundella was chairman of the committee in three sessions. Mr. Jesse Collings, Under-Secretary for the Home Department, succeeded him when the committee reassembled in March 1988. After the evidence had been comfuded. '98 After the evidence had been concluded. the chairman in the ordinary course presented, on June 17th, a draft report, which was duly read a first time. After this a draft report proposed by Mr Ure was also read a first time. The Chairman's draft of 174 paragraphs contained a paragraph recommending that a Bill be brought in to remedy the defects in the existing law, and expressing an opinion in favour of the adoption of the present opinion in Iavoui of the adoption of the present flash point—viz., 73° (Abel)—as the dividing line between petroleum oil and petroleum spirit. The diaft also dealt with many other points, including the manufacture of lamp-Mr. Ure's set forth, among other things, that, practically, complete immunity from lamp accidents would be attained if only oil with a flesh point above reas Fabr, were in company accidents would be attained it only oil with a flash point above roop Fahr were in common use as an illuminant. The question that the draft report proposed by the chairman be read a second time paragiaph by paiagraph was carried by 8 to 5, Mr Urc's draft being accordingly set aside Twenty paragraphs regarding "past legislation and Parliamentary inquiries" were omitted from the chairman's draft by 7 to 6. On June 24th Mi Ure moved to leave out "710" from the paiagraph in the chairman's draft ielative to the flash point, and to insert "100," and this was carried by 8 to 6 against the chairman Certain changes were against the chairman Certain changes were also made as regards the proposed exemptions On a subsequent occasion Mr Fortescue Flannery proposed to add a provision under which, subject to the exemptions which had been adopted, petroleum spirit flashing above 73° and below 100° might be kept on registered premises and otherwise specially regulated, but after the committee had struck out 73° from and declined to insert 85° in the amendment, the proviso was withdrawn, so that the previous decision of the committee in favour of raising the flash point to 100° was upheld A series of modifications was afterwards made in the report. This document as presented sets forth the conclusion of the committee that in the interests of public safety legislation is necessary for the control and regulation of petroleum oil as far as storage, transport, and sale are concerned, and that transport, and sale are concerned, and that, with regard to petroleum spirit, the present law is not adequate for the public safety, and should be amended. The committee therefore recommend that a Bill be brought in to remedy the defects in the existing law. In order to carry out this recommendation, the committee are of opinion that it will be necessary to make the following provisions with respect to petioleum:—(i) To secure legislative control for petroleum generally, and admixtures of the same with other substances, admixtures of the same with other substances,

—as the dividing line between petroleum oil and petroleum spirit. (3) To provide that, with the following exemptions, petroleum oil shall be kept only on piemises registered or licensed under the Act, and petroleum spirit only on premises licensed under the Act. Spirit not exceeding 5 gallons; when oil and spirit kept together and not exceeding 5 gallons of spirit and 40 gallons of oil; oil (for private use only) not exceeding 23 gallons. private use only) not exceeding 130 gallons. The committee think it will be also necessary to make provisions that registered premises should be at a safe and suitable distance from "protected works", to limit the amount of oil (subject as above) on registered premises, and generally to make regulations for registered premises, to establish a system of licensing for the stonage of petioleum spirit (subject as above) in all cases, and for the stonage of petroleum oil in cases where it cannot be conveniently kept under registration, and generally to regulate licensed places; to make regulations as to conveyance or hawking of such oil and spirit, to regulate the keeping and use of petroleum for the purpose of motive power, to provide for an efficient system of testing, for adequate supervision and administration by local authorities; and that official inquiries be made into the causes of accidents arising from the storage, transport, or use of inflammable liquids. The committee find that there is a consensus of opinion, among nearly all the witnesses who gave evidence on the subject, that lamp accidents are mainly due to gross carelessness and recklessness on the part of a certain class of users of lamps, and part of a certain class of users of lamps, and ignorance as to the character of petioleum oil, and they are persuaded that no legislation is possible when can effectively guard against accidents which result from such careless and wilful acts as they describe. The committee came to the conclusions that the number of lamp accidents has not increased out of proportion to the vast increase in the number of lamps in use, and on account of the volatile character of petroleum it is necessary, in of der to prevent accidents, that ordinary care should be taken in the use of it, whether the flash point be 73° or 100°, that to place such legislative restrictions on petroleum oil below 100° (Abel close test) as are placed on petroleum spirit would have the effect of preventing the use of such oil for domestic and trade purposes [This paragraph was inscrited by the casting vote of the chairman], that it is in accordance with the evidence that if immunity from accidents is to evidence that it infinancy from accessive to be secured it will be necessary to prevent the use of all petrolcum below 120° flash point (Abel close test); and that the effect of such legislation would be to materially increase the cost of petroleum to the consumer. The cost of petroleum to the consumer. The committee cannot, therefore, recommend legislation of this kind, but are of opinion that an effective remedy might be found in another direction. All or nearly all of the witnesses were agreed that in order to secure safety certain principles should be adopted and certain defects avoided in the manufacture of lamps. Mr Wright, president of the Lamp and Stove Trades Association of the United Kingdom, placed before the committee a list of the regulations considered to be necessary in connection with the manufacture of lamps; these recommendations include all the princicertain heavy oils being exempted. (2) To pal improvements suggested by other witadopt a flash point—viz., 100° (Abel close test) nesses; and the committee recommend that statutory power should be given to the Secretary of State to issue an order for their enforcement, with power to vary the order from time to time, if found necessary, such order to affect the importation of lamps and parts of lamps. They also think that the dissemination of information as to the nature of petroleum generally, and as to the filling, cleaning, and management of lamps, through the local authorities and school managers would tend to remove the ignorance which is

would tend to consider the cause of so many accidents.

[108] Shop Glubs, Compulsory. The Home Secretary placed on the paper, towards the end of the session, a notice for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into and report upon the alleged grievance of the Friendly Societies in regard to the action of employers Societies in regard to the action of employers of labour in compelling their work people, as a condition of hiring, to join benefit clubs of societies established by the employers, and to cease their membership with any friendly society to which they may belong. Objections were taken to the points in the terms of refeience. He afterwards announced that, having seen the representatives of the Friendly Societies and clearly ascertained their wishes, he proposed, especially in view of the late period of the session, not to picceed with his motion then; but, meanwhile he would do his best, by way of forming a departmental committee or otherwise, to make careful inquiry into the

industry in the category in the continued of the matter during the recess.

[109] Telephones. Mr. Caldwell (April 1st) called attention to the position of the Post Office with regard to telephone hences, and moved, "That the continued retusal of the Deep Office to great heaving to said allow. moved, "That the continued retusal of the Post Office to grant licences to and allow municipal corporations and other responsible bodies to compete with the National Telephone Company is contrary to the Treasury Minute of May 23rd, 1892, 15 inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the agreement entered into with the telephone companies when the Post Office took over the trunk lines; and is calculated to prevent the establishment of a cheap, adequate, and efficient telephone service in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to increase the difficulties and costliness of any arrangement for the assumption by the State of the whole telephone systems, should Mr. Hanbury, as representing the Post Office, discountenanced any idea of buying out the company at its present market price, but stated that the company's licence would expire in 1911, and that in the meantime the Department was entitled to compete, with the same opportunity of canvassing for subscribers as was open to its rivals. On the question of municipal compe-tition he promised a select committee. It was duly ordered (May oth) that a select committee be appointed "to inquire and report whether the telephone service is of is calculated to become of such general benefit as to justify its being undertaken by municipal and other local authorities, regard being had to local finance, and if so, whether such local authorities should have power to undertake such service in the districts of other local authorities outside the area of their own jurisdiction, but comprised wholly or partially in the same telephone area, and what powers, duties, and obligations ought to be conferred or imposed upon such local authorities." The committee met on May 12th;

they presented their report on Aug. oth the committee had held twenty sittings and taken much evidence. In the opinion of the committee the telephone service "is not at present of general benefit, either in the United Kingdom at large, or even in those limited portions of it where exchanges exist; is not likely to become of general benefit, either, in the country as a whole, or in existing or future exchange areas, so long as the present practical monopoly in the hands of private company shall continue; and as it has already become of much more general benefit in other countries, affording less scope for its development than is afforded by the greater density of population and the greater wealth and commercial activity of the United Kingdom, so it is fitted to become in this country, if worked solely or mainly with a view to the public interest, a valuable instrument in further developing the trade and social life of the nation, towards which new means of communication have always hitherto so largely contributed." They think "that a service already so essential to commercial men, and so well calculated under other conditions to benefit directly or indirectly all classes of the communication community, ought no longer to be treated as the practical monopoly of a private company, a course for which no legal or moral necessity appears to exist, and especially ought not to be worked on a system and under conditions which confine its benefits to a limited class in selected areas, permit preferential rates to be charged, and allow a private heensee of a public monopoly to refuse the use of a business necessity to one tradesman and grant it to his competitor under similar circumstances, impose no limitation of charges, and leave the public at large dependent on a service which is in its turn wholly dependent upon innumerable wayleaves held upon very precarious tenure, and nearly all liable to be terminated after six or twelve months' notice." The committee had next to consider whether municipal and other local authorities should have power to undertake a telephone service, regard being had to local in they, however, felt bound, before dealing with this question, to fully satisfy themselves that the Post Office is not prevented either by legal agreement or by good faith from limiting or ending the monopoly of the company. On the right of the Post Office to compete in any area, either itself or by means of licensees, the written agreement between the Post Office and the company is distinct and unmistak-able; and documents laid before the committee, able to the tribute of the comments and the comments absence of any limitation, whether by verbal understanding or other wise, upon the understanding or other wise, upon the understanding to the Post Office to allow the cullest competition. The right to compete being thus made clear, the committee had next to consider whether competition was expedient, and if so, whether local authorities should be empowered to undertake a telephone service. Competition appears to be both expedient and necessary, but competition by a local authority must differ in many ways from competition by a private company, it requires special provision to meet the special conditions of the case; and a local authority must also submit to conditions to which the company is not subjected. From the point of view of local finance, the committee are of an opinion that a telephone service would be as successful as has been the supply Mr. Hanbury was called to the chair, and before of gas, water, tramways, and electric light by

local authorities. So far, therefore, as the legal or equitable rights of the company, or the financial or other interests of the locality, are concerned, the committee see no leason why licences should not be granted to local authorities. On reviewing the whole of the evidence, the committee is strongly of opinion that general, immediate, and effective competition by either the Post Office or the local authority is necessary, and consider that a really efficient Post Office service affords the best means for securing such competition. They further consider that when in an existing area in which there is an exchange the local authority demands a competing service, the Post Office ought either to start an efficient telephone system itself, or grant a licence to the local authority to do so. With regard to areas in which there is no exchange and districts which are not areas, they think some provision should be made beyond what is now offered by the National Telephone Company for giving a service when there is a reasonable local demand. In such cases the Post Office should either start a service of its own, or should grant licences to the local authorities to do so, subject to proper regulations. The committee in thus recommending a Post Office service assume that it will constitute a real and active competition, and that concessions to the company not required by the agreement will cease. Such a competition should, in then opinion, be carried on by a distinct and suparate branch of the Department, and in future be conducted under strictly businesslike con-ditions, and by a staff specially qualified for such a duty.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

The following Royal Commissions have been appointed, and had not (Nov. 21st) presented reports.—

ieports — Indian Finance: see separate article Indian Finance

Licensing Laws: see separate article Licensing Laws

Local Taxation: see separate article LOCAL

GOVERNMENT London University Commission. For names of the commissioners appointed under the Act of '08 see seet, 96 (supra) Since the passing of the Act Mr T Bailey Sainders, barrister at law, has been appointed secretary to the Commissioners.

London Water Supply: see separate article London Water Supply.

Sewage Disposal: see next article.

Sewage. Disposal of. A Royal Commission was appointed during 98 to inquire and report on 0—(1) What method or methods of treating and disposing of sewage (including any liquid from any factory, or manufacturing process) may properly be adopted consistently with duregard for the requirements of the existing law, for the protection of the public health, and for the economical and efficient discharge of the duties of local authorities; and (2) if more than one method may be so adopted, by what rules, in relation to the nature of the volume of the sewage or the population to be served, or other varying circumstances or requirements, should the particular method of treatment and disposal to be adopted be determined; and (3) to make any recommendations which may be

deemed desirable with reference to the treatment and disposal of sewage. Earl of Iddesleigh, C.B., Sir Richard Thorne Thorne, K.C.B., Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, Major-General C. P. Carey, C. P. Cotton, Esq., Michael Foster, Esq., M.A., Professor of Physiology, Cambridge, Col. T. W. Harding, T. W. Kilhek, Esq., W. Ramsey, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, University College, London, J. B. Russell, Esq., M.D., and Frederick J. Willis, Esq., Secretary.

Seychelles Islands, or Mahé Archipelago are situated in the Indian Ocean, about 950 miles north of Mauritius, of which British colony they are politically a part. Pop. 16,500. The chief and largest island is Mahé, upon which is Port Viotoria, the capital, harbour, and headquarters of H.M. East African squadron. Government is administered by a Chief Civil Commissioner and a Board, subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius. Exports: cocoanut oil, sperm, vanilla, coffee, and cloves. For financial statistics see British Empire (table).

Shah of Persia. See Muzaffer-ed-Din.
Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 350 pupils An Exhibition to either Univ. of 240 for four years falls vacant every year; pupils may also compete for Huiah Exhibitions of 650 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. Head Master, Rev. F. B. Westeott, M. A., late Fellow Trin. Coll Camb. Clerkto Governors, Mr. James Douglas Motto (royal arms of Ed VI.), Honsoul qui mal y pense Some Alumni, Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce, Rt. Hon. Montague Bernard, Sir Lewis Morris, Dr. J. M. Neale, Sir D. Forsyth, Wm. Forsyth, Q.C., etc.

Shipbuilding. See TRADE, '98.

Shipping. See Mercantill Marine, and Trade, '98.

Shipping of the United Kingdom, The Chamber of. This consists of twenty-five Shippowners' Associations, located in London and the chief ports of the United Kingdom. Its work is largely parliamentary, and consists in watching bills affecting shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an executive council, to which each affiliated association elects one member. This Council is presided over by a president and vice-president, annually elected at a meeting held in London in February. President, Mr. Edward Pembroke, London; Vice-President, the Hon. James C. Buins, Glasgow; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Cooke. Offices, 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Shorthand. Recent educational legislation has given a remarkable impetus to shorthand teaching, especially in evening continuation schools. In many higher grade schools and colleges there are facilities for learning, and shorthand schools meet the needs of different classes of students. Shorthand is included in the subjects for both Oxford and Cambridge Junior Local Examinations, and for the College of Pieceptors' certificate examinations. The system almost universally taught is Pitman's shorthand, in which about 95,000 students receive instruction annually. The system is

employed for nearly the whole of newspaper reporting—4300 reporters in the United King-dom using Pitman's system, and 100 twenty-three other systems—for the bulk of legal and three other systems—for the bulk of legal and commercial work, and by 34 of the shorthand writers in the law courts, Taylor's, Gurney's, Mavor's, Purton's, and Lewis's systems being employed by a total of 36 writers; while the system used by the historic house of Gurney is employed for official note-taking in parliamentary committees. In the autumn of '97 the Sexagenary of Phonography was celebrated in London, the system identified with his name having been introduced by the late Sir Isaac Pitman in '37 Of periodicals published in the Pitman in '37 Of periodicals published in the interests of shorthand, the oldest extant is the weekly Phonetic Journal, established in '42 Throughout the country about no associations exist for the practice and propagation of Pitman's system, and shorthand writers are represented by the following societies.—The Incorporated Phonographic Society, established oo, of which Mr Alfred Pitman is president, has established districts in many large towns, and has examined and granted diplomas to 517 shorthand teachers The secretary is Mr. H. W. Harris, 700, Mattison Road, Fin-bury Park, N. The Institute of Shorthand Writers, practising in the Supreme Court of Judicature (regristered), established '82, has for its object the promotion of efficiency in note-taking in connection with legal proceedings, and admits members by examination The hon secretary is Mr. M. Levy, and the office 4, Seile Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Shrewsbury School. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in 68 The school by the Public Schools Act in '68 The school was moved to a new site (covering an area of 50 acres) in '82 Since '82 its numbers have increased from 170 to 300. Head Master, Rev H. Whitehead Moss, M.A. Motto, Inius si recte, ne labora. Distinguished alumni include, among others Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Brooke, Marquis of Halifax, and, in the present century, Charles Darwin, Dr. Fraser (Hishop of Manchester), Professor B. H. Kennedy, Dr Scott (Dean of Rochester), Dr. Thomson (Archbishop of York), the late Bishop of Wakefield, Sir D Lysons, Lord Thring, Sir C. T. Newton, Earl Cranbrook, and many others.

SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years, through the action of France, Agreements made between Siam and France in '93, and between Great Britain and France in '96, recognised as belonging to Siam all the region lying between Burma and Tenasserim on the west and the Mekong on the east, roughly speaking. Kiang Sen, on the Mekong, roughly speaking. Klang Sen, on the Mekong, marks the northernmost point of Snamese territory, and from a point just below Stung-Treng the boundary leaves the river and passes in a S.W. direction to the coast. The two Powers agreed not to operate by their military or naval forces, except in concert for the maintenance of the independence of Siam, within that portion of Siam which is comprised within the drainage basin of the Menam, and within that portion of Siam which is comprised within the drainage basin of the Menam, and of the coast streams of a corresponding longitude. They also undertook not to acquire and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest

within that area any privilege or commercial facilities which would not be extended to both of them. It was expressly stated that, though this portion of Siam was marked out for special treatment, no doubt was thrown upon the complete title and rights of the Siamese to the remainder of their kingdom. Area about 200,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at 12,000,000, including Siamese 2,000,000, and Chinese and Malays about 3,000,000. Capital, Bangkok, pop. about 200,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn. Executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers. The Legislative Council consists of the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and six princes of the royal house. the king, and six princes of the royal nouse. There are forty-one provinces, each administered by a governor. The country is very madequately developed, chiefly owing to the condition of the inhabitants, who are virtually serfs, and to a system of debt-slavery which obtains. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. shid is almost whelly in the hands of foreigners. The first railway in Siam—the Bangkok-Paknam line (narrow gauge), 25 miles long—was opened by the King in April'03. The Bangkok-Khorat railway, 163 miles in length, was inaugurated by the King, March 27th, '97, and is now making slow progress; the earth and rock work, it is hoped, will be finished by the end of '88. Chief exports rice, teak-wood pepper, and fish. The King's revenue amounts to about £2,000,000 a year. The standing army is small, but there is a general enrolment of males as militia. Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading to some extent, and a few of the Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. Imports, '97, £2,485,807, exports, £3,203,218 See Diplomatic, and Indo-China.—History, '98 The King was received with an address of welcome on his return after his European tour, and replied (Jan. 37d) that his European tour, and replied (Jan. 3rd) that the development of the country would help to increase its prosperity, but that it would take time to get rid of existing abuses.

Siberia A Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural hills, a slender barrier which is now being broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '07 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing at bitrary administration of autocratic officials. arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as juges d'instruction. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostock, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk. Area, 4,633,496; population, '95, 5,140,000 sq.m. Valuable gold-fields have been discovered in the Government of Yenjesisk. and in the basins of the Obi. of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi,

and outside the steppes has been occupied. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been lately opened up, chiefly by English enterprise, Captain J. Wiggins being the pioneer. The railway conhection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway scheme in the world. After consider able deliberation the Government Railway Commission decided in favour of a complete railway, the length of which will be over 4700 miles. The total cost, including railing stock, etc., has been variously estimated between 53 and 55 millions sterling. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, 7c. To facilitate the work of construction, the line was divided into three parts. The first starts from the European frontier in the Ural, and runs eastward; the second from Vladivostok, on the Pacific, running west; while the third is the middle section, near Lake Baikal, and is to join the other two. The opening of the line from Tchelyabinsk to the river Obi (889 miles), and the branch from Tchelyabinsk northward to Ekaterinburg (158 miles), took place Oct. 27th, '96. A report of the United States Consulceneral at St. Petersburg (reproduced in this country in the summer of '97) gave a summary of the report of the committee which manages the construction of the railway as to the work done in '96. The committee found it practicable to fix the cost of the Northern Ussur' line at £2,231,800; the second section of the Central Siberian line at £5,160,200; and the branch line to the city of Tomsk at £190,000. Details are given as to the exploration and improvement of the rivers Shilka, Ussuri, Amur and Angara, and the choice of the bay of Gold Horn on the Pacific for the establishment of a commercial port Lieut. General Duchoffskoi, on Oct. 14th, ort which is to be built at Vl. divostok. The Praviletsivent Virsinik of Feb 24th, '98, recommendation of the commercial port which is to be built at Vl. divostok. The Praviletsivent Virsinik of Feb 24th, '98, recommended and the Financial Department of the State Council, held on Dec. 10th, '97 (old style), the Tsar presiding, a detailed report of the Minister of Roads and Communications on the progress of the undertaking was presented, and concluded "The general progress of the work for the three years '95-7 can be expressed as follows.—Earthwork executed, 100,000,000 ubic yards; rails laid, 2959 versts; ballast ieposited, 3051 versts." On April 1st, the first Frans-Siberian express train left the Moscow station at St. Petersburg for Tomsk. rain, which is unique in its accommodation, was timed to run the six days' journey to fomsk twice a month. A Times telegram from vienna, June 8th, contained a report of an interview with M. de Walujeff, Director of the biberian Railway, who said that on its complesion in 1904 it would be possible for a traveller ogo round the world in thirty days. By that ime they were confident they could complete he line from Tchelyabinsk to Vladivostok; it vas already practically finished as far as Krasloyarsko, on the Yensei river, a distance of coo versts, a bridge of roco mètres was being uilt across the river, and on the other side bout 650 versts were then complete. He spoke ery hopefully of a large export of Siberian corn. Reuter's telegram from Tomsk, published ept. 15th, announced that a regular service of

granted by the Chinese Government (for 80 years) to the new concern, under Russian auspices, known as the Eastern Chinese Railway Co., and the particulars were also contained way co, and the particulars were also contained in a despatch from the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, published early in '98. The Pekin correspondent of the Times on March 7th gave a long and elaborate description of the whole undertaking. Writing under date Dec. 20th, '97, he came to the conclusion that another season would be required before the final route scason would be required before the final route could be decided upon. The short cut, which was the last proposed, was from Metrophanof (on the Trans-Siberian Railway, leached by steamer on the Amur from Stretensk), through Hailar, Petuna, Kirin, Ninguta, and Poltarka to Vladivostok, it was estimated at 1440 miles, of which 68 miles had been constructed. According to news to hand in the autumn the line was being pushed on vigorously. The Siberian railway, it appears, is expected to reach Stretensk by the iniddle of '99, and thus a combined steamboat and iail route from the Baltic to the Pacific may be opened in five years -cutting down the journey from London to Shanghar to not more than twenty days. The Times of Oct. 29th contained a long article by Mr. Arnot Reid, of the Straits Times, Singapore, describing a journey from Irkutsk to Moscow, which he carried out between Sept. 28th and Oct. 6th—three hours less than twelve days and nights of continuous travel for the 3700 miles. He journeyed from Pekin by the tea-caravan route, and struck the railway works at Masova, on the eastern side of Lake Baikal, On this side, he says, the alignment has been diverted. Although grading has been done for Rindugh graung has been allowed to turn off at Chital 500 miles from the lake, to Port Arthur, and thus the railway to Vladvostok will be to all intents and purposes a branch line Lietvenitchaia is the name of the station on the western side of the lake, and from here to Masova the ice-breaking ferryboat will run; but a railway route round the head of the lake will be begun next spring, to be worked in addition to the ferry. Mr. Reid got on the line at the Irkutsk station, which is on the opposite side of the river from the city. To Krasnoyarsk, 660 miles from Irkutsk, there was no first-class travelling, and the trains were not equal to the traffic; from that point to Moscow, 2600 miles (via Tchelyabinsk), there was every confort. For the former he paid, second-class fare, 30 roubles; and for the latter, first-class fare, 53 roubles. The rates come down to a fourth class. Within the last few months an order has been issued to lav a siding every seven versts, apparently to leave the main line clear for strategical purposes. Mr. Reid, who reached Moscow on the fiftieth day after leaving Pekin, observed a large influx of immigrants along the railway. See CHINA

ime they were confident they could complete the line from Tchelyabinsk to Vladivostok; it vas already practically fimshed as far as Krasloyarskoi, on the Yeniser river, a distance of coo versts, a bridge of 1000 mètres was being uilt across the river, and on the other side bout 650 versts were then complete. He spoke ery hopefully of a large export of Siberian corn. I Reuter's telegram from Tomsk, published ept. 15th, announced that a regular service of raims between that place and Irkutsk had been pened. As to the Manchurian deviation, we are details in our last edition of the concession

of British extension to the east was by this agreement done away with; the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. The interior is divided into 5 districts-Karene, Ronietto, Bandajuma, Koinadugu, Pangoma, each under a District Commissioner. The leading tribes are the Timmanis in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. In Nov. '95 a staff for the construction of a railway was sent out from England. Replying in the House of Commont on Fab. 'et'. '95 Mr. Chamberlain. from England. Replying in the House of Commons on Feb. 1st, '97, Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, said that the terminal depot at Freetown, with landingpier, etc., had been completed, 21 miles of the line surveyed, the earthworks and bridges for a length of 4 miles finished, and the permanent way put down for 3 miles. It was expected that a considerable section of the expected that a considerable section of the railway would be open for traffic in lune '08. railway would be open for traffic in June '98. More recent reports show that the enterprise is being pushed on. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 40,000. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, hides, and rubber. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and four nominated members See Britshy Explosion (1984). See BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC. -History, '98. Serious disturbances in the hinterland, arising from the collection of a hut which came into operation on Jan. 1st, were reported (Feb. 24th). It was alleged, however, that, beyond the objection to the tax, great discontent was caused by the resolute attempts made by the authorities to put down slavery and savage practices generally. The frontier police and the military force engaged in the repression of the disturbances were met with the stoutest resistance, especially by Bai Burch, a chief in the Karene district, and reinforcements were ordered (March 8th). The disturbances spread southwards and coastwards; 'actories were burned, traders and
others were murdered in large numbers, and
matters seemed in April to have reached a
critical stage. The Governor's Council ordered
the establishment of a volunteer force to
protect the capital, and H.M. ships and men
of the West India Regiment were brought
up to aid in the re-establishment of order.
Sir David P. Chalmers was appointed by
the Imperial Government as her Majesty's
Commissioner to inquire into the insurrection and the general affairs of the colony disturbances spread southwards and coastton and the general affairs of the colony and protectorate (June 20th). He was given full powers, and was directed to specially inquire into the allegations that the insurrection at its commencement was caused by the tion at its commencement was caused by the imposition of a hut tax, which was peculiarly obnoxious to the customs and feelings of the natives, and by the brutal and insulting way in which the collection of the tax was carried out by the native police. As in the later phases of the insurrection, which were accompanied by murder and outrage, and which extended into the colony as well as the protectorate, the question of the hut tax was not prominently raised, he was directed to seek for other explanations of the simultaneous outbreak of sawage violence over a large tract of country, and to inquire into the operations of secret societies, both in the colony and in the pro-

Britain and France in Jan, '05. All possibility tectorate. With regard to the colony and the protectorate, he was to inquire into the working of the scheme of administration which had been adopted, and especially the best methods of raising the revenue required for maintaining peace, order, and good government in the protectorate, and the manner in which the land should be dealt with so as to promote the development of the country while preserving the rights of the natives, and protecting them from being defrauded by speculators who have sought, or may seek, to acquire land from them on inequitable terms. The operations against the rebels were suspended during the rainy season, but were resumed in **September**, a West

scason, but were resumed in September, a West African Regiment having by this time been enrolled. The patrolling of the disturbed country soon had a good effect, and Bai Burch was captured in the Karene district (Nov. 13th). Silver Question, The. See Bimetallism. Skrating. The presiding body in this branch of sport is the National Skraing Association, founded in 1879 at Cambridge, and transferred in 04 to London. The Presidents are the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Leicester, and the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire; the Acting President, W. Hayes Fisher, Esq., M.P.; and the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. H. Ellington, London Rowing Club, Putney, S.W. Sladen, Douglas, the son of Mr Douglas Brooke Sladen, was b. in London, Feb. 5th, 1856, and educated at Cheltenham College and Trimity College, Oxford, where he took a first-

1856, and educated at Cheltenham College and Trunty College, Oxford, where he took a first-class in history. He also holds the degrees of B.A and L.P. B. from Melbourne University and has held the Chair of History at the University of Sydney, N.S.W. He is well known as an author and reviewer, and in his literary work there are evidences of his extensive travels in Japan, China, Australia, Canada, the United States, and South Europe. He is a constant contributor to the Queen, the Literary World. and other Dapers. and amongest his constant contributor to the Queen, the Literary World, and other papers, and amongst his books are "The Admiral," "On the Cars and Off," "The Japs at Home," "A Japanese Marriage," "A World of Exiles," "Edward the Black Prince," "Lester the Loyalist," "The Admiral," etc. He has edited "Australian Ballads and Rhymes," "A Century of Australian Song," "Younger American Poets," etc. He is hon. secretary of the Authors' Club, joint hon. secretary of the New Vagabonds Club, and editor of "Who's Who." Address 32 and 34 Addison Mansions, Kensington, W.

the New Vagabonds Club, and editor of "Who's Who." Address 32 and 34, Addison Mansions, Kensington, W.

Smith, Goldwin, D.C.L., was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Ed. at Eton and Oxford, graduating first class in classics 45; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford 46. He was Assistant Sec. of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the Univ. of Oxford 50, Seoretary to a subsequent Commission, under which important University reforms were utroduced and a member of the

Question," "A Trip to England" in '92, a "History of the United States" in '93, "Oxford and her Colleges," "Bay Leaves: Translations from Latin Poets," "Specimens of Greek Tragedy," "Essays on Questions of the Day," in '94, and "Guesses at the Riddle of Exist-ence" ('96).

ence" ('96).

Smith, Rev. Walter C., M.A., D.D., LL.D., was b. 1824 in Aberdeen. Educated at Aberdeen University and New College, Edinburgh, he was ordained in '50 minister of the English Presbyterian Church in Islington, London, and respyterian Church in Islington, London, and subsequently became minister of the Free Church of Scotland in Orwell (Kinross), Roxburgh (Edinburgh), Tron (Glasgow), '62, and High Church (Edinburgh), '76. In '67 he was tried for heresy, but the charge was dismissed by the General Assembly. The alleged heresy was contained in his lectures on "The Sermon on the Mount." In '93 he was appointed Moderator of the Assembly. He has now retired, and lives near Dunblane, Perthshire. Dr. Smith is best known as a devout and cultured poet. His chief works are "The Bishop's Walk " (61), "Hymns of Christ and the Christian Life" (67), "Olrig Grange" (72), "Borland Hall" ('74), "Hilda" ('78), "Rabān" ('81), "North-Country Folk "('33), "Kildrostan" ('84), "Thoughts and Fancies for Sunday Evenings" ('87), and "A Heretic" ('91).

SOCIALISM.

Socialism, primarily and broadly, is the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence -that is, to the enjoyment of the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—i.e., of a complete re-adjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving the abolition of their present forms. In the following article the Socialist organisations in England and abroad are briefly reviewed.

England. - The English societies repreemature of Socialism are: the Social Democratic Federation, Sec., H. W. Lee, 337, Strand, W.C.; the Fabian Boolety (y.v.), Sec., E. R. Pease, 276, Strand, W.C.; and the Independent Labour Party, Sec. John Penny, 53, Fleet Street, E.C. The Social Democratic Federation had in '97 134 branches in existence, with a membership of 11,000. The Independent Labour Party was formed at a conference held in Bradford early in '93, and attended by delegates from various Independent Labour organisations already formed, from branches of the Social Democratic Federation, and from the Fabian Society. The object of the party is the realisation of an industrial commonwealth founded upon the socialisation of land and capital. "The true object of industry being the production of the requirements of life, the responsibility should rest with the community collectively. Therefore, the land, being the storehouse of all the necessaries of life, should be declared and treated as public property; the capital necessary for industrial operations should be declared and treated as public property; the capital necessary for industrial operations should be owned and used collectival. Work and the owned and used collectively. Work and the

wealth resulting therefrom should be equitably distributed over the population. As a means to this end, we demand the enactment means to this end, we demand the enactment of the following measures:—(1) A maximum eight-hour working-day and a six-day week, with the retention of all the existing holidays and Labour Day, May 1st, secured by law. (2) The provision of work to all capable adult applicants at recognised trade-union rates, with a statutory minimum of 6d. per hour. In order to remuneratively employ the applicants, parish, district, borough, and county councils to be invested with powers to (a) organise and undertake such industries as they may consider desirable, (b) compulsorily acquire land, purchase, erect, or manufacture buildings, machinery, stock, or other articles for carrying on such industries; (c) levy rates on the rental values of the district and borrow money on the security of such rates for any of the above purposes. (3) State pensions for every person poscs. (3) State pensions for every person over 50 Jears of age, and adequate provision for all widows, orphans, sick and disabled workers. (4) Free maintenance of children while at school or university; free primary, secondary, and university secular education. (5) The raising of the age of child labour with a view to its ultimate abolition. (6) Abolition of indirect taxation, and the gradual transference of all public burdens on to unearned incomes, with a view to their ultimate extinction, municipalisation and popular control of the hquor traffic. The Independent Labour party is in favour of every proposal for extend-ing electoral rights to both men and women ing electoral rights to both men and women and democratising the system of government." The political creed of the party is summed up in the single sentence, "The Independent Labour Party is in favoar of every proposal for extending electoral rights to both men and women and democratising the system of government." Stringent regulations have been drawn up for the guidance of candidates elected to the House of Commons, and also to guard the movement of Commons, and also to guard the movement against being financed in the interests of any other party. Over the greater part of Lancashire and in other parts of the country branches have for part of their constitution a clause prohibiting members from voting for any candidate put forward by the Liberal, Liberal Unionist, or Conservative Parties. The organisation claims to have over 200 branches and 12,000 members. Chairman, Mr. Keir Hardie; Treasurer, Mr. France Littlewood; General Beoretary, Mr. John Penny. The Federa General Secretary, Mr. John Penny. The Federa-tion have declared that there was no need for tion have declared that there was no need for the separate existence of the Independent Labour Party, the proper place for conscien-tious Socialists being inside a revolutionary Socialist organisation like the Social Demo-cratic Federation. Recent events seem to cratic Federation. Recent events seem to have brought both bodies more together, and the question of the fusion of the two organisations is now under discussion by their respective branches.

Germany.—The Socialists of Germany are known as the Social Democrats, and are led by Herren Liebknecht, Bebel, Vollmar, and Singer. Herren Liebknecht, Bebel, Vollmar, and Singer. They form the strongest political party in the empire, and their aim is avowedly to replace the existing capitalistic order of society by one in which land, capital, and all the means of production and distribution will be owned and worked by the community for the benefit of all its members. They polled 2,120,000 votes, 30 per cent. of the total votes recorded, at the '96 election, an advance of 334,000 since '93, and secured the return of 56 members to the Reichstag. The number of party organs is 76, 22 of which are dailies. They denounce the so-called State Socialism as a system of half-measures dictated by tear, and aimed merely at undermining the hold of the Social Democracy over the working classes by means of petty over the working classes by means of petty concessions and palliatives. State Social Semocracy essentially revolutionary. Therefore the two are irreconcilably opposed. At the '97 Congress Herr Bebel carried a resolution repealing the party regulation which prohibited Social Democrats from taking part in elections for the Prussian Chamber, but it was plainly laid down that no compromise or alliance with any other party should be made. See GERMANY, POLITICAL PARTIES OF

France.—French Socialists are organised into at least four distinct bodies. The first of these is called the Workmen's party, and is led by M. Jules Guesde, who is an ardent follower of Marxist and collectivist theories. It took its rise from the National Workmen's Congress at Marseilles in '79, and its programme is "the political and economical expropriation of the pointical and economical expropriation of the capitalist bourgeoise and the socialisation of all the forces of production." In '96 at the Lille Congress this was put a little differently, thus: "The abolition of the capitalist system by means of the conquest of political power by the proletariat, the substitution of social for capitalist property, and the international agreement of working men. It recognises no national obligations that would interiere with its objects, and is at one with most of the Socialists on the Continent. It claims to include 450 associations, with about 300,000 members, and its strength has been proved in nunncipal and parliamentary elections. The Possibilist party derives its numbers almost rossionist party derives its numbers almost entirely from Paris, and is practically a segment of the Workmen's party, from which it separated in '82. The Blanquist party is also a Parisian society, and derives its title from the old revolutionist Blanqui. It professes itself "atheist, naterialist, transformist, republican," revolutionist, communist, and finally internationalist." Its organ is the Parti Socialiste, and its members call themselves Communists, workmen's party. There are about 10,000 members. The Socialist Republican party consists of Radicals who have evolved into Socialists. MM. Millerand and Goblet are its most prominent members, and its organ is the

Petite Republique.

Austria.—In Austria the Socialist party is strongly organised. There is a powerful propaganda carried on through the Press, and the influence of the party is very marked in the elections. In Bohemia and Silesia the movement has made great way, but not so much in the Alpine districts, though in Feb. '98 it was reported that an anti-clerical and socialistic body, called the Styrian Peasants' League, had 10,000 members. The party is split up into two sections—one led by Dr. Adler, with the Gleichheit as its special organ, and the theories of Karl Marx as its creed; and the other led by Herr Hanser, with the Volkspresse as its organ. It should be said that a great incentive to the spread of Socialism is the determination of the empire. Therefore Socialism in Austria is very much of a political force, rather than a theoretical adherence to Communistic principles

Belgium .- The grant of universal suffrage in Belgium brought the Socialists of the country into great and unexpected prominence at the general elections in Oct. 9. No less than 29 Socialist and Radical candidates were returned, and between them and the Clericals the moderate Libefals and the Progressists were almost annihilated. The Socialist victories were won chiefly amongst the Walloons. The Socialists have since well maintained their ground in spite of the efforts directed against them by the Clericals.

Denmark.-Socialism in Denmark is of the Marxist order; but here again, as in Austria, political discontent has driven many to join the Social Democratic Federation. These form the moderate section, and tend to join the Radicals, the extreme revolutionary section being very small in numbers.

being very small in numbers.

Siveden and Norveay. — The Socialist movement has made little impression on these countries, but the party in Norway numbers about 56 unions, with a total membership of 6000. Its avowed aims are to abolish the private ownership of land and of the instruments of production. In the towns of Sweden the movement has made some little headway. the movement has made some little headway, but it languishes for lack of funds. A tacit alliance exists between the Socialists and the

Radicals of Norway.

Netherlands.—TheSocialist Revolutionary party is the leading body in this country. By a

party is the leading body in this country. By a decree of the Cour de Cassation the Socialist League was dissolved in '94 as an illegal association; but 52 branches of it united to form the new body. An official organ was established in '95, with M. Domela-Nieuwenhuis as editor. Onsult "Socialism. An Examination of its Nature, its Strength, and its Weakness," by Prof. Ely (Swan Sonnenschein & Co.); "The History of Socialism," by Thomas Kirkup; "Socialism, its Growth and Outcome," by W. Morris and E. Belfort Bax; "Fabian Essays in Socialism" (Fabian Society); Sidney Webb's "Socialism in England"; Karl Marx's "Capital"; Hyndman's "Historical Basis of Socialism in England"; Bax's "Religion of Socialism, Prof. Graham's "Socialism, New and Old"; John Rae's "Contemporary Socialism," etc.

Society for Promoting Christian Know-

Society for Promoting Christian Know-ledge. This Society was founded in 1698, and has during the last 200 years originated and supported a number of agencies in this and supported a number of agencies in this country and abroad for promoting Christian knowledge. The following are some of the cahef departments of its work: the Society is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; it is a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society: and an Emigrants' Society: and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants Spiritual Aid Society. The Society has founded a training college for one hundred school-mistresses, at Tottenham, and maintains a Training College for Lay Workers in the East of London. Nearly Argon was voted last year for Home Education work. The Society has voted a portion of its funds to sid in has voted a portion of its funds to aid in the establishment and development of **Kedical** to improve their material condition which Missions and for the training of medical misexis's amongst the working classes in all parts sionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other

parts of the world. Sees., Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. Organising Sees., (Northern Province) Rev. W. Rohinson, 26, St. Andrew's Place, Bradford; (Southern Province) Rev. W. B. Taylor. Office, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Society of Accountants and Auditors, The, was incorposated in '85. Its objects are to provide a central organisation for accountants and auditors, and generally to do all such things as from time to time ray be necessary to elevate the status and procure the advance-ment of the interests of the profession, and to provide for the better definition and protection of the profession by a system of examinations Candidates for membership (unless they have Candidates for membership (unless they have been in public practice since '85 must pass the examinations prescribed by the Council President: Andrew Wallace Barr, London, Yos-President James William Bray Brown, Birmingham, Secretary James Martin, 4, King Street, Cheapside, London, E C; Solicitors Norton, Rose, Norton, & Co, 57½, Old Broad Street, London, E C.

Society of Oil Painters, The until '98 called the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, has its headquarters in Piccadully, W. Founded, 1883 The Exhibitions, which are held annually, commencing in November, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (qv.) President, Frank Walton, RI; Yuce-President, S. Melton Fisher, Secretary, W. T. Blackmore.

Sociology This is the science of the origin,

ganisation and development of human society. Of individual workers in sociology Herbert Of individual workers in sociology rierbert Spencer undoubtedly stands first inthis country. The completion of his great systematic work was accomplished during '96 by the publication of the third volume of "Principles of Sociology" In America Major Powell, Lester Ward Professor Giddings, and the Rev Samuel Dyke are active workers, and many of the American inversities have organised sensities chools. universities have organised separate schools or departments of sociology. Much valuable work on definite and specific problems (such as Railways, Trusts, Wages, etc.) is being done in the American schools, notably at Pennsylvania University, under Mayo Smith. Apart from individual workers and the teaching of the Positivist societies, respectively headed by Dr. Congreve and Mr Frederic Harrison in this country, and the special societies concerned with anthropology and economics—apart from these there are as yet few successful attempts to found schools of sociology The attempts to found schools of sociology The Paris and the Edinburgh Schools were fully described in the '94 ed (qv), and the American School at Hartford in '95 ed (qv) The General Secretary of the International Institute of Sociology is Dr. René Worms, 35, Rie Quincampoix, Paris. The third international congress of Sociology in connection with the Paris Institute was held at Paris in July '97, under the presidency of Paul Lihenfeld, Russian sena'or. An institution bearing the title of The London An institution bearing the title of the London School of Economics and Political Science was started in Oct. '95, with the co-operation of a number of the leading English economists, and with the aid of the Society of Arts and the London Chamber of Commerce. As a further development of the school an attempt is now being made to establish a great central Library of Political Science and Bureau of Statistical Information in connection with the LAND. See also COLONIES, School of Economics and Political Science (see Powers, and Egypi (map).

ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, LONDON SCHOOL OF). The proposal is to set up in London an institution somewhat similar to the Musec Social of Paris. The library will include a systematic collection of all available material bearing on the structure and function of public administration, central and local, in all parts of the world. All communications, all parts of the world. All communications, either in regard to the library or to the school, should be addressed to the Director, 9, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. A bibliography of contemporary productions in sociologic study and research is given each month in the Revue Internationale de Sociologie (price 20 fi. per annum), published in Paris (16, Rue Soufflot), and in the American Journal of Sociology (piece 25 6d per number), published by the University of Chicago Press

Socotra. A large island lying 150 miles off SOUGUEA. A large island lying 150 miles on Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden Area, 1382 sq m., pop. 12,000. Formally annexed by England (76). Capital, Tamarida. Products: aloes, and also exports dragon's blood (a dye resin), dates, figs, etc. See British Empire (table)

Sodor and Man, Bishop of. See under PEERS.

Solomon Islands The British Islands lie the Westein Pacific, between 7° 30° and 13° S lat. and 150° and 163° L long, and include Guadalcana, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela and Iulage. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solo-mon and the Jorres groups. Area about 8400 sq m The chief exports are copra, ivory nuts, pearl shells, etc The sago palm grows in vast numbers. The German Islands are the northern islands, and include Isabel, Bougainville, and other islands. Area, occo sq m.; pop. 90,000 Adn helm's land (q v)

Somali Coast Protectorate. The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since '84, is known by this name. It is administered under the Bombay Government by a Political Agent and Consul. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 200 miles, 400 miles of costs, and extends minard 200 miles, its total area being about 68,000 sq. miles. Within this territory lie the ports Zeila, Bulhar, and Berbera Ihe boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. Fhe chief town of the district is Berbera, which has about 30,000 inhabitants. The products are chiefly cattle skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and

gum. See Egypt (map).

Somaliland. The country occupying the somaniana. The country occupying the eastern horn of promoutory of Africa. The bulk of it is under the protection of Italy, according to the Anglo-Italian agreement of '91, though there is a British Protectorate on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, and France has a footing at Obock. Italian Somaliland is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coastline extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate (see article above), also British Inland it extends for a uniform distance of 180 miles from the coast The area of Italian Somaliland is 100,000 sq. miles, and the population about 400,000. As to the French settlement see FRENCH SOMALI-LAND. See also Colonies, etc., of European

Somerville Hall. See Women, Higher Education of.

SOUDAN.

The Soudan is that section of Africa which lies Ine Soudan is that section of Africa which he immediately south of the Sahara. Its limits are variously defined. It may be said to be bounded by the Sahara on the N., by the Abyssinian highlands on the E., by the lands draining to the Congo basin on the S., and by French West Africa on the W. Within these limits it has an area of 2,000,000 sq. miles, and a pop estimated at from 80 to 90 millions. Lying mainly between 5° and 18° N. lat., it is entirely within the tropics. Western and Contral Soudan are divided into the states of Gando, Sokoto, Adamawa, Bornu, Baghirmi, Wadai and Kanem These have mostly been absorbed into the provinces carved out by the European Powers Gando, Sokoto, and part of Bornu are included in Nigeria, under British rule. Kuka, on the western shore of Lake Chad, is the capital of Bornu, and has a population of about 60,000. It is a great meeting-place of caravan routes. Adamawa falls in the Cameroons, a German territory; Baghirmi lies mostly within the limits of French Congo, but Wadai and Kanem are so far independent Wadai extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara. It has an estimated area of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a pop. of about 1,000,000. The Mabas, a Mahomedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also. and these carry on a wide commerce is a vassal state lying between Wadai and Lake Chad, with an area of about 30,000 sq m and a pop of about 100,000 Rabeh, a former slave of Zebehr l'asha, has established himself as supreme in part of Bornu and Baghirmi.

His capital is Dikwa in Baghirmi.

Eastern Soudan comprises Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, the Equatorial Province, and the rich Sahr-el-Ghazal Province. The whole territory, covering an area of 900,000 sq. miles, with a population of over 10,000,000, was under Egyptian rule more or less until '82, when the revolt of the Mahdi alienated it, and broke it up into various districts. After the death of the Mahdi, one of his lieutenants, known as the Khalifa, succeeded to his power, and with Omdurman as his capital, has since ruled over the revolted provinces, though Darfur and other districts have asserted their independence of him. The Bahr-el-Ghazal province consists of the entire district watered by the southern tributaries of the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Bahr-el-chazal. It was subjugated for Egypt by Gessi Pa-ha, one of Gordon's lieutenants, in '78, and ruled by him till '81, and by Lupton Bey from that time till the Mahdist rebellion cut off the province from Khartoum and Egypt. It is said to be the richest and most fertile piovince in the Soudan, ivory and rubber being abundant. Slatin Pasha has declared that the geographical and strategical position of the province renders its possession of the greatest importance. British influence, by agreements concluded with Germany and Italy in '90 and '91, and apart from her position in Egypt, extends over Darfur and the greater part of the Equatorial Province. Indeed, the Anglo-German agreement of '90 recognised the British sphere as extending from Uganda as far as the confines of Egypt. In '96 and '97 the preparations which had long been made

for the reconquest of the revolted provinces were in a sufficiently forward state to allow of expeditions into the districts under the Khalifa's power. The country as far as Berber was reoccupied, and Kassala was taken over from Italy by the end of '97, and in '98 the power of the Khalifa was utterly broken, and Khartoum and Omdurman were recaptured. France, however, has for some time been credited with a desire to establish herself in the Eastern Syndan, and rumours were pievalent during '95 that from her possessions in French Congo and in the French Soudan an expedition was being pushed forward by her into the Nile valley. Such an expedition, said Sir Ldward Grey, in the House of Commons in March '95, England would regard as an unfinendly act. However, in '97, from the Ubangi province of French Congo again, and from Obok on the Red Sea, expeditions were despatched towards the Nile, and it was arranged that they should meet at Fashoda, the port of Southern Kordofan. The expedition from Obok failed, but the other, led by Major Marchand, succeeded; and when the British forces beat the Khalifa a gunboat expedition, which was sent down the river, found Major Marchand precariously established at Fashoda. His retreat was cut off by a British force, which was at once posted there, and the settlement of the matter was left to the Governments of Fiance and Great Britain For further details see Ecypt and France. A map showing the present state of affairs will be found on p '218.

French Soudan includes the whole hinterland of Senegal, and the countries to the north of the Niger Territories; while by an agreement made with Germany in 94 a line of communication with French Congo has been secured. The Niger Convention, which was signed in '98, finally settled the boundaries between French territory and the Gold Coast, Lagos, and Nigeria (For details see articles under those special headings) The territory is by no means organised, and consists chiefly of protectorates, covering an area of about 300,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 5,000,000. In '94 the French reached Timbuctoo, and established themselves there. The administration is in the hands of a Military Commandant, who is under the control of the Governor of Senegal. See Africa, Niger Territories, and French Congo.

South African Republic. See TRANSVAAL.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia is a colony comprising the central section of Australia, and stretching agross the entire continent from north to south. The older portion, South Australia proper, hes between 120° and 141° E. long., and from the sea to 26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863. the Northern Territory, lying between 120° and 138° E. long., stretching up to the Indian Ocean, and containing an area of 523,620 sq. m. lhe capital is Palmerston, on the noble harbour of Port Darwin. The Ferritory possesses a coast-line, counting the chief inlets, of 2000 miles. Mineral and agricultural resources considerable. The population is estimated at about 1600 Europeans, 3400 Chinese, and 20,000 aborigines. Local administration is in the hands of a Resident and officials appointed by Government of the mother colony. The whole

colony, thus constituted, contains 903,690 sq. m. : coiony, trus constituted, contains 903,900 sq. m.; pop. 361,483. Capital, Adolaide; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 133,252. The settled part in the south of the colony is divided into 44 counties, and 3 pastoral districts About soo miles north of Adelaide begins a dry region separating the fettle south from the farther north, which is subject to tropical rains. Three considerable mountain chains traverse this part. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the 'granary of Australasa,' and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. Climate of the south one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. Executive, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of twenty-four members, who sit for years, two from each district retiring every 3 years. \$\int_50\$ freehold or \$\int_20\$ annual leaseholds, or £25 annual rent with a 6 months' registration qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly contains 54 members, representing 27 electoral districts, and is elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid \$\int_{200}\$ per annum. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Education is secular, free and compulsory. Wool is the staple export There are 1867 miles of railway and 14,280 miles of telegraph. Revenue, '97-8, \$\int_{2,5}66,611\$, expenditure, \$\int_{2,5}58,939\$, imports, '97-8, \$\int_{2,4}48,535\$. See Australia, British Empire (table), and Diplomatic. DIPLOMATIC.

History, '98.-The popular vote on the Federation question showed 25,659 votes for the Bill, and 15,121 against (June 4th) The Budget statement (Aug. 18th) showed that the revenue for the year was £2,649,899, and the expenditure £2,619,220. The public works, including railways, which represented half the public debt, were returning satisfactor yinterest and the outlook was encouraging

Southwell, Bishop of. See under PEERAGE.

SPAIN.

Alfonso XII. of the House of Bourbon, the late monarch, died in '86, and his posthumous son, Alfonso XIII., born May 17th, '86, will, when he comes of age, be King. Meanwhile the kingdom is under the Queen Regent Maria the kingdom is under the Queen Regent Māria Christina, who governs during the minority of her son. By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of birth or official position, members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not number in many classes are than 186 together). classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the largest taxpayers of the kingdom and certain corporate bodies. The Congress contains 431 deputies, elected by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. | mediation (April 4th) on condition that hostili-

Each province has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration. Religion, Roman Catholic. Public worship of any other creed forbidden. Education is free but inefficient. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles

Area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, each considered a province, 197,670 sq m.; estimated pop. 17.650,234. Estimated revenue, '97-8, £43,591,638; expenditure, £42,597,469; public debt, £369,678,700, including over £76,000,000 of Cuban debt, imports, '97, £31,733,644, exports, £36,997,441. See Colonies of Europiean Powers, Cuba, Diplomatic, Foreign Armies, Foreign Names and Phylogography. Diplomatic, Foreign Armies, Navies, and Philippine Islands.

Political Parties.-Parties have been for years much broken up and intermingled. The Liberals under Schor Sagasta won the general election of 93, and held office for two years. Their adherents numbered 322. years. Their adherents numbered 322. Opposed to them were 48 Conservatives, led by Opposed to them were 45 conservatives, red by the late Senor Canovas del Castillo, 15 dissident Conservatives, 23 extreme Republicans, 16 moderate Republicans or Possibilists, led by Senor Castelar, and 6 Oarlists. The Possibilists afterwards joined the Liberals, and soon after atterwards joined the Liberals, and soon after Señor Castelar gave up politics and retired into private life. Disagreements in Senor Sagasta's Labinet led to the accession to office of Señor Canovas del Castillo in '95. At the General Election in April '96, about 300 Conservatives, 100 Liberals, 100 Carlists, 10 Independents, dissident Conservatives, and 3 Republicans, were returned. Party distinctions were to a large extent obliterated afterwards by the difficulties in which the country found herself cwing to ents in Cuba and the Philippines. On the death by assassination of Señor C On the death by assassination of Seinor Canovaded Castillo in '97, there was considerable disagreement among the Conservative majority, and a Liberal Cabinet under Schor Sagasta eventually took office. This Cabinet held office through the war, and conducted the peace negotiations, but was evidently weakened by the humiliations thus necessarily inflicted on the country. Senor Gamazo retired from the

Caoinet in Oct. 80, and formed a new division of the Liberal party

History, '08.—Much unrest was caused by the position of affairs in Cuba, and the possibility of American interference threatened by the Jingoes of the U.S.A. awoke great resentment. Matters, however, remained quiet till the Spanish ambassador at Washington, Señor Dupuy de Lôme, had to resign, owing to the publication of an indiscret letter of his to the publication of an indiscreet letter of his reflecting on the President. The Government officially disclaimed his letter, and he was succeeded by Senor Polo Bernabe (Feb. 14th). Immediately on this incident followed the disastrous explosion, which destroyed the U.S. ship Maine, lying in Havana harbour (15th), and the relations between the two countries distinctly worsened. The inquiry into the affair made by the Spanish Government resulted in a report that the cause of the explosion lay inside the ship, but the American report was in direct opposition to this, though the responsibility for the explosion was not actually attributed to Spain. In the articles on Cuba and the United States a fuller account of the relations between the two countries at this time will be found. The Pope offered his

Cabinet in Oct. '98, and formed a new division

ties should be suspended. The great Powers also intervened, recommending that hostilities in Cuba should cease (9th). To this the Government agreed, and telegraphed to General Blanco to proclaim a truce. Before anything effectual could be arranged, however, the President's message to Congress led to a demand from the United States Government that Spain should at once evacuate Cuba. The Spanish Govern-ment, before receiving this demand, which took the form of an ultimatum, broke off diplomatic relations, and a state of war forthwith existed (21st). The Budget for '98-9 showed an estimated revenue of 866,014,869 pesetas, and expenditure estimated at 865,508,774 pesetas. In view of the war the Government were empowered to issue new currency notes up to 250,000,000 pesetas, and to take other means a50,000,000 pescias, and to take other means of raising money. The first serious blow of the war fell at Manila, where the Spanish squadron, having only obsolete vessels and inefficient ordnance, was completely destroyed by Admiral Dewey. This caused much depression in the country and a Cabinet crisis, which ended (May 16th) in the reconstruction of his ministry by Senor Sagasta, who got rid of those of his colleagues who had desired peace, and replaced them by men who were professedly prepared to continue the war with professedly prepared to continue the war with energy. Spanish naval power in Cuban waters was crushed with the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, which, after being shut up in Santiago foi some time, made a gallant attempt to escape—only, however, to be sunk or cap-tured (July 3rd). A second fleet, destined for the Philippines, had passed through the Suez Canal by this time, but on receipt of this news was recalled (8th). These disasters naturally suggested the wisdom of peace enegotiations, but such differences of opinion prevailed in the Cabinet that Sefior Sagasta and his colleagues presented their resignations (11th). They still presented their resignations (11th). continued, however, to exercise their functions, and a decree was published (15th) suspending the constitutional guarantees, and proclaiming military law. Meanwhile the invasion of Porto Rico by an American force under General Miles took place (25th). The landing was made at Guanica. Overtures for peace were then made at Washington by the Government through the French ambassador (26th), and were accepted The American terms were that Spain should relinquish and evacuate Cuba, and cede Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and certain islands in the Ladrones, to the United States. The United States, moreover, were to hold Manila city and bay pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which should determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines (Aug. 2nd). The Government accepted these terms (roth), and a protect embodying them was surged at a protocol embodying them was signed at Washington (12th). Hostilities were formally suspended by a proclamation from the Presi-dent, but before this proclamation could reach dent, but before this proclamation could reach Manila it was bombarded and captured by the joint action of the sea and land forces under Admiral Dewey and General Merritt (13th). The Cortes reassembled (89th, 5th), and Senor Sagasta read a decree empowering the Government to bring in a Bill authorising the renunciation by Spain of her sovereignty over her colonial possessions in conformity with the cterms arranged with the United States. The Republican party introduced a motion condemning the Government for its conduct of over forty editions and has been translated

the war, and declaring that the constitution had been infringed by the signing of the peace preliminaries without the previous consent of the Cortes (8th). This was discussed in secret session, and at the end of it the Republicans, Carlists, and followers of Senor Romero Robledo withdrew in a body as a protest against the action of the President of the Chamber. the action of the Fresidem of the Chamber.

The Bill authorising the cession of territory was, however, passed by the Cortes (14th), and the session was then closed. The Peace Commissioners met at Paris early in October.

The American Commissioners declared that the United States refused to assume either the the United States refused to assume either the soviciegnity over Cuba, or responsibility for the Cuban debt in any form. They also demanded the absolute cession of the Philippine Archipelago. To the first declaration the Spanish Commissioners strongly demurred, but eventually accepted provisionally; and Jan. 1st, '99, was fixed as the limit of time for the evacuation of Cuba. They declined, however, to discuss the question of the eession of the Philippines, and to avoid a runture surgested that the and, to avoid a rupture, suggested that the matter should be referred to arbitration (Nov. 16th). To this, however, the American Commissioners declined to agree (18th).

Spanish Colonies. See Colonies, ETC.,

OF EUROPEAN POWERS. **Speaker.** The title of the presiding officer f a legislative assembly. The Speaker may hold office until a dissolution. Should the office become vacant during a session, the new Speaker then elected is presented for the royal approbation, but does not claim the privileges of the House. This great officer has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of \$4000 and a peerage. There was no contested election for Speaker i om 1830 to 95. The following have filled the office since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament. the meeting of the first reformed Parliament. Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '32-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel, now Viscount Peel, '84-95, Mr. Gully since April '95. The Chairman of Ways and Means act as denity Speaker in the inspector. Means acts as deputy Speaker in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker. The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor for the time being. The Chairman of Comfor the time being. The Chairman of Com-mittees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act. See Commons, House or, and Parliament and Parliamentary Proce-

Spencer, Herbert, was b. at Derby 1820. Ed. by his father, a teacher of mathematics at Derby, and by his uncle, a clergyman. Became a civil into many languages. In '82 he visited the United States. Among his other important works are: "First Principles"; "Principles of Biology," 2 vols.; "Principles of Sociology," vols.; "Principles of Ethics," 2 vols.; "The Study of Sociology"; "Essays," 3 vols.; "The Man versus The State." The third volume of the "Principles of Sociology," completing the scheme of the great philosophical work—a system of synthetic philosophic—which he had set himself, was published in Nov. '96; and a number of distinguished men of letters and of science combined to mark the occasion by requesting Mr Spencer to suf for his portrait requesting Mr Spencer to sit for his portrait to Mr. Herkomer, with a view to its being placed in one of the national collections. Mr. Spencer consented to the request. The portrait was exhibited at the Academy exhibition '98. Despite chronic ill-health, Mr. Spencer is now devoting himself to the preparation of a revised and enlarged edition of his "Principles of Biology," of which the first volume has recently appeared. Mr. Spencei has always declined academic and other honours. Addiess The Athenæum, S W., and 5, Percival Terrace,

Brighton Spiritualism The London Spiritualist Alliance, Ltd , was founded in 1884, in succession to other societies of the same nature, which to other societies of the same nature, which had preceded it; and was incorporated in '96 The chief work of the society has been to maintain and expound the principles of Spiritualism, viz, a belief in the existence and life of the spirit apart from, and independent of, the material organism, and in the reality and value of intelligent intercourse between spirits em-bodied and spirits disembodied. While it has listened to other investigators who expound other views, and has offered a free platform at its meetings to those whose opinions, however interesting, it does not feel able to accept, it has been the nucleus of old Spiritualists, who have proved their faith, and desire to maintain it. To their body has been added year by year a gradually increasing number of new inquirers. The Offices of the Alliance are at 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. The organ of the Society is Light, founded in 1881, the recognised exponent of educated thought in this country on the subjects of which it treats. Circulating in every country, the world through, it conveys an impression, which nothing else can, of the rise and progress of Spiritualism. The first President of the London Spiritualist Alliance President of the London Spiritualist Alliance and editor of Light was, until his decease, Mr. W. Stainton-Moses, M.A. (Oxon), whose writings, "Psychography," "Spirit Identity," "Spirit Teachings," etc., etc., are well known The present President of the Alliance, and editor of Light, is Mr. E. Dawson Rogens A valuable library of works on psychic science is available at the offices at St. Martin's Lanc Meetings are held for the discussion of matters of interest to students of psychology, and information can always be obtained by inquirers. In the United States, according to a recent census report, the number of to a recent census report, the number of Spiritualists has increased till there are now

England, being incorpolated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 744 ordained missionaries, including 11 bishops; and of these 249 are labouring in Asia, 171 in Africa, 29 in Australasia and the Pacific, 209 in Noith America, 48 in the West Indies and South America, and 38 (chaplains) in Europe—the number of languages in which the Gospel is preached being 54. In the Society's colleges preached being 54. In the Society's colleges there are about 3200 students; and 2900 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions. Nearly 40,000 children are receiving instruction in the Mission Schools in Asia and Africa.

tion in the Mission Schools in Asia and Africa.

The income for 'go was £317,512. Offoe, 19, Delahay St., Westminster. Beoretary, Rev. H. W Tucker, M.A.

Sprigg, The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L. (Oxon), is a son of the late Rev James Sprigg, A M, of Ipswich, and was born in 1830. After working in the House of Commons as a member of Messrs. Gurney's staff, he went for reasons of health to South Africa in '88 and settled there. Elected in '60 Africa in '58 and settled there Elected in '69 to represent East London in the Cape Parliato represent East London in the Cape Parliament, he soon gained office, and has been three times Prime Minister of the colony. His second term of office closed in '90, when Mr. Rhodes succeeded him; but in '93 he became Finance Minister under Mr. Rhodes, on whose fall in Jan. '90 he became Prime Minister for the third time. He came to England as the representative of the Cape at the Jubilee festivities in '97. He resigned with his tellow-Ministers after a vote of want of confidence had been carried by

a majority of 2 votes by the House on reassembling after the general election (Oct. 11th), '98.

Stalker, Rev. James, D.D. was born in 1848 at Criefl, and educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A. His theological studies were carried on at the New College (Edin), and at Berlin and Halle In '74 he was ordained minister of St Brycedale Free Church, Kirkcaldy, and after a very successful pastorate was translated to Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, was translated to Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, in '87. Dr Stalker is one of the most popular religious writers of the day. His works are: "The New Song," "Life of Christ," "Life of St. Paul," "Imago Christ," "The Preacher and his Models" (being the Yale Lectures on Preaching), "The Four Men," "The Trial and Death of Jesus Christ," and "The Two St. Johns" Address 6, Claremont Gardens, Glasgow."

"Standard, The " First published in 1827. It is in the front rank of the political journals that rose into importance almost immediately after the abolition of the Paper Duty (61). Its political principles are Conservative; but it reserves, and often exercises, the right of sharply criticising the action of the Conservative party. During the American Civil War, the letters of its correspondent "Manhattan" were very popular. Among its war correspondents have been Mr. G. A. Henty and Mr. Cameron, the latter of whom was killed in the Bayouda desert. The present editor is Mr. W. H. Mudford. The Evening Standard (1857)

san evening edition of the morning paper.

Standing Committee. See Parliament and Parliamentary Procedure.

Standing Orders. This term was originally applied to certain Orders made by either house Spiritualists has increased till there are now a say organisations in the States, with 30 regular church edifices and 45,030 members. It is impossible to say how many Spiritualists there are local organisations in almost all towns of any importance, "S. P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Poreign Parts). The oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of the control of the are permanent regulations, although liable to be suspended upon extraordinary occasions
ge, to secure the rapid passing of bills of a pressing nature. (2) Sessional Orders, which continue in force only during the session in which they were made, although they may be renewed from year to year. (3) Orders indefinite in their duration. Of these three classes the Standing Orders are the most important for purposes of procedure. The Roll of Standing Orders of the House of Lords has been regularly published at intervals. But until 1834 the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, with the exception of those relating to private bills, had never been published by authority. The Commons Standing Orders relative to public business were revised and reprinted in '88 (see Parliament and Parliamentary Procluburs) and the Lords Standing Orders were considered and amended in '80 Orders were considered and amended in '80

"Star, The." A Radical evening paper, devoted to the interests of the advanced Democratic movement both in Great Britain and Ireland. It first appeared Jan. 17th, '88, and has attracted attention by its promptness in obtaining information, its outspoken articles, large size, and wide circulation. The daily sale was certified in June '96 to exceed 20,000 copies. Office, Stonecutter Street, E. C. State Children's Aid Association. The object of this Association is to obtain individual

State Children's Ald Association The opportunity of the State It therefore seeks to obtain the dissolution of large aggregated schools, so that the children may be brought up, whore possible, in families; to dissociate the children from all connection with the workhouse and the officials who have to do with pauper cases, and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children The Charman is Viscount Peel; the Hon. See, Mrs. Francis Rye; the See, Miss Pechey, and the Office 6. Old Broad Street, E.C.

the officials who have to do with pauper cases, and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children The Chairman is Viscount Peel; the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Francis Rie; the Sec., Miss Pechey, and the Office, 61, Old Broad Street, E.C. State, Great Officers of (1) The Lord High Steward, (2) The Lord High Chancellor, (3) The Lord High Treasurer, (4) The Lord President of the Council, (2) Lord Frivy Seal, (6) Lord Great Chamberlain, (7) Lord High Gonstable, (8) Earl Marshal, and (6) the Lord High Admiral. They are always of the Privy Council, and the first five take precedence of all dukes who are not of the blood royal, while the others have place of all peers of their own degree. Nos. 1 and 7 when existing, and Nos. 6 and 8, have no share in the government of the country, and the duties of Nos. 3 and 9 have long been performed by commission. See Chancellor, Treasury, and other articles.

State Pensions For an exhaustive article on this subject, see eds. '93 and '94. See also OLD AGF PENSIONS

Stationery Office (Princes St., Westminster) provides the public offices and Parliament with books, stationery, etc., and arranges for the greater part of the printing required by them in Oct. '88 the Controller of the Stationery Office was appointed by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, to exercise all rights and privileges in connection with copyright, the property of Her Majesty. Controller, T. D. Pigott, C.B. (£1500); Assistant Controller, E. P. Plowman (£700).

Stationery Office Publications. The vast number of papers issued to the public under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office renders it impossible to enter much

into detail; but they comprise books affecting the military, naval, and civil services, reports of the scientific results of the voyag : of H.M.S. Challenger calendars of State Paper; chronicles and memorials, and publications of the Record Commissioners, rules under the various Acts of Parliament, papers issued by, or affecting, the Board of Trade, the Education, and Science and Art Departments, and the Local Government Board, Explosive and Factory Books and Forms, Customs Forms, Survey publications, and numerous miscellaneous books. The following are a few of the most important books issued since our last edition: Vol. xiii. of The Revised Statutes, covering the years 1868 to 1871, and containing all the unrepealed Acts of that period, Statutory Rules and Orders of a public and general character issued during 1807; and the cheap edition of the Public General Acts passed in 1808. On Geology we have Memoirs on Berwick-on-Tweed, Bognor, Bournemouth, and on Soils and Subsoils from a Sanitary Point of View. Papers and books of passing and permanent interest, from all departments, have been constantly appear-ing. The Board of Trade Journal (monthly) contains useful information for merchants and others, while the Kew Bulletin (monthly) ought to interest a large circle, containing as it does such valuable notes on Economic Produce and Plants, and the Journal of the Board of Agriculture and the Labour Gazette appear regular. Of the Record Office publications we have Calendars of the Reign of William and Mary, vol. 11, State Papers on Venice, vol. 1x., Mary, vol. 11, State Papers on Venice, vol. 1X., Treasury Papers, vol. vii, and several vols. of Patent and Close Rolls of Edward I, Edward II, and Edward III, and Acts of the Privy Council of England, vol. xvii. The publishers, who also supply all Parliamentary publications, including the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, are Messrs Fyre & Spottiswoods Fast Harding Messrs. Eyre & Spotiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., Messrs. Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co. Ld., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin. Free Public Libraries are supplied by Dubin. Free Public Libraries are supplied by these agents at a discount of 25 per cent. from published prices. The Admiralty Charts and other Hydrographic Publications are obtainable from Mr J. D. Potter (sole agent for the sale of the Admiralty Charts), 31, Poultry, E.C. The Geological Survey Maps are published by Mr. E. Stanford, Charing Cross, London, S.W. Messrs. Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs Hodges, Figgis, & Co., Ld, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin. Patent Specifications are only to be obtained at the Patent Sale Office. only to be obtained at the Patent Sale Office,

omy to be Straight at the Fatent case Check, Curstor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. Stead, William Thomas, 1s the son of Rev. W. Stead, Congregational minister, Howdon-on-Tyne, and was b. July 5th, 1849; married '73; ed. privately and at Silcoates; apprenticed ('63) to commercial house at Newcastle Quay. Appointed editor of the Northern Echo '71; and assistant-editor ('80) to Mr. John Morley (then editor of the Pall Mall Gasettle); succeeded him as editor-in-chief '83; interviewed Gordon at Southampton (Jan. '84); wrote "The Truth about the Navy" (Oct. '84), "The Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon" (July '85), "No Reduction ao Rent," a record after a visit to Italia country in May and June '88, and "A Guide to the Paris Exhi-

bition" ('89). Went in October to Rome, to gather material for a series of "Letters from the Vatican," published in book form under the title of "The Pope and the New Era." Resigned the editorship of the Pall Mall Galette on his foundation of the Review of Reviews, of which he is the editor, and of which three independently edited editions are published in London, New York, and Melbourne. In July '93 he published a new periodical, Borderland, devoted to the subject of Psykhical Research, but this was suspended in Oct '97. In '95 he began the publication of the "Miasterpiece" Library, with a weekly issue of the Penny Poetis, of which in the first four months 2,000,000 copies were sold The Penny Popular Novels, of which more than 9,000,000 have been sold, followed. His Christmas publications in '96 and '97 dealt with the Jameson Raid and the State of New York. In '88 he undertook the editing of "The Russian Library," No. 1 being a translation of Pobedmostzeff's "Reflections of a Statesman," and in the autumn visited the capitals of Europe en route for Russia, and afterwards published a volume containing the results of his journey.

Steel. See TRADE, '08.

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS, '98

The year was a very trying one for the Stock Exchange—wars, rumours of wars, and pieparations for war, strikes, and monetary disturbances following one another in continual succession. In the very early part of the year events in the Far East gave 11se to a fear of international complications. During Febiuary and March the relations between the United States and Spain became very strained, but it was not till April 21st that war was actually declared, and curiously enough this was the signal for a recovery in American railway shares, which had fallen heavily on the prospect of war. Nor was it Spainsh and American stocks alone that were affected; for it was during April that Brazilian bonds, Mexicans, Italians, and indeed all classes of stocks, from consols downwards, were very much depressed, the Bank of England raising the minimum rate of discount on the 7th of the month from 3 per cent., at which it had stood since the previous October 14th, to 4 per cent., in order to check the drain of gold to America. Nearer home there were other troubles such included the dispute with France about the delimitation of

frontier in West Africa—a trouble which was, however, got over through mutual concessions. This settlement, however, hardly improved the position of the markets, owing to the continuance of the struggle for supremacy in China; but some improvement occurred when the announcement was made that this Government had come to an understanding with Russia as to the pait each was to play, and the markets further took courage when it became known that England and Germany had come to a friendly agreement on certain points in South Africa, and for a time the markets were almost buoyant, the Bank rate having in the meantime diopped to 3½ per cent. on May 26th, to 3 per cent on June 20th. In September, however, the continued demand for gold from Berlin necessitated a fresh advance, and on Sipt 22nd the rate was again raised to 3 per cent, followed by a further move to 4 per cent on Oct 30th, the banks and discount houses responding by raising their allowance on deposits at short notice to 2½ per cent, a figure which had not been reached for several years. All these causes, monetary and political, tended to check speculative business on the Stock Exchange; yet, comparatively speaking, the prices of the contractors responded to the contractors are marked to a process the stock and the contractors are provided to the contractors of the contractors of the contractors are provided to the contractors are to the contractors are contractors to the contractors are contractors to the contractors are contractors to the contractors are the contractors are contractors to the contractors and the contractors are contractors to the contractors and the contractors are contractors and the contractors and the contractors are contractors and the contractors are contractors and the contractors are contractors and contractors are contractors and contractors are contract

being more prominent than even Consols did not fluctuate more widely than usual, so far as regards the difference between the highest and the lowest points touched are concerned, but the changes were more sudden, though the tendency was downwards ever since the beginning of the year. During the depression of April the price went as low as regit, but recovered to 112 during May, afterwards falling away again until the latter part of October, when, on the Fashoda incident reaching an acute stage, the price gave way from about 100½ to 100½, the latter figure being reached on the 25th of the month. This was followed by an immediate rally to 100½, and afterwards 110; for although the political situation had not cleared, money became much easier as soon as November turned. India stocks and Colonsal bonds showed the same drooping tendency, for invariably the best prices were in lanuary, when, as a rule, they were just quoted ex dim, and although there was a recovery from the worst, the prices of these, and indeed all first-class securities, were

American	10 - 21 3	Ob
American	RAUTORO	DDETES

American Ralifold Shares.									
Company.		Price	Price	Highest price	Lowest price	Dividends.			
		Jan. 1st, '98.	Nov. 16th, '98	touched during the year.	touched during the year.	2nd half '97.	1st half '98.		
		i				Per cent.	Per cent.		
Athison Pref Shares		32	454	46	231	-			
Central Pacific .		12	28	28	11	1	1		
Milwaukee		98	1163	1175	851	5			
Denver Preference		473	63	63	411	3			
Erie Preference .				472	292	· <u>-</u>			
Louisville	: :	392 583	372 623	623					
New York Central		111	121	124	451 1082	4 quar	terly		
Norfolk and Western	Pref.	49	561		43	1	4		
Northern Pacific Pres		614	772	572 822	59	' 7	1 7		
Southern Pref		321	391		241	2	1 -		
Union New Shares		3-2	354	392 36		I -	-		

Home Railway Stocks.

Company.	Price Jan 1st,	Price Nov. 18th	Highest price	Lowest price	Dividen	ds paid.	
Company.		Nov. 18th.			Dividends paid.		
	1	'98.	the year.	touched during the year.	2nd half '97.	lat half	
					Per cent	Per cent	
Great Central Deferred .	232	20}	241	194	1 (on ord)	1 (on ord	
,, Eastern	1232	1202	1248	⊈ 1148	5	2	
,, Northern Deferred	59	57	613	50 ³	4	_	
,, Western	177	1652	179	1624	74	24	
London and Brighton Def.	182	1772	1861	172 2	7 for '97		
,, ,, Chatham	19	203	24	18	21 for '97		
,, ,, North-Western		1992	2052	195	74	6}	
,, ,, South-Western	i}			_			
Deferred	97	92	98]	87	3 for '97	_	
Metropolitan	134	128	137	123	3 3	34	
,, District Midland Deferred	30	282	31	262	23 on pref		
midland Deferred	941	88	96	832	4	24	
North-Eastern	179_	1774	1814	172	- 7 .	54	
South-Eastern Deferred .	1152	1054	117	101	33 for '97	_	
aledonian Deferred	572	53.	592	50	2,	2	
North British Deferred .	45	41 1	472	381	11	3	

Consols and Government Securities.

Consols and Government Securities.										
1	Stoc	ik.					Price Jan 1st, '98.	Price Nov. 18th, '98	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year
Consols 23 % .							1136	1104	1134	1063
Local Loans 3% .	:			-		:	113	100	113	108
India 34 % 1931 .	:			-			117	1132	117	1111
India Rupee .	:			:	:	•	61	615	65	61
Bank of England Sto	k	-	-		:		347	352	367	341
Canada 34 % .	_	•	•	•••	•	:	109	107	100	102
Dape of Good Hope 3}	οż	•	•	•	•	÷	114	1101	115	1052
New South Wales 34	χO	•	•	·	_	·	108	105	iic;	102
New Zealand 81 %	70	•	•	•	•	:	1007	1074	koor	103
Queensland 31 %	•	•	•	•	•	÷	106	105	1061	101
South Australia 31 %	•	•	•	•	•	:		107	111	105
Viotoria 31 %	•	•	•	•	•	·	106	105	107}	1013
West Australia 4 % 1	120	•	•	•	•	•	120	117	1203	116
AL ORA WENDERSTON A NO TO	JUZ	•	•	•	•		10	1 **7	1201	110

Foreign Stocks

Foreign Stocks.											
	itoc	ik.				Price Jan. 1st, '98.	Price Nov 18th, '98.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.		
Egyptian Unified 6 French 3½% Greek Monopoly Hungarian 4% Italian 5% Portuguese 1% Russian 4% Spaniah 4% Turkish "B" 1% Argentine Funding Brazil 4%								106½ 105½ 34 101 93 20½ 103 60 44 90 61	1071 104 44 1001 221 102 411 462 901	110½ 107 44¾ 104½ 104½ 95 24¾ 105 62½ 49 92₹ 60½	105½ 103 34½ 99 89 16½ 298 40½ 81
Chilian 42 % Costa Rica "A" 5 Mexican 6 % Peru Debentures 6 Uruguay 33 %								82 32 96 411 42	70 26 99 41 42	82½ 33 102½ 44 46§	41 63 26 87 37 40

^{*} Payingtonly 3%.

Colonial	and	Foreign	Railways.
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	Price	Price	Highest	Lowest	Dividends paid.		
Company.	Jan. 1st, '98.	Nov 18th, '98.	during the year.	price during the year.	2nd half '97.	1st half '98.	
Canadian Pacific Grand Trunk Ordinary Stock , , , lst Preference Mexican (Vera Cruz) Ordinary Lst Preference	847 79 571 182 722	86 1 7 671 18	927 91 761 251 834	74 6 57 161 691	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Buenos Ayres Great Southern Central Argentine Imperial Ottoman	150 81 16	140 84 10	158} 874 17	134 73 10	51 2 225, for	97 6 3 3 3 3 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1	

Mines.

				Highest.	Lowest.	Price, Nov. 18th, '98.	Dividends, '98.
South Afric	an.		-		,	1	Mar 205., Sep. 208.
De Beers Consolidated				304	23}	254	Rights April
British South African Cl				31,2	2 T 6		Nov 58.
Consolidated Goldfields of		Afrı	Ca.	52 68	38 _	31 52	Mar. 8s., Aug. 6s.
City and Suburban (New	7) .				415		Mai. 08., 210g. 00.
Crown Deep				154	10.	144	June 205.
Crown Reef		•	.	154	114	14 58	June 208.
East Rand Prop. Mines	•	•		6	3 1° 6 48	5B	Oct. 128
Geldenhuis Estate .			.	81	4 . 4	72 92	Mar 6s, Aug 6s.
,, Deep				10,	6	51	Mar. 108, Aug 158.
Henry Nourse .		•	1	- 106	88 46 27	53	Mai 75., Aug 55
Jumpers		•		5g 3g	48	315	an 25.
May Consolidated .		•	•			6 5	Rights Aug.
Modderfontein (New)		•	•	7	3,16	1 10	Kights Mag.
Nourse Deep				74 24	42	53	Oct. 25
Transvaal Goldfields					1	2 1 1	1
Primrose (New) .				48	311.	44	Feb. 65., Aug 55
Rand Mines				35	258 18	317	Inly 6d
Sheba				28	18	1,76	Jan. 18, July 6d.
Village Main Reef .		٠	•	72	5	7 1 d	Oct 45.
West Austra	alian.						
Great Boulder Prop.			•	254	16	193	Mar. 6d, July 6d.
Hannan's Brownhill		•	•	916	68	7 1 6	Jan. 58
L. and Globe Finance		•	-	5 %	1 3 d 7 d 7 d 7 d 7 d 7 d 8 d	14	Jan. 25., Oct. 18.
W. A. Goldfields .				22 113	Z Z	1,	1
Lake View				117	78	92	April 10s.
Kalgurli				81	48	616	
Associated Gold Mines			. !	6	21	516	July 25.

distinctly easier Rupee paper was steady during the whole year, which is due to the fact that the fluctuations in the price of silver has been comparatively slight, while the measures adopted by the India Government tended to keep the rate of exchange at about 1s. 4d.

Foreign Government stocks moved a good deal so far as the lower-priced lot are concerned, but, so in a still lower-price into a reconsidering the great interests involved, such stocks as Russians, French, Egyptians, Turkish, and Hungarian kept very steady, the changer representing little more than the periodical deduction of the interest. One feature to be

assigned i evenues in the hands of a European assigned revenues in the hands of a European Commission, the disappearance of this stock from the official list marking a reduction by over £7,000,000 of the Turkish indebtedness. Naturally the movements in **Spanish** stock were very severe Opening on Jan. 1st at 60 ex dry, the price improved to nearly 63 over the price improved to nearly 64 over the price improved the price improved to nearly 64 over the price improved the price i owing to manipulations on the Paris Bourse, but the Maine disaster in February sent the price back to 50½, after which there was a slight recovery; but March saw the price down to 48½, and the actual outbreak of war in April sent it to 302, the lowest quotation made being 29g in May. After that date there were many small fluctuations, but generally the price was moticed is the disappearance of the Turkish mail fluctuations, but generally the price was "A" bonds, the senior of the grouped stocks maintained at from 40 to 42. The dividends were formed by the *radé* of 81, which arranged the Turkish debt and placed the control of the Minister made a distinction between bonds actually held by foreigners and those held at home, the interest on the former only being paid in gold; and these bonds had to be stamped for in gold; and these contains and to be stamped to verification, and these only could be dealt in on the London Exchange. Portuguese, although in no way affected by the war, fell to 165 in April, but September saw them up to nearly 25 upon a rumour that England had acquired from Portugal the territory of Delagoa Bay, and in consideration thereof would guarantee the Portuguese debt; but, in the absence of confirmation, the price soon gave way again.

Greeks were dull in the beginning of the year, but steadily improved, and touched the best on the successful issue of the new indemnity loan in May, the rise being pretty well maintained. Italians fell to 882 in April, and were not strong at any time, and especially during the Milan riots in May, but throughout the market has been supported artificially. Argentimes fluctuated a good deal, but recovered from the depression of the early part of the year, the gold premium falling to 138 in the beginning of November. Ohilams went very flat in April, and wenc rather affected by the boundary dispute with Argentina, but improved in August Brazils, after being flat with other stocks, improved on the publication of the funding scheme in June, and kept steady. The Chinese loan for £16,000,000 was very feebly subscribed, and the price went to a discount, but later on recovered to an extent, Japan loans also improving, after being easy.

In Home railways the year opened buoyantly, owing to the expectations formed from the large traffic increases during the second half of '97; but when it was found that these did little more than cover the extra cost of working prices began to give way, and although there was afterwards a recovery, in most instances the best prices were at the beginning of the year. The great feature was the announcement that the South-Eastern and the Chatham companies had agreed to work together, pooling the traffics from certain places, and arranging a joint service in others—in fact, an amalgamation in everything but name. This had the effect of sending Chatham ordinary stock up to 24, both the preference stocks also improving, the second especially, as the profit allowed a dividend at the rate of 22 per cent. The advance was, how-ever, to some extent lost, and it was to be noted that Dover "A" stock, instead of improving that Dover "A" stock, instead of improving with Chathams, began to recede, and after being 117, slowly fell away until it changed hands on Oct. 25th at 1013, though quickly recovering to 105. The coal strike in South Wales cost the Great Western over £200,000 in the first six months, and reduced the dividend to 2½ per cent.; and for the first four months of the second half-year there was a further loss of £146,000, the Taff Vale road also suffering so severely that it and the Rhymney had to pass their dividend entirely. The other stocks call for no special notice, although the fluctuations were rather wider than usual, especially when the fact is taken into account that there was very little speculation in those stocks Traffic for ory little speculation in those stocks frame for coal on the Great Central was opened in July, and for passengers in the beginning of November, but it had but little effect on the price. The City and Waterloo electric iailway was opened in August, but apparently it did not reduce the South-Eastern traffics. The dividend announcements for the first half of '98 were not at all satisfactory, the growth of the working cost reduce the South-Eastern traffics. The dividend announcements for the first half of '96 were not at all satisfactory, the growth of the working cost is features, but they failed to hold the best prices

being even more marked than in the second half of '97. The demand, however, for railway stocks for investment was so well maintained that the quotations did not recede very far, and in the early part of November this was so marked that those sellers who could not deliver the stock sold had to pay for the delay.

The year opened very hopefully as regards both Grand Trunk stocks and Canadian Pacific; and although there was in the early months commenced a cate war, traffics increased to such an extent that great hopes were enter-tained that Trunk first preference stock would receive a dividend. This was, however, not the case, because expenses were greater than anticipated; and Trunk firsts, after advancing to 762, fell away to a little over 60—from which, however, there was a quick recovery when traffics again began to show increases. Canadian Pacific had in the meantime, after rising to 93, fallen back to 74, in spite of a dividend of 21 per cent., but again recovered to 84, on the probability of an early settlement of the rate war. Aigentine iails moved with the harvest prospects of the country, although political movements were not entirely absent from the calculations, quotations fluctuating with the changes in the gold premium at Buenos Ayres. Ottoman rails were very disappointing, the fall on the dividend announcement being very severe.

American railway shares to a great extent reflected the phases of the war with Spain. In the early part of the year the tendency was buoyant, but soon the Spanish, or rather the Cuban, question became active, and after a good deal of sensation war was declared on April 21St. But before this prices had fallen very severely, so that as soon as war was declared they began to recover, the improvement going on with slight interruptions intil the final collapse of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, when prices were generally above the quotations on January 1st, although below the best of the year. Business was fairly brisk throughout, until in November the market was really buoyant, prices showing a decided disposition to advance when the tenor of the speech of the rime Minister, Lord Salisbury, at the Mansion House banquet on Nov. oth, was made known; and later on the result of the Congressional elections, which gave the Republicans a majority in both Houses.

Mine shares were not a prominent feature at any time during the year. There were the usual ups and downs, but at no time was there any real buoyancy. A good deal of interest centred in Chartered shares when the crushing results of one or two mines in Rhodesia, were expected, but they did not, when known, nave any effect on prices. Most mines advanced more or less, but on the whole the mining-market was very stagmant, nor do the alterna-tions in prices call for much comment. Dealings in mine shares were not actually dead, but the public held aloof from the market, and indeed the stagnation was such as to prohibit fiesh

ventures to any extent.

Miscellaneous shares were very much pre-judiced by the Hooley failure, because he had hitherto been regarded as only connected with the very best ventures; so that his failure depressed industrial ventures, and no doubt reached. Cycles collapsed with Hooley, but afterwards recovered, though not to the extent of the collapse. Russian oil shares were a feature for a time, but failed to sustain interest. Altogether the stock markets were anything but active or good; but, considering all things, business was fairly active, and taking into account the adverse influences at work for account the adverse influences at work for nearly the whole of the year, prices sustained themselves remarkably well, for the extreme lowest prices were really more nominal than real.

Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. Rector, the Rev. J. Browne, S J. The course of studies includes Browne, S J. classics, mathematics, science, philosophy, modern languages, preparation for the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate Examinations, the London University degrees, and for the Army. The Observatory attached to the College turns tenary of the College's existence at Stonyhurst was celebrated in July '94.

Straits Settlements. A British Crown

colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which sepa-rate the Malay Peninsula from Sumatra, and form the great trade route between India and China. Area about 1472 sq. m.; pop. 549,000 The capital of the colony and seat of govern-ment is Singapore. The Governor is assisted ment is Singapore. The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of nine official members, and the second, of these with seven non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. The constituent parts are as follows— Singapore, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Pennsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 184,554. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products, pepper and gambier. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifica-tions. It is the headquarters of H.M military and naval forces in these regions The usual garrison consists of a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery —Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq m., pop. 123,886. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councilor controls the administration.—Province Wellesley is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 270 sq. m., pop. 108,117.—The Dindings, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the of rangkor and a small strip of territory on turn mainland. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang.—Malacoa is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 02,170. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony.— Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the Cooos (or Keeling) Islands, a small coral group lying some 700 miles south-west of Java (area 9 8q. m., pop. 560), and Christmas Island, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java.—The Protected States. On the mainland there are several protected Malay States which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of the

Governor. These countries are rich in natural resources, and for several years Perak and Selangor have exported the greater part of the Straits tin. The soil is fertile, and there the Straits tin. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for conversion into plantations, but mining at present makes agriculture a secondary consideration. Perak, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 10,000 sq. m., pop. 21,4254. Capital Taiping. The ports are Taluk Anson and Port Weld. Selangor; area 3500 sq. m., pop. 81,592. The capital is Kwala Lumpur. Sunges Ujong and Jelebu, together with Negri Semblian, the name given for federation of Sembilan, the name given to a federation of nine small states lying to the north and east of Malacca, are administered by one Resident. Area 3000 sq m, pop. 68,000. Planting, especially of coffee, is progressing here. Pahang, the latest acquired of the Malay states, contains a lot of gold, but needs funds for its development. Area 10,000 sq. m., pop 64,000 Johore is an independent Malay State under Sultan Ibrahim, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. Area 9000 sq. m., pop. about 200,000 Capital Johore Bharu. Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan agreed to form one administrative federation. under a British Resident-General in July '96. See British Empire (table) and Diplomatic.

Street Ambulance. See Hospitals Asso-CIATION.

Street Nuisances, Society for the Suppression of Secretary, II Johnson, Office, 10, Basinghall Street, E.C.

10, Basinghall Street, E.C. W., D.D., Dean of Ely, comes of the same Yorkshire stock as his kinsman Bishop Stubbs, and was born at Liverpool in '45. He was educated at the Liverpool noval Institution School, and Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he was an exhibitioner. He took his degree in Mathematical Honours in '68. He also took the Le Bas University prize for an Fnglish essay. He was ordained in '68, and became a curate at St. Mary's Church, Sheffield In '71 he was appointed vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, in '84 vicar of Stokenham, Devon, and in '88 rector of Wavertree, near Liverpool. He was select preacher at Cambridge in '81, '94, and '96, Lady Margaret Preacher '96, select preacher at Oxford in '83 and '88, and has attracted much attention by his '98, and has attracted much attention by his sympathy with the workers of the country and sympathy with the workers of the country and his sermons on social subjects. He is a Broad Churchman and a well-known Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," a volume of selections from the writings of Mazzini, "Village Politics," "Land and the Labourers," "Christ and Democracy," "For Christ and City," "Christ and Economics," "Christus Imperator!" a "Creed for Christian Socialists," "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," and "Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement.

Suez Canal (For history of the canal see previous cds) The report presented to the annual meeting held at Paris on June 7th, '98, when the Prince d'Arenberg presided, showed that the total receipts were 75,607,000 fr. (or over 6,500,000 fr. less than in '96), and the total expenses, 36,294,000 fr., leaving a surplus of 39,315,000 fr. The sum of 708,095 fr. was taken from the reserve, leaving the fund still 2,679,837 fr. above the statutory amount, and a dividend of 90 fr. was declared. During the year 2,986 vessels passed through the canal

with 191,215 passengers. Of these 2103 were merchant ships, 727 mail steamers, 31 vessels in ballast, 112 war vessels and military transports, 3 steam yachts, 8 tugs, and 2 dredgers; 1905 vessels were English, 325 German, 206 Dutch, 202 French, 78 Austrian, 71 Italian, 48 Spanish, 48 Norwegian, 44 Russian, 36 Japanese, 7 Turkish, 3 Chinese, 3 Egyptian, 3 American, 2 Danish, 2 Siamese, 1 Mexican, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Swedish The aggregate net tonnage was 7,899,373,841. In '96 the number of vessels was 3,09, and the tonnage 8,560,283,609 The decline was attributed to commercial depres-sion. The average duration of the transit was given at 15 hours 36 minutes, or a further reduction of 17 minutes. On behalf of what is known as "the Defence Committee," Baron Delort de Gleon denounced the London programme for the reduction of the rates, pointing out that the dividend had fallen from 105% fr. in '91 to 92 fr 36 c. in '92, 90 fr. 37 c. in '93, 90 fr. in '94, 92 fr in '95 and '96, and now 90 fr after drawing on the reserve The chairman, after stating that the widening of the canal was being carried out, said that the present year's receipts promised to show an increase of 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 fr. The four retiring directors were re-elected.

Suffragans. See BISHOPS and CHURCH OF

ENGLAND.

Sugar. See Trade, '98, and West Indies, Sugar. See TRA SUGAR COMMISSION

SUGAR COMMISSION
Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, was b. in London, 1842. His father was a military bandmaster. As a choir-boy at the Chapel Royal he gained the "Mendelssohn Scholarship" at the Royal Academy of Music, in '56, and there continued his musical education He went to Leipzig from '58 to '6f. His music to Shakespeare's "Tempest" at once attracted public favour on his return in '62. Constantly writing cantatas ("Kenilworth," '64, etc.), oratorios ("Prodigal Son," '69, "Light of the World," '73), anthems, songs, etc., he yet remained without any specially extensive popularity. till he hit upon a vein of burlesque remained without any specially extensive popularity, till he hit upon a vein of burlesque operetts, which he produced in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert, who wrote the librettos The first of these was "Irial by Jury" (75), followed by "The Sorcerer" (77); "H M 5. Pinafore" (78), which ran for 700 consecutive nights, and was undoubtedly the greatest success in England and in the United States of any work of the kind; "Pirates of Penzance" (80); "Patience" (81); "Iolanthe" (82); "Princess Ida" (84); "Mikado" (85), revived in 88; "Ruddigore" (87); and "The Yeomen of the Guard" (88). For the Leeds Festival, in Oct. '86, he wrote the "Golden Legend." "Ivanhoe" was produced in '91, and in Sept. '92 a new was produced in '91, and in Sept. '92 a new opera, "Haddon Hall," the libretto of which was written by Mr. S. Grundy, was brought was written by Mr. S. Grundy, was brought out at the Savoy, and gained fresh distinction for the great composer. The association with Mr. Gilbert was resumed in '93 with "Utopia Limited," and in '96 with "The Giand Duke." In '95 "The Chieftain" was produced at the Savoy, the libretto being by Mr. F. C. Burnand, and in '98 "The Beauty Stone," the libretto by Messrs. Comyns Carr and A. W. Pinero. Sir Arthur was knighted in '83. he also possesses the Legion of Honour, the House of Coburg Royal Order, the Medidich, and the Royal Victorian Order, the received the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. of Cambridge in '76 and of Oxford in '79,

"Sun, The," originally started as a Radical evening paper, changed hands in the early days of '97, and is now independent in politics, with strong Unionist leanings. The Editor is Mr. A. Clifton Kelway. It devotes much atten-

Mr. A. Clifton Kelway. It devotes much attention to sport and finance, as well as to general and political news, and its cricket and football editions have achieved much popularity.

Sunday School Association, The, founded in 1833, existing connection with the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches. Its objects are the publication of suitable books for Sundayschools, and the promotion generally of Sundayschool education. It seeks to teach the young that the discoveries of modern science and the that the discoveries of modern science and the results of the best Biblical criticism are not foes to be resisted but friends to be welcomed.

President, John Dendy; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ion Pritchard, Business Manager, Mr. B. C. Hare. Office, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. Sunday School Union. This Union was founded in 1803, and its objects are to stimulate and encourage Sunday-school teachers, at home and abroad, to greater exertions in the promotion of religious education; by mutual communication to improve the methods of instruction; to ascertain those situations where Sunday schools are most needed, and promote their establishment; to supply the books and stationery suited for Sunday schools at reduced pieces. President for '99, Alexander J. Scrutton, Esq., Chairman of Council, F. F. Belsey; Secretaries, W. H. Groser, B.Sc., J. Edmunds, C. Robottom, and J. Tillett Treasurer, Mr. S. Hope Morley. Organ, Sunday School Chronich (Benevolent Department), 56, Old Bailey, E.C., (Publishing and Retail Departments), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.
Sunday Society, The, was founded in '75, to promote the opening of museums, art galleries, libiaries, and gardens on Sundays. Sunday schools are most needed, and promote

galleries, libiaries, and gardens on Sundays. In '96 H M. Government arranged for the Sunday opening of the great National Museums and Galleries in the Metropolis. These institutions continue to be opened on Sundays, and in addition there are now over a hundred museums, art galleries, libraries, and gardens opened every Sunday by the municipal authorities throughout the country. By the Sunday opening of the National Museums in London the first object of the Society has been secured, but as the Lord's Day Act of Geo III stands in the way of Science and Art collections being opened, or concerts being given, on Sundays by private enterprise, the Society is now advocating a repeal of this old statute, and the passing of a new Act that will give freedom for the enjoyment of literature, science and art, whilst safeguarding Sunday from becoming an ordi-

Saleguarding Sunday irom becoming an ordinary working day. President, Rev. Canon Barnett, M.A. Hon Secretary, Mark H. Judge, A R I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S W. Supply. The sums necessary to defray the charges for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc, are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st; and although a vote or votes on account are sometimes granted during the session for a part of the year, the whole sum voted during the session or in a case like that of '95 in the two consecutive sessions, for any service is for the full period of twelve months. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the

table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforessen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. Votes of oredit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and re-gulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary. A new rule for discussions in Committee of Supply was adopted in the Session of '96, and was again adopted in '97 and '98 Supply is made the first order of the day on Friday, unless the House or der otherwise, directly the Committee of Supply is appointed. Twenty-three days are allotted for the business of Supply, and if these have all been given and occupied by Aug. 5th, all outstanding Votes are put forthwith by the Chairman on the morning of the twenty-second day, and on the twenty-third the military establishment and a means of contwenty-second day, and on the twenty-third day the Speaker puts all the outstanding reports of Supply. The great ment of the scheme is that it gives private members an opportunity during the effective parliamentary months of brigging important questions for months of bringing important questions forward and having them discussed. For the Civil Service estimates for '98-9 see Finance,

Supreme Court of Judicature. Supreme Court was formed by the consolida-tion of all the superior courts of the kingdom tion of all the superior courts of the kingdom of England, excepting only the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It replaces (a) the Courts of Common Law, the Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, together with the Court of Appeal known as the Court of Exchequer Chamber; (b) the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal in Chancery; (c) the Court of Admiralty; (d) the Court of Probate and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which Admiralty; (a) the Court of Propage and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which replaced the old ecclesiastical courts dealing with similar matters; (c) the London Court of Banki uptcy; (f) the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and the Court of Pleas at Durham. The Supreme Court or Justice, and as a single court of first instance known as Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and a single court of appeal known as Her Majesty's Court of Appeal. The High Court of Justice, again, is organised in three divisions—(a) the Queen's Rend Durston in which have been more detailed. Benoh Division, in which have been merged the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is the president, and infleen puisne judges; (b) the Chancery Division, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor under the presidency of the Lora Chancenor of England, and having five puisne judges; (c) the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, consisting of two judges, the senior acting as president, and the junior ranking as a puisne judge. All puisne judges appointed since the foundation of the Supreme Court bear the same title and receive the same salary. Her same title and receive the same salary. Her members, all appointed by the sovereign. Majesty's Court of Appeal consists of the Lord Chef Justice, Clancellor as president, the Lord Chief Justice, Colonial States, partly elected. A modification president of the Probate Division, and Master in the government and financial arrangements

of the Rolls, who are members ex officio, and of five ordinary members, known as the Lords Justices. As the three dignitaries first named are usually engaged elsewhere, the working Court of Appeal commonly consists of the Master of the Rolls and the five Lords Justices. The distribution of business between the several divisions of the High Court rests on the general principle that any action may be brought in any one of them. But this rule is modified by law and practice as follows:—
(a) The criminal jurisdiction of the Court is exercised solely by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division. (b) Jurisdiction over causes of the following classes is exercised solely by judges of the Chancery Division (1.) actions for the administration of the estates of deceased persons; (11) actions for the dissolution of partnerships; (111) actions for redemption or foreclosure of mortgages; (111.) actions for the raising of portions or other charges upon land, or the sale of land subject to any charge; (v.) actions to enforce execution of trusts; (vi.) actions for the rectification, setting aside or cancelling of written instruments; (vii.) actions to enforce specific performance of contracts; (viii.) actions for the partition or sale of real estates; (ix) actions concerning infants and estates; (ix) actions concerning minants and their estates. (e) Jurisdiction over all such causes as would have come before the old Courts of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce is exclusively exercised by the judges of the Probate Division. To the above general rule there are other exceptions of less importance. The procedure of the High Court has been formed by a process of selection and improvement out of the different forms of procedure observed by the old Courts which have been merged in it. The only differences of procedure now to be observed in the different divisions are such as have a practical value in the despatch of their different business. In all devisions every cause is as far as possible dealt with by a single judge, in whom are vested all the oldinary powers of the Court. The same forms of pleading are prescribed by the rules, although not adopted in practice by all the divisions alike. In all the divisions evidence is given by word of mouth or by affidavits, as may be most expedient. Trial by jury is becoming infrequent in all civil causes, although still most infrequent in the Chancery Division. The Court of Appeal is the same for all causes, and observes an absolutely uniform procedure, although for the more rapid despatch of business it is divided into two courts, each commonly consisting of three members. The procedure of the High Court and Court of Appeal is set out at large in the Rules of 1883. These, although irregular in form and incomplete in substance, constitute our nearest approach to a code of civil procedure. In the year preceding, the various branches of the Supreme Court were for the first time housed in a single building. See also Judges, and Law, '98.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on

the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four was announced by Queen Wilhelmina in opening the States-general Sept. 20th, '98. The capital is Paramanbo. The chief products are sugar, cacao, fruits, coffee, rice, etc. Some gold mining is carried on also. Area, 46,060 sq. miles. Pop, about 65,000. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Surveyors' Institution, The, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor—viz, the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein, the practice of managing and developing estates; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth and of measuring and estimating artificers' work. The Institution has about 3000 members, and consists of fellows (F S.I.), professional associates (P.A.S I), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are Students, £1 1s.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 5s. by fellows. President, Mr. Robert Vigers, Secretary, Mr. Julian C. Rogers. Offices, 12, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. Temporary Offices (during rebuilding), Savoy Street, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Swaziland. A small native state in South Africa, almost surrounded by the Iransvaal on the north, west, and south, but bounded on the east by the Delagoa Bay territory of Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. Area, 8,500 sq. m. pop. 60,000. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Limpopo range, with richly fertile valleys, and its mineral wealth is great, valuable fields of gold and coal being included in it, while its agricultural and pastoral resources are also great. The Swazi are a section of the Zulu race. At the conclusion of the war with the Tianswal Boers, their boundary was carefully delimited, and the independence of Swaziland agreed to. The Transwal, however, claimed that the country was theirs by a convention made in '81, whereby it was ceded to them in consideration of their preventing all Boer treks into Mashonaland. Ultimately, by the convention of Dec. '94, the Transvaal Government was secured "in all rights and powers of protection, legislation, jurisdiction, and administration over Swaziland and the inhabitants thereof," and a Special Commissioner was appointed to superintend the administration. The young King Bunu, however, was recognised as paramount Chief, and it was agreed that the management of the internal affairs of the natives should be added to the state of the administered by the native chiefs in accordance with their own laws and customs, and the natives were guaranteed in their continued use and possession of their land and of all their grazing and agricultural rights. Provision was also made against the imposition of any excessive but tax, and against the sale or supply of intoxicating liquors to the natives. The capital is Embekelwini. A proclamation was issued (Feb. 26th, '98) repealing all former laws with two small exceptions, and applying the Transvaal laws, except as to customs, to the country. See Transvaal (map).

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Under Oscar II., of the house of Bernadotte, in 1815, the kingdom of Sweden was indissolubly united with the kingdom of Norway without prejudice to separate constitution, govern-ment, and the laws of either. If the throne become vacant, the Diets of both kingdoms elect, and in default of agreement an equal number of Swede and Norse deputies make an absolute nomination. Affairs common to both kingdoms are administered by a Council of State, on which both nations are represented. -Sweden. Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809 the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which possesses a veto on all legislation, and the sole right of taxation. Diet consists of two chambers, the first of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected directly on a property qualification for three years. Local affairs are administered through representative bodies elected in the communes and in the 24 governments into which the country is divided. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. The chief exports are timber, cattle, minerals, and corn. Area, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated pop. 4,919,260; estimated revenue and expenditure, 97, £6,212,300; debt, £16,290,000; imports, '04, £10,510,000; exports, £16,590,000.—Norway. The Norse Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storthing, which has 114 members, who are elected indirectly, the people choosing delegates who elect the Storthing. For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsthing, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storthing, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and subsequently elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State For local government the country is divided into twenty counties, and these into urban and rural communes, all and these into urban and thrai communes, an with representative government. The State Church is Lutheran. Education is compulsory, the towns chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the state. Of the total area, 26,320 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent., is cultitivated. Timber, animal per cent., is cultitivated. Timber, animal produce, skins, and tallow are the chief exports. produce, skins, and tallow are the chief exports.

Area, 124,495 sq. m.; estimated pop. 2,000,000.

Estimated revenue, '07, £3,504,450; expenditure,
½,504,450; debt, £8,500,000; imports, '05,
£12,350,500; exports, £7,627,000 See DiploMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES,
and NORWEGIAN FOLITICAL PARTIES.

Political Parties.—A grave constitutional struggle has arisen between the two countries, from the demand for greater independence for Norway in her foreign policy, which is energetically backed by the Liberals, led by M. Steen. In June '92 the Storthing passed a resolution in favour of independent consulates,

Moderates, who incline to the Conservative side and strongly oppose the Norwegian demands **History*, '88. — Sweden.** The Swedish section of the Committee on the union with Norway reported in favour of a common Foreign Minister, residing at Stockholm, with a Council of State for Foreign Affairs consisting of two Councillors from each country. The Foreign Minister should not be a member of the Riksdag nor of the Storthing, but might be impeached before a tribunal consisting of six Senior judges of the Supreme Courts of both countries, and 12 members each of the Riksdag and Stoithing A minority reposit was also presented, mainly as to the responsibility of the Foreign Minister to the legislatures.—Norway. The Norwegian Ministry resigned office (Feb. 12th), and M. Steen was given the task of forming a new Cabinet, which he accomplished (17th). The Norwegian section of the Committee on the union with Sweden reported to the Storthing (March 7th). The majority recommended that the contribution from each country for Foreign Office expenditure should be in proportion to population, and that the Consular representation should be common for 15 years; after that time being dissolved, if either country so demanded. The Swedish proposals as to common defence were flatly rejected. A minority of the Committee, however, recommended separate Foreign Ministers, with diplomatic and consular representatives, for each country. A motion to introduce a purely Norwegian flag, without the symbol of union with Sweden, was carried by the Storthing (Nov. 11th).

Sweden and Norway, King of. See OSCAR II.

Swedenborgians. See New Jerusalem Church.

Swimming, '98. The swimming contests were as numerous as usual, and the Water Polo matches greatly increased, and are evidently much more popular than they were. The Christmas morning 100 yards Handicap on the Serpentine had to be put off owing to the ice until Jan. 1st, on which morning E. Hawkins won a very good race. The Boxing-Day 100 Yards All-England Handicap of the N.S.A. had to be postponed, but was held a few dsys afterwards at the same place in a dense fog, when W. Harrisone won in 1 min. 35\frac{2}{3}\text{ sec.} In the matches between Oxford and Cambridge, the distances being 50 yards, 120 yards, and \frac{2}{2}\text{ min.} min. 35\frac{2}{3}\text{ sec.} In the coox-Yards Championship of the Northern Counties, at Rochdale, J. H. Derbyshire, the holder, was beaten by P. H. Lister in 15 min. 28\frac{2}{3}\text{ sec. On July 8th J. H. Welsh won the 150-Yards Breast-swimming Championship in 2 min. 3 sec. and C. Martin won the Back-swimming 2 min.

Championship at the same time. The annual display of the Life-Saving Society at the West India Docks was abandoned this year; but on July 9th a display was given at Highgate Bathing Pond, in addition to which the National on July of a display was given at Higgare Bathing Pond, in addition to which the National Graceful Diving Championship was decided, when H. S. Martin, St. James' S.C., who won in '95 and '96, defeated last year's winner, V. Sounemans, of Brussels, the diving took place from three heights, 3 ft, 15 ft., and 30 ft. On July 9th J. H. Derbyshire won the National 100-Yards Championahip in the world's record time of 602 sec., beating Tyer's previous record of 612 sec; and on July 16th Tyer's record for one mile was reduced by J. A. Jarvis, who won the Mile Amateur Championahip in 26 min 372 sec. The Long-Distance Amateur Championship was decided over a course measuring 5 miles 60 yards, from Kew Bridge to Putney, on July 237d, when J. A. Jarvis won in 1 h. 7 min. 28 sec. Cavill swam this same course in 1 min. 23 sec. shorter time. Jarvis also won the Amateur ½-Mile Championship at Leicester in the new 1 ecord time of 12 min 52 sec. In the team race between England and Ireland, held at Blackrock, co. Down, England won easily. at Blackrock, co. Down, England won easily. The Ulph Challenge Cup, over 1000 yards in the sea at Great Yarmouth, was won by S. T. Pugh, Otter S.C., who beat Jarvis, the long-distance champion At Weymouth Jarvis won the 4-Mile Salt Water Championship in 6 min 32 sec. M1 Frank Holmes, the well-known 32 sec. MI Frank Holmes, the well-known swimmer, essayed to swim across the Channel on Sept. 8th, but owing to fog and wind he was obliged to relinquish the attempt when only 6 miles from the French coast, he was not the I sast exhausted when he left the water. On Sept 17th the Professional Long-Distance Championship; and Lancashire beat Leicestershire for the County Championship.

shire for the County Championship.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, son of Admiral Swinburne, was b. in London 1837. Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford (57). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" (57). These were followed by two tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and Ballads," which met with severe criticism. His later works are "A Song of Italy." "William Blake, a critical essay"; "Songs before Sunrise" (71), in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; "Studies in Song" (81); "A Century of Rondels" (83); "Life of Victor Hugo" (86); a poem on "The Armada" (88); "A Study of Ben Jonson" (90); "A Strophel, and other Poems." "Studies in Prose and Poetry" (94), and "The Tale of Balen" (96).

Switzerland. A Confederation of nineteen

Counties, at Rochagae, J. H. Derbyshite, the holder, was beaten by P. H. Lister in 15 min. 188 sec. On July 8th J. H. Welsh won the 150-Yards Breast-swimming Championshipin 2 min. 1874 vests supreme legislative as Sec., and C. Martin won the Back-swimming constitution of 1874 vests supreme legislative.

and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a National Council of 147 delegates of the Swiss people, chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are the first magistrates of the republic. The principles of the Referendum (9.0.) and of the Initiative are in force. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. Civil and criminal law justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. Complete liberty of conscience prevails. Education is free and compulsory The neutrality of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna as indispensable to the general interest of Europe. The Swiss agree to this, but yet claim the right to make

alliances, and even to declare war. The chief occupation is agriculture, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports age textiles, silk, clocks and watches, and food produce. Area, 15,976 sq. m.; pop., '95, 2,986,848. Revenue, '97, £33,398,800; expenditure, £3,326,200. The various cantons have their own budgets of revenue and expenditure, and their own debts, the latter always covered by cantonal property, chefly in land. The aggregate eathern of £30,719,846, exports, £27,531,591, See Foreign Armies; and for Council see Diplomatic.—History, '98. M. Ruffy was elected President of the Confederation, and M. Müller Vice-President (Dec 15th, '97). The nation was moved to deep grief and indignation by the assassination of the Empress of Austria at Geneva (Sept. 17th) by an Italian anarchist. The murderer confessed that his intention was to kill Prince Henry of Orleans, but as he could not find him, he chose the Empress as his victim. He was condemned to penal servitude for life (Nov. 10th). By 260,000 votes to 100,000 the Federal Government were authorised to decree the unification of the civil and penal codes (13th).

Sylviculture. See Afforestation.

T

Tasmania. An island south of Australia, separated from it by Bass's Straits, 160 miles across. Formerly called Van Diemen's Land Extends 210 miles north to south, and 200 miles west to east, containing 26,375 sq. m, with a pop. of 175,000 Capital, Hobart, pop. 92,375, in the south. Second city, Launceston, pop. 20,172. Several groups of Islands are looked upon as being within the colony, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Bruce Islands. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations, numbering respectively 30,810, 87,348, and 11,639 adherents Education is unsectarian, and compulsory for all children between 7 and 14 Small fees are levied upon those able to pay. Tasmania is divided into 18 counties, within which are electoral districts, parishes, and municipalities. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 37 members elected for three years. Members are paid £100 per annum. The colony is represented to the state of the sented in the Federal Council of Australasia, and a popular vote on the question of Federation showed 13,496 votes for the Federation Bill and 2900 against it (June 4th, 38). The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are gold, tin, coal, and silver Wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fiuit and hops. Revenue, '97, £43,507,608; expenditure, £785,026; imports, '07, £1,367,608; expenditure, £785,026; imports, '07, £1,508,008; imports, '07, £1,508, sented in the Federal Council of Australasia, for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Tea See Trade, '98.
Teachers' Guild, The, was established as a registered society in 1885. The members of the Guild number about 4250, of whom about 1800 are in the Central Guild and the rest in the 30 local branches. The work upon which the Council are at present especially engaged is the attempt to raise teaching to the rank of a learned profession through registration, and the establishment of an efficient test of teaching power, and to provide for the organisation of Secondary Education in harmony with the views of teachers. Chairman, The Rev. the Hon. Canon E. Lyttelton, M.A., Head Master of Haileybury Collège; General Secretary, H. B. Garrod, M.A.; Women's Agency, Miss Cooper. Offices, 74, Gower Street, W.C.

Telegraphs. See Post Office Statistics,

Telephones. Under the provisions of the Telegraph Act, '92, the Post Office authorities have acquired the ownership and control of all the trunk wires throughout the kingdom. They also have the sole right of constructing new ones, and the intention is ultimately to provide a complete system of communication between all the important towns in the kingdom, leaving the telephonic communication in the towns themselves to the National Telephone Company, which has gradually absorbed all other telephone companies into itself The Company holds a licence which expires in 1911. The Company now has 819 exchanges and 1429 call offices in the United Kingdom, with upwards of 113,000 subscribers, transmitting annually some 450,000,000 messages over 118 wires. Considerable pressure has of late been brought to bear upon the Government in order

to induce them to grant licences to municipal authorities to set up services competing with the Company, and Glasgow has actually obtained such a licence. The Postmaster-General said (Oct. 30th, '98) that under no circumstances would a licence be granted to any other new company, nor would an extension of any licence be granted beyond the year 1911. See also Post Office Statistics, '98, and Session, sect. 109, for the report of the Select Committee on Telephones

The following table gives the telephone rates in the different countries of Europe, and states whether the telephones are in the hands of private companies or of the state:—

Country.	Whether Private or State	Price of yearly subscription.
Austria Hungary . Switzerland	State State State	£8 to £14. £12 £4 16s, with limit of 400 calls per
France Italy	State State and	annum. L16.
Sweden	private . State and private .	£6 14s to £9. State, £4 8s. Pri- vate Co., £5 11s.
Norway Spain .	Private Private	£4 85 Not given.
Holland Belgium	Private State and	Not given.
Denmark .	private . Private	Lio Not given.
Germany . England	Mostly State Private	L7 108 In provinces, £5 to £10 In London,
		Lio to Li7

Temperance Legislation. See LOCAL

Tenant and Landlord. See Landlord and

Tenniel, Sir John, artist, was b. 1820. Showing the possession of artistic taste at an early age, he may be considered as entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the cartoon competitions for the decoration of Westminster Hall ('45), and painted a fresco for the Palace at Westminster. His illustrations of books, although not comprising many, have always been characterised by great taste When "Alice in Wonderland "made its appearance, some portion of the notice it obtained may fairly be attributed to Mr. Tenniel's illustrations. In '51 he joined the staff of Punch, with which newspaper he has ever since beging connected, and for which he draws the cartoon Knighted in '93. He lives at 10, Portsdown Road, Maida Hill, W.

Road, Maida Hill, W.

Ternina, Milka, the celebrated dramatic sopiano, is a native of Croatia. After studying under Dr. Josef Gansbacher, of Vienna, she acquired experience in Leipzig, Graz, and Bremen. In '90 she became prima donna in Munich, where her success was great. Her talents have been recognised throughout Germany, and she is a favourite in Russia and America. She first appeared in England at Covent Garden Opera House as Isolde in '98, and further attracted attention by exceptionally fine impersonations of Brünnhilde and Fidelio.

Terry, Miss Ellen, was b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848, and made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revivals in '58, playing the parts of Mamillius in ''The Winter's Tale' and Prince Arthur in ''King John.'' When only fourteen she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Miss Kate Terty, Mr. William Rignold, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. Charles Coghlan, Mrs. Kendal Mrs. Labutcher Kate Richon, and Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the several other now prominent members of the profession. She reappeared in London March 63, as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure," and until Jan. 64 played Hero in "Much Ado about Nothing," Mary Meredith in "Our American Cousin," and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but reappeared again in Oct. 67, in "The Double Marriage" at the New Queen's Theatre, London She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia. On Dec. 30th '78. She atterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancoft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia. On Dec. 30th, 78, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and has since, in conjunction with Mr. Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Much Ado about Nothing." She has also appeared as Viola in "Twelfth Night," Henrietta Maria in "Charles I.," Camma in Tennyson's tragedy of "The Cup," Ruth Meadows in "Eugene Arani," as Marguerite in W G. Wills' "Faust" (revived in 94), as Lady Machith in "Macbeth," as Lucy Ashton in "Ravenswood," as Queen Catherine in "Henry Vill," as Coidelia in "King Lear," as Rosamonde in "Becket" (93), as Imogen in "Cymbeline" (96), as Madame Sans-Gène (97), and in "Peter the Great" (98) She accompanied Mr. Lying on his American tours in 87, 93, '94, and '95 Miss Ferry's son plays under the name of Gordon Craig, and her daughter under that of Edith Craig.

Thames Conservancy. The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers extended by various Acts from time to time in '94 an Act was passed to amend, and extend the statutory powers of the Conservators, to make further provision for the preservation and improvement of the

Thames Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers extended by various Acts from time to time In '94 an Act was passed to amend the constitution of, and consolidate, amend, and extend the statutory powers of the Conservators, to make further provision for the prescrvation and implovement of the river for purposes of navigation for profit and pleasure, and as a source of water supply for the Metropolis and the suburbs thereof, and for other purposes. The Act increases their powers in several iespects, especially with a view to the prevention of pollution. The Conservators have now for this purpose juriablection over all the tributaries of the river within its catchment area (extending over 3850 square miles) except a part of the river Lea, and may board and inspect vessels on the river. All the provisions of the existing law as to rights of navigation, removal of obstructions, piers, and landing-places, beacons and lights, pleasure boats, steam launches, house boats, etc., are re-enacted, and in some cases strengthened, and power to dredge as far as the Nore is conferred. No further powers of taking water from the Thames than might previously be legally exercised are given by the Act to the water companies; but they are to contribute an additional amount to the sums formerly paid by them. The constitution of the Conservators consists of the following thirty-eight members: The County Councils of Middlesex.

Surrey, Kent, Essex, Oxfordshire, Berks, Bucks, and Herts each appoint one Conservator; the Gloucestershipe and Wilts County Councils jointly appoint one; the County Boroughs of Oxford, Reading and West Ham each appoint one, and the Metropolitan Water Companies, one, the Admiralty two, the Board of Trade two Trans Hard Hard Special Section 1988. of Trade two, Trinity House two, ship-owners three, owners of sailing barges, lighters, and steam tugs two, dock-owners one, wharfingers one, Corporation of London six, and London County Council six. The offices of the Conservancy are on the Victoria Embankment, near Blackfriars Bridge, E.C.

THEOLOGY, '98.

As a rule there are few theological movements or discussions at the present time that excite interest in other than purely ecclesiastical This is not because the intelligent latty care nothing for such subjects; it is rather owing to their belief that the great doctrines of the Christian faith are securely based and perfectly defined, and that discussions on other points are of little practical importance During the year, however, a ritual controversy has affected the whole body of the people to an extent to which we can of late years find no parallel save in the earlier stages of the Oxford movement. The newspapers have been flooded with letters on the subject, numerous pamphlets published, public meetings held, and in several ritualistic churches Divine service has several ritualistic courrenes Divine service has been violently interrupted by Protestant demonstrators, and the clergy have had to seek police protection. Even Parliament has been moved by the agitation, as the discussion on the Benefices Bill has amply proved. The controversy has shown that English Churchmen as a body are profoundly appreciative of the service rendered by the High Church party in raising the standard of worship throughout the to her services. The majority of Churchmen have no objection to a moderate ritual or to the use of symbolism in worship, and many of them cordially approve of the main principles of the Catholic revival But if the controversy has brought out anything with clearness, it is the fact that the laity of the Church are at heart soundly Protestant, and view with suspicion and even abhorience any practices in the Church that are contrary to the Book of Common Prayer and the teaching of the English Reformers. But it is not a little suggestive to find that in this controversy the real crux of the whole question has very seldom been clearly seen. The usual subject of discussion has been the lawfulness of certain ritual acts such as the eastward position in Communion, the use of altar lights and ornaments, incense and vestments; the observance of feasts and and vestments; the observance of reasts and ceremonies unauthorised by the Book of Common Prayer (e.g Corpus Christi and the Adoration of the Cross) and the reservation of the sacrament Such ritual acts, however, are in themselves triling matters, on which liberty of action may be grated or which interty of action may be granted, or which might be settled in case of dispute by an Anglican College of Rues, as the Archishop of York suggested in his sermon to the Church Congress at Bandford P. Rubric in the Prayer Book, and their adoption by the Church would go far to undo the work of the English Reformation. The crux of the whole question lies here. This has been brought out with great clearness in the reply of Cardinal Vaughan and fifteen Roman Catholic bishops of the Province of Westminster to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York's reply to the Papal Bull on Anglican Orders. The Roman bishops assert that a priest is such in their communion solely because he has the "power of effecting the Real Objective Presence on the altar of the True Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, and thereby offering Him up in sacrifice." They point out that no such power is conferred upon Anglican priests in ordination, nor hitherto has such power been claimed by them.

An attempt is being made to revive Broad-Churchism, and to give to its adherents that discipline and esprit de corps in which they have hitherto been lacking. For some time past a scheme has been under discussion in Broad-Church circles, and at the recent Church Congress in Bradiord it has been matured. The new organisation is styled "The Churchmen's Union for the Advancement of Liberal Reli-gious Thought," and its objects are the reform of abuses within the Church, the assertion of the right of laymen to an adequate share in Church government, a conclustory attitude towards Nonconformists with a view to make the Church of England inclusive and truly national, and the frank acceptance of ascerrational, and the frame acceptance of ascer-tained truth though affecting dogmatic inter-pretations. The official organ of the party is The Church Gazette. The inaugural meeting of the Union was held at the Church House, Westminster, on Oct. 31st.

Desire for the reunion of Christendom is one of the characteristics of our time, and is the hope of the best minds in every section of the thristian Church. Repulsed in her overtures to Rome by the Papal decision anent the "nullity" of Anglican Orders, the Church of England has turned with renewed expectation to the Orthodox Greek Church, and especially to that branch of it located in Russia It is understood that many prelates of the Russian Church are favourably disposed to the Church of England, and that a deputation of these is about to visit this country with a view to confer with the Anglican bishops. Following the recommendation of the Lambeth Confer-ence of '97, a committee of Anglican bishops is at present inquiring into the validity of the orders of ministers of the Moravian Church and the history of the episcopate in the Lutheran Church of Sweden, with a view to see if the firendly recognition of these churches by the Church of England is possible. In ocotland an important step towards the union of the Presbyterian Churches has been taken by the publication of *The Church Hymnary*. This book has been compiled by committees representing the Established, Free, and United Presbyterian Churches in Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. Several of the Colonial Churches have also intimated their intention of adopting the book, which seems destined to form a bond of union amongst all English-speaking Presbyterians. The union suggested in his sermon to the Church Con-gress at Bradford. It is otherwise with the doctrines of advanced ritualists, especially with their sacerdotal theories of the priesthood. Such theories are condemned by the so-called Black consummated in the beginning of the coming

century.

The Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul has been the occasion of a lively controversy in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and has brought about a surprising result. Professor Agar Beet, one of the best known of Wesleyan theologians, had published a book in which he asserted that the immortality of the soul was not a Christian but a pagan belief, that the doctrine of everlasting punishment was not supported by Scripture, and that the teaching of his own and other orthodox churches on these points was unbiblical and misleading. The ministers of the Wesleyan Church assembled in their Conference have contented themselves with inducing Professor Beet to withdraw his book from circulation and to promise that he will say nothing further on the matter. This attempt to stifle free theological inquiry is foredoomed to failure, and may have most serious consequences for the Wesleyan Connexion. The laity are protesting against the action of their ministers, and the doctrine itself is being subjected by them to vigorous and uninstructed criticism. It is already evident that Professor Beet's news have many sympathisers both within and without his own Church; but it is very doubtful for the great doctrine.

of this great doctrine.

Apart from the foregoing, there is little else in the theology of the year that calls for special comment. In Biblical criticism, that on the Old Testament continues to be radical, while that on the New is conservative, if not re-actionary. Of the criticism generally, it may be said that it is too much concerned with minutize and too little with principles, it seizes on facts, but does not always distinguish their bearings and relations. In theology proper there is one tendency that is growing more marked of late years. It was long a reproach to theology that it was built, as a mathematician might handle his formulæ and symbols, with no reference to the actualities and facts of life. This reproach is no longer deserved, for theologians of our day (including in that term preachers and religious teachers) have constantly before them the instincts of morality, the needs of humanity, and the realities of life. Every doctrine is tested to see if it harmonises with what is best in human life and thought. This tendency is already modifying certain doctrines, chiefly by giving prominence to their ethical aspects, and it promises to exert a greater influence in the near future.

Theosophy. The chief agent in foundamy the Theosophical Society was Madame H. P. two Chinese Residents at Lhasa, who represent the Theosophical Society was Madame H. P. the Chinese Government in the country. By Blavatsky, who, with Col. H. S. Olcott, Mr. W. vitte of a treaty of commerce concluded V. Judge, and others, established it in New with Thibet carly in '94, Yatung, a town on York in '75. The headquarters was in '79 transferred to Madaras, and much arduous but successful work was accomplished in India. In the Chinese Government in the country. By Blavatsky, who, with Chinese Government in the country. By the Chinese Government in the country. By Indianal Chinese Government in the country. By the Chinese Government in the cuntry of considerable at the Action of the Indian Thibet from the Indian Government official and a Chinese official stationed there. By the trade, with an Indian Government official and a Chinese official stationed there. By the trade, with an Indian Government official and a Chinese official stationed there. By the trade, with an Indian Government official and a Chinese official stationed there. By the Indian House of the Chinese Government in the Chines

without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour; (3) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of nature, and the powers latent in man. The society is therefore quite unsectarian, and no articles of faith need be subscribed to by an adherent, the only condition of membership being an assent to the first object. No dogmas are forced upon members, as is the case with religions, and the teachings which are promulgated are merely propositions which can be verified by the student in the course of his progress in the study of occultism. Any individual member has a right to make any declaration of personal belief he pleases, on the understanding that the Society is not implicated. Some of the more important teachings of the Society will be found summarised in eds. '95 and '06. The chief books on Theosophy are "The Secret Doctrine, "lisis Unveiled," "The Key to Theosophy," by H. P. Blavatsky; "Esoteric Buddhism," "The Occult World," and "The Growth of the Soul," by A. P. Sinnett, "Theosophical Manuals" Nos. I., II, III, IV, and VII., "The Ancient Visdom," "The Seif and its Sheaths," "The Building of the Kosmos," and "The Birth and Evolution of the Soul," by Annie Resant; "Theosophical Manuals" Nos. V and VI., by C. W Leadbeater. Information may be obtained in Europe from the Secretary, 19, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.; in America from the Secretary, Benaics, N.W.P., in Australia from the Secretary, Benaics, N.W.P., in Lindia from the Secretary, A., Nisw Zealand from the Secretary, Mutual Life Buildings, Lower Queen Street, Auckland, on the Scandinavian from the Secretary, A., Nybrogatan, Stockholm, and in Holland from the Secretary, 76, Amsteldijk, Amsteldam

Thibet is an Asiatic country, which, in spite of all explorers' efforts, still remains practically unknown to Europeans, and unexplored by them It lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Sze-chuen It is a dependency of China. Its area is 650,000 sq. m., and its population about 6,000,000 The capital of the country is Lhasa. The people are of the mildest character, but they obstinately refuse to allow travellers to explore their country, which—by reason of its physical characteristics alone, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, which has caused it to be called the roof of the world—is of extreme interest. The country is under the rule of the lamas or priests, and the religion is that of Buddha. There are two Chinese Residents at Lhasa, who represent the Chinese Government in the country. By virtue of a treaty of commerce concluded with Thibet early in '94, Yatung, a town on the Indian-Thibet frontier, was opened for trade, with an Indian Government official and a Chinese official stationed there. By the terms of the treaty, all articles, except munitions of war, drugs, and intoxicating liquors, are to pass free of duty for the first five years. The import of tea from India is prohibited for the same period. A considerable export of wool from These transported in discovery. The chaft Thibet is anticipated in due course. The chief Thistle, The most ancient and most noble Order of the. Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 kinghts. Its abbreviation is K.T., and its badge a green ribbon, with motto Nemo me impune lacessif. There are at present twenty-one K.T.s, including the Sovereign and princes of the blood, the subloined being a list of them the subjoined being a list of them .-

The Sovereign.

Prince of Wales	D of Connaught.
Duke of Saxe-Co-	D. of York.
buig and Gotha	D. of Cambridge.
(D. of Edinburgh).	

D. of Argyll.	D. of Buccleuch.
L. Napier and Ettrick.	M of Lothian.
E of Stair.	D. of Montrose.
D. of Athole	D. of Fife
E. of Southesk.	E. of Galloway,
M. of Lorne.	E. of Crawford and
L. Colville of Culross.	Balcarres.
M. of Bute.	E. of Rosebery

M. of Tweeddale.

Dean of the Order, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D D.; Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Campbell, Bart; Lyon King of Arms, J Balfour Paul; Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Hon Alan David Murray

Thun, Count Pranz, is a member of a Tyiolese family which has been settled in Bohemia ever since the Thirty Years' War, and is one of the principal large landowners in that province He was b in 1848, and is married to a daughter of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg. After his education had been completed, berg. After his education had been completed, he took up the study of the law, served for a time in the army, and then was elected to the Rohemian Diet, where he joined the Conserva tive and Czech large landed proprietors. At first he was in great favour with the Czechs, but in '89 he was appointed Governor of Bohemia, and in that position had to deal with the disturbances which followed the attempt at what was called the Czecho-German compromise in '90 He resigned his position when Count Badeni became Prime Minister in '95 after the fall of the Kielmansegg Ministry, and accepted the post of Grand Master of the Court of the Archduke Franz Ferdmand, heir to the throne. He presided at the '97 session of the Delegations, and at that time regained the good opinion of the Crechs. When Baron Gautsch resigned office in March '98, he was entrusted with the formation of a Ministry, and the details of his attempts to deal with the very difficult state of affairs in the Reichsrath will be found under Austria Hungary.

Timber. See TRADE, '98.

an International Literary Journal (6d.), edited by H. D. Traill, is a weekly literary review. In connection with *The Times* are issued, in a convenient form, the Times law reports, and separate reports of commercial cases, and occaseparate reports of commercial cases, and occasional summaries of subjects of special public interest. During '95 an admirable Atlas, known as "The Times Atlas," was ssued in 15 weekly parts, and during '98 The Times reprint of the inith edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Palmer's "Index to The Times" provides a convenient means of identifying any particular subject or event.

Tobago, a small island in the British West Indies, new attached to Trinidad, from which it is distant only 18 miles, but formerly connected with the Windward Islands. Area, 114 sq. m.; pop. 19,534. Scarborough is the chief town, and the staple crop is sugar, though the cocoanut palm, coffee, and cocoa are also being cultivated. The island is administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Trinidad, and its financial arrangements are kept separate. For statistics see British EMPIRE (table).

Togoland. A German protectorate on the Slave Coast in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east, proclaimed in 1884. The protectorate includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland it broadens considerably. Area, 23,160 sq. m; pop. 2,500,000. It is administered by an Imperial Commissioner. Capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 8000 inhabitants. Chief exports palm oil and ivory innabitants. Cities expose paint and 1977, A Convention with France, signed in July '97, gave to Togolond the fertile country of Sansame Mangu, in the hinterland, and a geographical fronties in the neighbourhood of the coast; and to France the vast country of Gurma, the chief advantage of which was that it established communication between French Soudan and Dahomey See Nigeria (map).

Tolstol, Count Lyof Nikolaivitch, usually called Count Leon Tolston, the most eminent living Russian novelist, was b. Aug. 28th, 1828, at Yasnaia Poliana, in the government of Toula, at Yasnaia Foliana, in the government of Iouia, where he still lives Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His war and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "Anna Karenina," which appeared in 76, is better appreciated abroad "The Cossoks" is another admirable work. He has written much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. Latterly he has devoted himself to religious teaching. He makes "Remat not evil" the keystone of the Christian "Timber. See Trade, '98.

"Times, The." The chief English political daily paper (price 3d.). First published under the title of The Daily Universal Register, Jan. 1st, 1785, at 2dd., which name was changed to The Times Jan 1st, 1788 Editors have been:—
Dr. Stoddart, Thomas Barnes, J. T. Delane, Prof. Thomas Chenery, G. E. Buckle (q.v.) (present editor), 1884. The Mail (2d.), published three times each week, furnishes a summary of the contents of The Times for two days; the Times Weekly Editon (2d.) contains a summary of the week's news; and Literature, who for tune, including his real and personal estate, to his wife and children. He married in '61, and has nine children living. During 39 he wrote "The Kingdom of God Within Us," an important work on the social question; in '94 a powerful criticism of the Franco-Russian alliance, entitled "Patriotism and Christianity," appeared, and in '95 he published "The Foue Gospels Harmonised and Translated" by himself.

Tonbridge School was founded 1553, and was reorganised 30. The new buildings were opened in Oct. '95. Governors: the Worshipful Company of Skinners. Four exhibitions from 490 to 460 for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors may approve of; four others are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 450. Head Master, Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D. Motto, Deus dat incremntum.

Tonga Isles, The, in the Friendly Islands, are governed by an hereditary monarch and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 31 nobles, and 3r elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called longa, Haapai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The British Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific is Vice-Consul in Tonga Area 385 sq. m.; pop. 23,000. Capital, Tongatabu.

Tonquin. A country of Indo-China, which was 101 merly a province of Annam, but was made a French colony in 1884. The name 18 also spelled Tong-king. It is situated to the north of Annam, and lies to the east of the Shan States of Burmah, and to the south of the Chinese province of Yunnan Area, 122,000 sq. m.; pop. 12,000,000. Capital, Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river; pop. 150,000. Principal port and chief seat of trade, Hai-phong. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. The chief products of the country are silk, sugar, cotton, and rice. The country is ruled by a Resident under the French Council of Indo-China The army of occupation is about 19,000 strong. See Annam, China (map), Colonies, etc., of European Powers, and Indo-China.

Tortola. A West Indian island of the Virgingroup, and chief of the Presidency of the Virgin Islands, in the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Area, 26 sq. m.

Tower Bridge, London. See Engineering.

TRADE, '98.

In this atticle the trade of the year is dealt with under its principal divisions. To enable a broad summary to be made of the position, the following figures, showing imports and exports month by month, are useful. It will be seen that on the whole the year has presented similar features to its predecessor. The effects of the Dingley tariff in the United States are still acutely felt by British producers, and political unrest in various parts of the world has checked enterprise and induced a feeling of caution and hesitation. This was particularly the case in the spring months, but latterly there has been a better tendency. The import figures are hardly so favourable as they appear at first sight, owing to the rise in price of food-stuffs, and particularly wheat (q.v.). The figures are as follows:—

Month.	Imports.			
	'96-7.	'97-8.		
November . December . January . February . March . April . May . June . July . August . September . October .	£42,492,369 43,618,851 39,775,668 37,245,164 41,655,114 35,136,555 36,346,348 36,321,809 36,123,523 31,371,385 35,170,033	£41,161,871 41,332,284 39,916,491 35,770,874 43,442,829 40,246,716 37,706,378 39,932,305 35,903,039 37,216,527 35,605,281		
october	39,044,763 £455,312,182	38,601,673 £465,906,268		

Month.	Exports of Home Products.			
	'96-7.	'97-8.		
November	£18,570,877	£19,773,594		
December	20,317,759	19,302,181		
anuary	19,780,236	19,231,404		
February	17,864,082	17,641,849		
Maich	21,647,269	20,833,865		
Aprıl	19,700,122	17,496,011		
May	19,322,146	17,891,354		
June	19,059,997	19,413,696		
July	21,501,452	20,089,878		
August	18,773,997	20,180,010		
September	18,305,275	19,945,085		
October	19,283,052	19,863,019		
•	£234,162,804	£231,607,952		

The outlook for the coming year is fairly satisfactory, and there is no evidence of any very marked change

Butter - That less than a third of the butter

Better—That less than a third of the butter consumed in this country should be of home production is an unsatisfactory feature to which we have previously called attention. The value of our imports of this product in '97 was only a little under \$\int_{0,000,000}\$, about one-third coming from our colonies and two-thirds from foreign countries, principally France and Denmark. During the first ten months of the year there was a slightly falling off in the imports as compared with the same period in '96-7, the total being 2,687,888 cwts., as compared with 2,714,589 cwts. in the previous year. It is by the method of co-operative production, which has been so successful in Denmark, that the British farmer must attempt to improve his present position. So long as butter is made in small chains instead of in factories, it is impossible for the British farmer to obtain his due share of this important trade

Coal.—Prices have shown but little variation during the past year, as during the summer months the south Wales coal strike tended to check the usual fail. In addition to this the effect of the new Workmen's Compensation Act was in the same direction. The whoiesale quotation for best Walisend in the early part of November' 97 was 16s. 6d., the price advanced early in December to 17s., and remained at that 1ate until March, when a fall to 16s. took place. In April 15s., the lowest price of the year, was touched, the rate rising to 16s. and then to 17s. towards the close of the month.

From the middle of May until the middle of August the quotation remained steady at 16s. After that it rose to 17s., and in the early part of November it stood at the last-named figure. Apart from the South Wales dispute there have been no striking features in the trade. Our exports for the first ten months of the year were slightly higher than during the same period of '97. France is still our largest customer, and bought an increase of quantity during '98. Italy comes second and Germany third. There has been an increase of about 10 per cent, in the shipments to Sweden and Norway.

cent. in the shipments to Sweden and Norway. *Copper.*—We pointed out last year that cincumstances were favourable to a rise in the price of copper, and during the last twelve months a distinctly upward movement has taken place. In the early part of Nov. '97 the price for G.M.B. was £47 158 per ton, it had risen by the end of the year to £48 58. per ton, and by the beginning of March the quotation was over £50. In April it stood at £52 38., receding somewhat during the summer months and falling as low as £49 158. In the middle of July. Since then the upward movement has been resumed, and the price in the early part of Nov. '98 was £56 28. The statistical position of copper is very strong. Both in England and on the Continent the demand for engineering and shipbuilding pin poses is rapidly growing, while the extended use of electricity involves an increased demand for that purpose. Stocks are extremely low, only amounting to 25,70%, cootons at the end of O. t. '98, while the rate of production does not increase nearly as a lapidly as the demand. Under all these circumstances the prospect is that a further increase in price will take place.

Cotton.—During the past yeaf the cotton industry has been considerably depressed, though the demand from in an has shown an improvement. The course of prices has been a good deal influenced by the prevalence of pointeal uncertainty and by the prospect (now realised) of an unusually large crop, considerably exceeding that of any of the previous eight years. In the early part of Nov '97 Middling Upland stood at $33\frac{5}{2}$, but by the close of the year it had fallen to $33\frac{7}{2}$. In February and March firmer rates prevailed, and by the middle of the latter month $31\frac{5}{6}$, the highest point of the year, was touched. Thereafter there was a slight decline until the middle of April, when the price stood at $31\frac{5}{6}$. In June and July the markets were very mactive, and at the end of the latter month the quotation was only $35\frac{5}{2}$. After that there was a little recovery, but in the early part of October the price was down to $3\frac{5}{6}$ and in the early part of November it stood at 3. Below will be found particulars of the American and Canadian crops, the former season ending on Sept. 1st and the latter on June 30th.

Year. United States. India. Bales. Bales. 90-1 8,655,518 3,020,000 '91-2 9,038,707 2,867,000 92-8 6,717,142 2,841,732 93-4 7,527,211 2,950,000 9,892,766 2,008,000 7,162,473 8,714,111 3,296,000 2,999,000 11,180,960 3,100,000 As regards the distribution of the American crop, the proportion taken by Great Britain continues to decrease, and that taken in the United States shows a very large increase, indicating a considerable development in cotton manufactures there. The figures given below show five-year averages except in the last three lines.

Proportional Distribution of American Cotton Crops.

	Great Britain	. (- Contine	nt.	United States.
	%		%		%
'80-5	42 83		25 53		31,64
'85-90	41'23		25'94		32.83
'90-5	37.28		29.67		33°05
'95-6	. 31.24		31.25	• •	36 94
'96-7	32 90		33.22	•	33 58
'97 8	31 35		36,00		31.42

As regaids our exports there is a slight improvement in cotton yarn and twist, the figures for the first ten months of '98 being 205,082,800 b, as compared with 203,796,900 lb, during the same period in '97. Germany is still our largest customer, taking nearly 4th of the total export on the actual figures, and really considerably more, as shipments coming under the head of Holland are made to a great extent for German consumption. There has been a slight increase in Indian requirements and also in shipments to China, but a falling off in the case of Japan. In piece goods there has been an increase of about 9 per cent as compared with the pievious year, the total shipments being 4,489,106,600 yds, as compared with 3,941,903,600 yds during the same period of the preceding year. India is still our most important customer and shipments thither 'showed a decided increase during the year. China, our second best customer, took less, but there was a marked improvement in the case of Japan. Turkey still buys from us, though there is a slight diminution as compared with '97. Shipments to the United States were about 28 per cent less than during the previous year. Very little has been done in the way of developing new markets.

Iron and Steel.—The engineering strike, after lasting six months, came to an end in the early part of '98, and the year has been one of steady prosperity with few diawbacks. Early in Nov. '97 Scotch warrants were quoted at 458. 6d. have remained pretty steady in the neighbourhood of that price until the end of that year and through Jan and Feb. '98. Through March and April the quotation was about 468 6d, is sing in the middle of May to 478. This last price, however, was not maintained, and during June and July the quotation was in the neighbourhood of 468. In August a rise to 478 again took place, and atthe end of September as high as a rate as 488. 6d had been reached. The quotation in the early part of November was 495 cd. The statistical position is a very lavourable one, stocks at the end of September being less than half as much as at the same date of '97, and there is no present prospect of material decline. Shipments of hardware and cullery for the first tem months of '98 show a decline as compared with the previous year, this being particularly marked in the case of the United States, which took a little more than one-tenth as much as in '97. Germany and France were also poorer customers, and the

demand from all parts of South America fell off considerably. Increased shipments to South Africa were very marked, and poorer orders were placed by India and Australa. The only notable increase occurred in the case of Russia. Pig-iron shipments have shown a decline of about per cent., the total for the first ten months of the year being 889,672 tons as compared with 1,019,664 tons in the first ten months of '97. Here again's shipments to Russia have increased, but those to Germany, Holland and Belgium have fallen off considerably. In railway material there has been a drop of about 20 per cent. as compared with '97, shipments to Japan, Mexico, and ports of the East Indies and Australasia having notably declined. There was a slight improvement in the case of Russia, and in that of Sweden and Norway exports of hoops, sheets, etc., are also poorer, but galvanised sheets registered a slight advance. In tin plates there was a slight decline, and it is notable that at the present time the United States, which used to be the main market for these goods, now takes less than 25 per cent. of our exports. As regards locomotives there has again been a marked increase, especially in the case of India and Australasia, which are our best customers. In machinery and mill work there was a slight improvement as compared with '97, but the export of cycles fell off very considerably, and is now little more than half as much as it was in '96.

Jute.—Prices of jute have been very steady during the past year. In the early part of Nov. 97 medium jute stood at £14, decliming to £13 ios. towards the end of the year. Early in jan '98 a rise to £13 iss. took place, at which rate prices were steady until May, when £14 became the quotation, and this was maintained during the following five months. In the early part of November the price stood at £12. The following are the figures of the shipments of jute from Calcutta for Europe during the past six years.

Year.	Bales.
'92- 3	2,443,000
'93- 4	2,210,000
'94-5	2,017,000
'95-6	2,990,000
'96-7	2,780,000
'97-8	 3,550,000

There appears to be some prospect of a shortage of supplies, as the forecast for the season is
only 4,500,000 bales as compared with 6,800,000
last year. The consumption in India is expected to be about 3,000,000 bales, and it is
probable therefore that the amount available
for Europe will be very small. Our exports
of jute yarn showed a slight improvement in
'98, being 41,246,700 lb as compared with
40,618,000 lb. during the first ten months of '97.

Shipments to Germany have fallen off considerably after the great increase of last year, and there has been a great diminution as regards Spain, but in other directions increases have taken place. The export of piece goods has considerably declined, mainly owing to a great diminution in shipments to the United States. Those to South America and British North America show an improvement.

Linen and Flax.—The flax market has been quiet during the year, and prices have shown comparatively little deviation. Exports of yarns are about the same as in '97, but in linen piece goods there has been a considerable diminution, the figures for the first ten months of the year being only 14,354,000 yds., as compared with 15,091,700 yds. in the same period of '97. There has been a great falling off in shipments to the United States, but the Continental and Indian demand has been slightly larger.

Salt.—Exports this year have again shown improvement, for which a larger demand from India is in the main responsible. The trade is, however, very much smaller than it was ten years ago, before the Salt Union was founded, as will be seen from the following table.

First ten months.		Tons.
'88 .		738,000
'90		638,758
'95		636,457
'96		544,958
'97		572,604
'98		608,440

Shipping and Shipbnilding.—Freights have been 16w during the year, but on the whole rather better during '72. Black Seq quotations have varied between 8s. 6d. and 12s. 6d, the former price being touched in March and the latter in May. In the middle of October the rate was 12s. The Bombay homeward rate has been subject to considerable variations, but in no case has it fallen below 15s., at times being over 20s. The quotation in October was 18s 6d. Grain 1a es from the United States were at their lowest point in August, then 2s. 6d was reached, mainly they have stood between 3s and 4s., and the quotation in the middle of October was 4s. 3d. As regards shipbnilding, the output during the present year has been very considerable, and the vessels under construction at the end of September were, as the following table will show, very much larger than at the same period of '97, though that in its turn had shown a considerable increase over '96. Shipbuilding in the United States is also very active, and it appears clear that before long there will be considerable competition for freights from that quarter. On the whole, therefore, there is no prospect at the present time of any material increase in freent trates.

Vessels under Sept. 20th, '96.		1	Sept. 30th, '97	Sept. 30th, '98.		
Construction.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Steam Sail	313 42	633,232 26,409	420 35	877,387 6,949	572 26	1,361,557 2,693
Total	355	659,641	455	884,336	598	1,364,250

Singar.—Mainly in consequence of a sound statistical position, sugar prices have been much steadier in '88 than during the previous year, though they are still at a very low level. A conference was held at Brussels during the year for the purpose of negotiating for the abolition of the bounties. It came to nothing, however, owing to the opposition of France and the condition of the West Indian sugai industry. It is, therefore, very unsatisfactory, in spite of the grants in aid proposed by Mr. Chamberlain The price of 88 per cent, bect in the early part of Nov. '97 was about 88 6d, and it lose steadily until the end of that year, standing at about 08.6d. on Jan 1st Fluctuations since then have been only a few pence either way, the quotation in the early part of November being 9.8 3d. The most trustworthy estimates of the coming beetroot crop are as follows, the actual results for last year being given in the first column for compari-

30H —				
	1	ast Year'	5	Economist
		crop.	Mr. Licht.	Français.
		Tons.	Tons	Tons.
Germany.		1,847,018	1,710,000	1,650,000
Austria		831,667	810,000	820,000
France.		821,235	740,000	695,000
Russia		735,000	790,000	735,000
Other countr	ies	540,658	510,000	475,000
		4.775.578	4.560,000	4,375,000

Tea.—Tea has been fairly steady in price uning the past twelve months. Both the quality and quantity of the Indian output for 197-8 proved poorer than usual, and this accounts for a slight falling off in our imports from there during the first ten in 19th of the year as compared with the same period of 'gy. We append a table which shows how very nearly Indian and Ceylon teas now monopolist the British mar ket. It is satisfactory to find that efforts are being made successfully to cultivate trade with other parts of the world. Inade is being steadily developed with Australia, North America, Russia, and elsewhere, and the danger, therefore, of production being in excess of consumptive requirements seems to be lessented.

Tea entered for Home Consumption.

Yr	China.	India.	Ceylon.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
'59	76,303,661	None.	None.	76,303,661
'64	85,799,253	2,800,000	None.	88,599,235
.69	101,080,000	10,716,000	None.	111,796,000
'77	132,263,000	27,852,000	None.	151,115,000
85	113,514,000	65,678,000	3,217,000	182,409,000
'92	34,483,408	109,528,169	63,102,127	207,113,704
'95	26,201,377	116,343,316	74,023,810	216,568,503
'97	17,242,247	124,534,194	85,493,554	231,399,778
'98 *	12,441,074	108,506,219	69,686,621	194,700,298

Timber.—We noted last year a very considerable increase in the imports of timber, owing to the activity of the building trades, and to the special demand for jubilee celebrations. In '98 builders have been less busy than they were in '97, with the result that the demand has considerably failen off, especially for hewn

timber, of which 1,904,271 loads were imported, as compared with 2,406,942 loads during the same period of '97; while as regards sawn timber the figures were 5,618,020 loads as compared with 6,182,606 loads. The imports of mahogany were about on the same level in '98 as in the pieceding year, which had shown a great increase on its predecessors. The following are the London stocks of plain timb.r at the eng of September in each year —

Mr CHC	CIL	or och	CCIII	oci ili cacii
Year.	,	-		Pieces.
'94				12,622,000
'95				12,270,000
'96				14,949,000
'97				17,565,000
'98				20,315,000

The demand for West Australia, Jarrah and Karii wood for street paving purposes continues to grow steadily, and by the operations of limited companies and otherwise the import of this class of timber is increasing, and is likely to increase much more rapidly within the next few years

Wool.—The sixth and last series of London Colonial wool sales in '97 opened on Nov. 25th, closing on Dec. 17th. Values showed a slight decline as compared with the previous series, amounting to about 5 per cent., mainly owing to the fact that home buyers, were less in evidence than usual, owing to the lessened American demands for piece Wool .- The sixth and last series of London goods and to the engineering strike. The first series of '98 opened on Jan. 18th and closed on Feb. and. The available total for disposal was only small, and the tendency of the sales on the whole were favourable-an advance of fully ro per cent upon Australian merino wools having been obtained in the carly potton of the auctions. This rise in pince was due to no improvement in the manufacturing position, but to a scarcity of supply. The second series took place in March, when supplies were again short, and a further advance of 5 per cent in merinos and finer wools generally took place. At this sale South African sorts attracted more attention than usual. The third series opened on the than usual. The third series opened on the May 3id, and was characterised by a somewhat weak tone, quotations showing a decline of about 5 per cent, as compared with the previous series. Most buying was done in the home trade section, Continental operators showing a good deal of reserve. The fourth series opened on 28th June, and was marked by a considerable animation, there being an average advance of 5 per cent on the May rates, while Butth merchanics rates as much as 2h per while Bittish merinos rose as much as 7½ per cent. The fifth series began on Sept 20th, closing on Oct. 7th. In the interval since the perious sales there had been a general expectation of an advance in price owing to the statistical position, and this was realised in so far that a rise of about 5 per cent. for good class wools took place at the opening. As the sale progressed, however, it was found that Continental buyers were operating separately, and that the competition from the home section fell off, while Americans were hardly in evidence at all, so that before the close prices had receded to the level of July rates. Practically the position throughout the year has been that short supplies have been concurrent with a limited consumptive demand, and that prices have fluctuated up or down as opinion has been impressed by the lack of

^{*} Ten months only.

the former or of the latter. We append our usual table showing the imports of wool into the United Kingdom during a series of years.

Year.					Colonial.	Foreign
				- -	Bales.	Bales.
84					1,285,641	318,998
86				.	1,366,647	375,361
88'			٠	• 1	1,534,343	468,617
'90				• 1	1,509,666	432,220
92		٠	•		1,765,904	505,638
94					1,693,062	405, 381
95					1,802,269	565,584
96					1,674,878	402,181
'97				• 1	1,647,052	616,180

Woollens and Worsteds. - Exports during '98 have not on the whole been of a satisfactory character. Woollen yarn shows a slight diminution, and worsted yarn a slight improvement during the first ten months, but the variations as regards individual countries are not ivery important. In woollen piece goods not very important in women piece goods there was a marked decline, the total for the ten months being 39,361,500 yds as compared with 45,752,700 yds in the same period of '97. That in its turn was greatly inferior to '90 A great decline took place in exports to the United States, which took only about one-sixth United States, which took only about one-sixth as much as in the pierious year. An improvement was shown in the case of British North America owing to the Canadian tariff and in that of South Africa, but shipments to Austraha were on a smaller scale. In worsted piece goods the decline during '98 was even more marked than in the case of woollen goods, the total for the ten months being 80,726,600 yds as compared with 115,011,400 yds and 117,231,200 yds in the same periods of '97 and '96 respectively Here again the shipments to the United States were only about one-fourth of what they were in '97, and the details in the same periods of '97, and '97, an though this was to a certain extent compensated for by an improvement of about 50 per cent in the deliveries to British India, the trade with most countries was barely maintained or showed a decrease Carpets were exported in rather larger quantities than in '97, but there was a great falling off in the shipments of blankets, which were very little more than half as much as in the corresponding period of '96. On the whole this bran h of trade, always hable to considerable fluctuations, is going through one of its adverse periods, and its future is in many respects very uncertain.

TRADE, BOARD OF.

The work of this Department is done by a President (Mr Ritchie, M.P.), a Parliamentary the Earl of Dudley), a Permanent Secretary (the Earl of Dudley), a Permanent Secretary (Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B.), four assistant secretaries, in connection with as many departments relating to mercantile marine, finance, railways, fisheries and harbours, and a Comptroller-General for commerce, labour, and statistics, and a large staff of inspectors, surveyors, clerks, etc. Two separate Councils, for Trade and Foreign Plantations, were first established in 1660, and were consolidated into one Department in 1672, but this lasted for three years only. It was, however, revived in 1695. The present Department

owes its origin to an Order in Council of 1786; but its work has enormously increased since then, and every year sees some new administrative burdens thrown upon its shoulders. Two important additions were made in '83 and 78. The control of the Patent Office was transferred to it under an Act passed in the former year for granting patents, registering designs and trade marks; it was placed under the immediate control of an officer the Comptroller-General), who acts under the superintendence and direction of the Board, and was opened for business on Jan. 1st, 34. The other new branch of departmental work which was added by the legislation of '83 was in regard to Bankruptoy. The powers of the Board under both these Acts have been explained and summarised under other headings in previous editions of this work. See separate article on BANKRUPTCY. By the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 188 (51 & 52 Vict, ch 50), it was enacted that after July 1st, 'E₉, a person should not be entitled to describe himself as a patent agent unless registered under the Act by the Board of Irade, who were to make rules required for giving effect to this provision; but every person who proved to the satisfaction of the Board that prior to the passing of the Act he had been bona fide practising as a patent agent was to be entitled to be registered in pursuance of the Act. Any person knowingly describing himself as a patent agent in contravention of the section, was to be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20 "Patent agent" is fine not exceeding \$20 "Patent agent" is defined to mean exclusively an agent for obtaining patents in the United Kingdom. A number of mendinents of great importance to those interested were made in the Act of 83 Changes in the amount of patent renewal fecs were made in '92 See PATENTS.

At the commencement of each session the Department reports to Parliament upon all railway, canal, tramway, subway, gas and water bills which have been deposited by promoters, and upon applications made to it for provisional orders for tramways, electric lighting, etc. When the construction of a railway has been sanctioned by Parliament, the line cannot be opened until an inspector of the Board has certified as to its fitness. Railway bye-laws must be approved by the Board, and its inspectors inquire into and report upon all important railway accidents. It may order a railway company to make certain provisions for the public safety, including the adoption of the block system on all or any of their railways open for the public conveyance of passengers. Under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, '88, the two new Railway and Oanal Oommissioners were to be appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendations of the President of the Board of Trade. The same measure enacted that every railway company should submit to the Board a revised classification of merchandise traffic, and a levised schedule of maximum rates and charges applicable thereto, that the Board should consider the same and any objections which might be urged thereunto, and endeavour to arrange differences between the company and objectors; and that if after hearing all the parties the Board were unable to come to an agreement with the company, the Board might determine the elassification which in their onlinon ought to be adopted, and the schedule

which in their opinion would be just and reasonable, and report upon the same to Parliament; such classification and schedule to be subsequently embodied in a provisional order confirmation bill, upon which the railway company might be heard. It was under this Act that the Board made the provisional orders which formed the subject of prolonged inquiries before a joint committee of the two Houses, presided over by the Duke of Richmond, and which orders, being amended by the committee and subsequently by the House of Commons, settled the rates and charges of the principal railway and canal companies. Under section 32 of the Act the Board of Trade was empowered to endeavour to settle amicably disputes as to railway rates, and further powers in this connection were bestowed upon the Board in the session of '94 with regard to rates increased since Dec '92 New powers with respect to the construction of Light Railways in Greit Britain were conferred upon the Board by statute in '96 Tramways, upoc. construction, are subject to its inspection, and the use of electric, steam, or any mechanical power upon them is subject to its onesent or supervision.

The rights of the Crown to foreshores are rested in it, and it has statutory powers as to pilotage, lighthouses and their maintenance, the inspection of salmon and fresh-water fisheries in England and Wales, and under the Sea Fisheries Acts in regaid to oyster. mussel, crab, lobster, and other fisheries. It mussel, crap, noster, and other histories. It may, on the application of a county or borough council, create a sea-fisheries district and local fisheries committee, whose byelaws are subject to its confirmation. The Board of Tiade also administers important Acts for the enforcement of international regulations con-British and foreign fishermen in the seas surrounding the British Isles It is the guardian of the coasts, tidal waters, navigable rivers, harbour works, and tidal lands, when works affecting any of them are projected by l. cal authorities or railway or other companies. The harbours of Holyhead and Paragents, are duethy under it and the Ramsgate are directly under it, and the President is a commissioner of the Mersey Conservancy. The Board supervises all matters relating to the mercantile marine (q v). Its officers may board vessels, inspect documents, muster crews, inquire into the cause of any accident or damage to vessels, see whether ships are in good condition, and take action for their detention if they be overladen or unseaworthy. It manages the Mercantile Marine Fund, which is derived from various sources, including light dues; and is applied to the maintenance of lighthouses and beacons, the expenses con-nected with local marine boards and officers, engagement of seamen, etc. The subordinate department of the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, London, 1s under the Board, and exists mainly for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts in their relation to the title of ships and to the registration of seamen; also for the purposes of the Naval Reserve Act. It has the custody of records and returns relating to ships and seamen, and the registration and tabulation of particulars abstracted from these records and returns; and it is the duty of the Department to see that those documents which they receive give the particulars which they ought to give, and to in open court.

call for explanations of any apparent breach of Acts of Parliament or instructions of the Board which an examination of them may disclose. The Registrar issues certificates to masters, mates, and others who have compiled with the required conditions as to service and the necessary technical knowledge. The Naval Reserve is, as regards enrolment and the fulfilment of conditions as to service, under the Registrar.

The Standard Department was transferred to the Board from the Exchequer in '66, and in '77 the Permanent Secretary of the Board was appointed warden of the standards, without salary. It has the custody of the primary standards of length and weight, and its principal duty is the verification of local standards The Board is empowered to cause such new denominations of standards for the measurement of electricity, temperature, pressure, or gravities, as appear to it to be required for use for trade to be duly made and verified. It may order a local inquiry with respect to the administration of the law relating to weights and measures within the jurisdiction of any local authority, and it may examine and grant certificates to inspectors of weights and measures Under the Companies Act, '62, the Board may in certain cases, on the requisition of a sufficient proportion of shareholders, appoint an inspector proportion of shareholders, appoint an inspector of examine into the affairs of a company. Certain applications for charters of incorporation are referred to the Board by the Privy Council. It verifies the apparatus used under the Petroleum Act to test the flashing point of inflammable mineral oils. Under the Metroinflammable mineral oils. Under the Metro-politan Gas Acts, the Board of Irade appoint the gas referees, chief gas examiner, and official auditor for the Metropolis, and the accounts of the companies are presented to Pai liament The Board has its own legal When commercial treaties are in branch course of negotiation, it is generally consulted by the Foreign Office. It publishes monthly returns regarding trade and navigation, in addition to a mass of statistical information as to the commerce, shipping, railways, hisheries, taxation, population, and progress of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and many foreign countries. Its Labour Department collects and disseminates information as to the state of the labour market at home and abroad The Board of Irade also publishes the Board of Irade Journal, containing much that is interesting to commercial men, and a labour gazette. By the Conciliation Act, the Board is empowered to take certain action, either on application from one of the parties or otherwise, to promote the settlement of labour disputes. It also registers (onciliation Boards. By, an Act of the session of '91 the Board may undertake a prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act of '87 in cases appearing to affect the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade; though this power has since, in cases which appear to relate to agricultural or horticultural produce, been vested in the Board of Agriculture. Notice of accidents taking place in certain specified employments is, under an Act of '94, to be given to the Board of Trade, and the Board may by order schedule other employments, and may, in cases which appear to them to be of sufficient importance to require it, direct a formal investigation to be held, which is to be conducted by competent persons

TRADE UNIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

The growth of Trade Unionism in recent years can be to some extent measured by the membership represented at the annual gathering of Unionists known as the Trade Union Congress. At the first congress, in '68, 118,367 were represented; in '78, 623,057; in '88, 674,634; in '90, 1,470,191; in '92, 1,219,934, in '94, 1,080,545; in '96, 1,076,000; and in '98, 1,176,896. From '68 to '94 the number of members represented included the members of Irades Councils, but since then the real representation of fully-paid-up members of Trade Unions has been insisted upon. Accurate statistical data of all the unions of the United Kingdom are not, however, even now obtainable. The figures given below, which have been revised and corrected to date as far as possible, relate only to the principal Irade Unions throughout the kingdom; and it must not be forgotten that there is a very large number of smaller Unions with less than five hundred members. Consult Reports of Trades Union Congresses, published by the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee.

Union, with Number of Members.	Secretary.	Offices.
Bakers and Confectioners,		
Amalgamated Union 4,780 Boiler Makers & Iron & Steel	J. Jenkins	195, Victoria Paik Road, N E.
Ship Builders 43,420 Boot & Shoe Operatives' Natl.	R. Knight, J P.	Lifton Ho., Islington Rd., Newcastle.
Union (London Met. Branch) 1,800	T. O'Grady	33, Goldsmith Row, N.E.
Boot and Shoe Operatives' National Union 41,000	W. Inskip, J P.	17, Silver Street, Leicester.
Brassworkers' National Amalgamated Society 10,780	W. P. Davis, J.P.	70, Lionel Street, Birmingham.
Bricklayers 31,080	J. Batchelor	46, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
	H llam	72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C
Card and Blowing-room Opera-	W. Mullin	[Manchester,
tives Amalgamated Assoc. 24,500 Carpenters & Joiners, Amal. 55,600		2a, Hodson's Court, Corporation St., 95, Brunswick Street, Manchester
Coach Makers (U. K.), Soc. of 6,419	John G. Waldron	12, Ackers St., Oxford Rd, Manchester.
Compositors (London) 11,020	C W Bowerman	7 and 9, St Bride Street, E.C.
Cotton Spinners, Amal. Assoc. of Operative		3, Blossom Street, Manchester.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside and	3, 3	
General Labourers 13,000	B Tillett	425, Mile End Road, E.
Engineers, Amal. Society of . 85,000	G N Barnes	89, Stamford Road, London, SE, and 182, Frongate Street, Glasgow.
Gasworkers & Gen.Labourers 40,000	W Thorne	144, Barking Road, E
Hosiery Federation, National 5,150	J. Holmes .	Exchange Bdgs , Rutland St , Leicester.
House Decorators & Painters 4,000 House & Ship Painters & De-	E. C. Gibbs .	Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Rd, E C. [Manchester.
corators, National Amalgtd. 8,938	G M Sunley, J P	15. Camp Street. Lower Broughton,
Iron & Steel Workers' Assoc. 8,000	Ed. Trow	15, Camp Street, Lower Broughton, 6, Paradise Terrace, Darlington.
Iron Founders	J. Maddison .	200, New Kent Road, S.E.
Iron Moulders (Scot.) Assoc 7,133	J. M. Jack, J.P I. N. Bell	12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.
Labour, Ntl. Amalg. Union of 22,397 London Cabdrivers' Union 5,000	W H Thorpe	4, Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 39, Gerraid Street, Soho, W.
Masons' United Operative	· · · · · · · ·	39, 00.74.4 50.000, 50.00, 111
Association (Scotland) . 11,922	Geo. B Craig	45, Montrose Street, Glasgow.
Miners' Fed of Great Britain 150,000	Thomas Ashton	925, Ashton Old Road, Manchester.
Miners' Ntl. Union (Durham) 80,000 Miners' Ntl. Union (Northum-	John Wilson, M P	North Road, Durham.
berland) 20,884	R. Young	Burt Hall, Newcastle-on-Γyne.
Northern Counties Amalga-		
mated Assoc. of Weavers . 78,870	W. H. Wilkinson.	Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.
Plasterers, National Associa- tion of Operative 11,153	M. Deller .	12, Dartmouth St , Westminster, S.W.
Plumbers', United Oper, Asso. 9.680	G. B. Cherry .	103, Hill Street, Garnet Hill, Glasgow.
Plumbers', United Oper. Asso. 9,680 Railway Servants, Amalga-		[London, W.C.
mated Society of	Richard Bell	72, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road,
Railway Workers' Gen Union 6,000 Sailors' and Firemen's Union 15,000		Manchester. Unity Hall. Tidal Basin, London.
Shipwrights' Associated Soc. 15,000		3, St Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-
		on-Tyne. [chester.
Steam Engine Makers' Soc 8,565	J. Swift, J.P.	Market Buildings, Thomas St., Man-
Stonemasons' Soc , Operative 17,500 Tailors' Amalgamated Society 16,957	W. Hancock	28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 8, Caxton Bldgs., Booth St., Manchester.
Tailors' & Tailoresses' Assoc.,	zeronce iz riyiii.	o, Caron Diaga., Doom on, manificater.
Scot. Operatives 5,000	Robert Girvan .	180A, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Tramways, etc., Fmployers'	C T laskson 1 D	The Crescent Selford Schooler
Amalgamated Association . 7,500 Typographical Association . 14,610		The Crescent, Salford. [chester. 51, Brunswick Street, Cheetham, Man-
	62-	J.,

TRADE MARKS.

By the Trade Marks Registration Acts, '75. '76 and '77, the trade mark, and even certain trade names, might be registered, and for the first time, and upon such registration, the light to the mark or name became the property of the inventor. All the last-mentioned statutes have been repealed, but then provisions are re-enacted with amendments in the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts, '83. By sect '76 of this statute, it is provided that the registration of a person as proprietor of a trade mark shall be prima face evidence of his right to the exclusive use of this symbol, and shall, at the end of five years from the date of the registration, be conclusive evidence of his title to the sole use of the mark. This mark, however, is only to be registered for particular goods or classes of goods, and is assignable and transferable only in relation to the good-will of the business concerned with these goods, and ends with that goodwill A register of trade marky established, and by an amending Act, '88, a corresponding register has been established in Sheffield for Sheffield ware By this same Act it is provided that for a trade mark to be registered thereunder, it must consist of, or contain certain essential particulars, which are mentioned in detail in this statute The proprietor of a trade mark or trade name duly registered may now without proof of fraud obtain an injunction and damages for the unauthorised use of his trade mark or trade name. but the registration of such a mark when it has been registered without sufficient cause may be oldered to be expunged on the application of any person aggreed thereby. I rade marks remain in force the same time as patents—viz, At years; but the former may be renewed, as a matter of course, at the end of every 14 years on the payment of certain fices By the Merohandise Marks Act, 87, it is provided that the forging of any registered trade mark or its false application to goods like those in regard to which the mark has been registered, as well as several other incidental acts of a similar false and fraudulent character, are punishable as criminal offences, unless it was shown that there was no intention to defraud Every article or thing by means of, or in con-nection with which, the offence has been committed is to be forfeited to the Ciown, and these may be ordered to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Court thinks fit By the Merchandise Marks Act, '91, the customs' entry respecting inspected goods is for the purposes of the Merchandise Marks Act, '87, to be deemed to be a trade description applied to the goods. Again, the Board of Trade is empowered to prosecute offenders under this statute in cases affecting the general interests of the country or of a section of the community or of a trade. By the Merchandise Marks (Prosecutions), Act 94, the Board of Agriculture is empowered to prosecute offences under the '89 Act, relating to agricultural and horticultural produce. Much important evidence was recently taken by a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Merchandise Marks This testimony, and the report of the Committee on such, was published in October

properly marked foreign goods is sometimes injurious, "the balance of the evidence is in favour of retaining the greater portion of the Act." Mary of the objections brought against it have been from persons engaged in the transit business, who allege that their trade is injured by the opening of packages, and the examination of their contents sometimes results on their permanent damage, and that such goods are therely diverted to routes which do not pass through the United Kingdom. The Committee state that it would be misleading to attribute such a result entirely to the operation of the last-named statute, and add that the examination referred to "is ineffectual to prevent the fraudulent use of British trade marks in goods passing from foreign ports to other countries or to British colonies, masmuch as besides, those carried direct in foreign vessels, it has become a regular practice for both British and foreign steamships to take a part of their cargo abroad, and to complete their loading in a British poit. The cargo loaded abroad thereby escapes examination here." The Committee recommend that goods in tiqueit shall be exempted from the operation of the Act, but they consider it to be a most necessary condition that the Board of Customs should bring to the notice of the authorities in India or the Colonies that certain goods on board had been transhipped or loaded abroad, so that on arrival they might be challenged In '96 orders were given to detain foreign In 96 orders were given to detain jurising a goods only when they bore marks raising a direct claim to British origin, or bearing a name or trade mark of some one known firm having its principal place of business in the United Kingdom without "qualification." These orders have given great relief. The Comorders have given great relief. The Committee think that the practice of the Customs should require the excision of offending marks tather than that of adding a "qualifying" mark, which in many cases is a gratuitous, unnecessary, and undestable advertisement of our foreign competitors. A great business has sprung up whereby articles of general consumption are collected by commercial firms, who mark them with their own names whether they have been manufactured in this country or elsewhere But such marking or imported goods is held to be a violation of the Act. These firms state that their names are accepted as a guarantee of quality, and that the requirement of the name of the country of origin tends to deprive them of their business in respect of articles manufactured abroad, and this country generally of a profitable trade. The Committee are of opinion that it should not be unlawful for these traders to stamp goods, wherever purchased, with their own names and business addresses, provided that some such words as "sold by" be added. Much testimony has also been received of the advertisement of the merchandise and products of foreign countries on account of the present requirement of the specification of the particular country of origin, and of the disadvantage caused to British meichants and dealers by the consequent disclosure of trade secrets, and the loss and discouragement of British business enterprise. The Committee think that this grievance would be substantially got rid of by substituting for the specification of the country of origin the words "made abroad." Foreign of. According to this report, the Merchandise substituting for the specification of the country Marks Act of 87 has stopped to a great extent of origin the words "made abroad." Foreign the fraudulent practices against which it was directed. Although the competition of im-

THE TRANSVAAL AND ITS NEIGHBOURS.



marks or indications of British origin. The Committee recommend that foreign Govern-ments should be induced to legislate on the ments should be induced to legislate on the lines of the Merchandise Marks Act, and in the spirit of the Industrial Property Convention Important statements are annually published from the Comptroller-General of patents, designs and trade marks concerning these symbols According to the Report of this officer respecting them for '97, the total number of applications for the registration of trade marks during that year (including 100 applications to the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield) was 10,624, as compared with 9465 in the previous year. In '97, 3605 trade marks were advertised and 3358 '97, 3695 trade marks were advertised and 3358 were registered. The number of hearings were registered. The number of hearings which took place during the year was 2124, 120 notices of opposition to the registration of trade marks were lodged, and 46 cases of opposition were heard. In six of these there were appeals to the Board of Trade, all of which were referred by the Board to the court, and remain undecided During the same year 58 appeals were made to the Board from decisions of the Comptroller. Of these 19 were heard by the Board of Trade, 28 were referred heard by the Board of Trade, 38 were referred by that department to the court, and one has not yet been dealt with. Of the 19 appeals heard by the Board, 3 were allowed, 13 weie dismissed, and 3 were not decided. Of the 38 appeals referred by the Board to the court, 9 were abandoned by the appellants, 17 were dismissed, and 12 were undecided. The total Government receipts from various sources amounted to £10,397 55. 7d, including £2365 on account of renewed fees See LAW, 98

Trade Union Congress, 98 See LABOUR.

MOVEMENT.

Transcaspia. A province in Central Asia, maiked out by Russia as a Russian province, maiked out by Russia as a Russian province, and including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus Area, 214,237 sq.m; pop. 360,000. The administrative centre is Askabad. The Franscaspian Railway (see Engineffring) traverses the country, connecting Samarcand with the Caspian. See Turkestan.

TRANSVAAL

TRANSVAAL

The Transvaal is officially known as the Bouth African Republic It lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland, E. by Portuguese East Africa and Zululand, S. by Natal and Orange Free State. Swaziland, on the south-east, is a protectorate of the Republic A map clearly showing its position is given opposite Area, 119,139 sq. m.; pop. about 850,000, of whom some 250,000 only are whites The relations of the Republic to Great Britain are regulated by the Convention of London, 84, by which it was laid down that, although independent with regard to its internal administration, the with regard to its internal administration, the State should conclude no treaty or engagement with any state or nation, except the Orange free State, nor with any native tribe lying to the east or west, without the approval of H.M the Queen. The Transvaal is ruled by a President (Mr. Kruger) elected for five years, with a Council of five members. Legislation is effected by a Parliament of two Chambers, each of the property called the First and seected by a Farinament of two Chambers and Second Volksraad. Bills passed by the Second Chamber must be approved by the First before becoming law. The members of the First are

burghers-1.e., all male whites resident in the burghers—1.e., all male whites resident in the Transvaal before '76, or who fought in the war of independence in '81, or various campaigns since, including the Raid, and their children from the age of sixteen. The members of the Second Volksraad are elected for 4 years by and from the first and second class burghers —i.e., the naturalised alien males and their children from the age of sixteen. Naturalisation can be obtained after two years' residence. second class burghers can become first class by resolution of the first Volksraad twelve years after naturalisation. The country is divided into twenty districts. The capital is Pretoria. In '97 the average number of children attending Government schools of all kinds was 11,436. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these are now, after a first rush and the collapse that inevitably followed, proving of immense value. (See GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION) The centre of the gold tion of over 100,000, including over 50,000 whites, most of whom are debarred from the franchise, although the revenue of the State is almost entirely derived from them. The political discontent amongst the Uitlanders reached a crisis in Dec. 36. The National Union of Johannesburg issued a manifesto setting forth the Utilanders' grievances, and claiming an equitable franchise and fair representation for all residents in the Fransvaal, with other administrative reforms. It was pointed out that, though the Uitlanders constituted the majority of the state, owning more than half the land and at least nine-tenths of the property, yet in all matters affecting their lives, liberties and properties they had absolutely no voice. The Administration was charged with the grossest extended and are the grossest extended to the the theory and corruption, and with an intense hostility to the English. The leaders of the Union were prepared to fight for their rights, and, as it appeared that the Boers were about to attack the town, the central committee of the National Union constituted themselves a provisional government pledged to reform, and men were enlisted in large numbers, while an appeal for interven-tion was also sent to the Imperial Commissioner. At this juncture came Dr. Jameson's raid from British Bechuanaland, and his subsequent defeat, followed by the disarmament of Johannesburg. The members of the National Reform Committee were arrested, but afterwards released on the payment of heavy fines. wards released on the payment of heavy fines. A claim was made in respect of the Raid for material damage £077,938 35. 3d., and for moral or intellectual damage £1,000,000, which the British Government were asked to pay or to cause to be paid (Feb. 17th, '97). Estimated revenue, '96, £4,462,193; expenditure, £3,582,606; exports of wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, butter, gold, etc.. imports, '98, £9,816,304. See DIPLOMATIC and SWAZILAND.
History, '98.—Chief Justice Kotze sent a letter to the President (Feb. 5th), complaining that nothing had been done to carry out the that nothing had been done to carry out the that nothing had been done to carry out the compromise arrived at in the previous March. The Grondwet had not been amended, and the guarantee for the independence of the Judiciary had been infringed by the passing of Law No. 1, '97. He therefore regarded the compromise as at an end. The result of the President Chamber must be approved by the First before tall election was declared (oth), showing 12,858 becoming law. The members of the First are votes for Kruger, 3753 for Schalk Burger, and elected for four years from and by first-class 2001 for General Joubert. Chief Justice Kotze was discharged from his onice by the account (16th), and replaced by State-Attorney Grego-protested against his was discharged from his office by the President crowsk. He at once protested against his dismissal as being illegal, and a breach of the Convention. Judge Ameshoff, as a protest against the dismissal of the Chief Justice, resigned his position (March 8th). The Government published (May 24th) the text of the reply which it had made to a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain in the previous October. The reply declared that the Government could not acknowledge the existence of British suzerainty since the '84 Convention, by the stipulations of which, however, it was prepared to abide. pointed out that in the process of settling the form of the Convention all references to suzerainty were deleted by Lord Derby It was urged, moreover, that any questions as to the infringement of the Convention should be left to arbitration. Hostilities broke out in October between the Transvaal forces and the Kaffir chief Mpefu, who had about 20,000 men under his control, in the mountainous country in the north-west part of the Republic The cause of the quarrel w. the refusal of Mpefu to pay taxes to the Government, or even to acknowledge their claims to sovereignty over him After some preliminary encounters, the buighers made a combined attack on Magato's Mountain

(Nov. 16th), and captured it after heavy fighting.
Treasury. The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheaters, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Orown lands.
This definition of his powers and duties still This definition of his powers and dates said holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue (see Finance), and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensa-tions, allowances, and pensions to be awarded in exceptional cases. It audits the civil list, and is the accounting department to the House of Commons for a number of civil service votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph sion of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions. Since the days of George I, the powers and duties of the office of L. H. T. have been invariably executed by commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only here no share an the responses office only, has no share in the management of the department; but some minor duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an ex-officeo trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eight, years prior to 1885

the Prime Minister (q,v) of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to annost nominal. The Fatronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government whip (see Commons) The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom if ever meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided in matters of detail by the Financial Secretary, and the Permanent Secretary. The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his budget; appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans are all matters within his special cognisance (see Finance). He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In con-nection with the Treasury there is a Parlia-mentary counsel who drafts Government Bills, and a solicitor who acts for the Government in certain legal prosecutions, and is the Crown's nominee when Her Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also Queen's Proctor for Divorce Interventions and Director of Public Prosecutions.

Trevelyan. Right Hon. Sir G. O., Bart. See Privy Council.

Trinidad. An island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 sq. m., pop. 248,404, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '80 the island of Tobago was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad. The capital is Port-of-Spain, in the north-eastern corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. The products are sugar, cacao, asphalte, cocoanuts, and fibre. The asphalte output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 100,000 tons per annum, on which the payment to the Government is about £30,000. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 9 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. See British Empire (table), Diplomatic, and West India Sugar Commission

Tripoli. A Furkish province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by-Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,300,000. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 30,000. The trade of the province practically all passes through Tripoli and

Bengazi
Truck Act, '96. This Act (59 & 60 Vict., ch. 44) received the royal assent Aug. 14th, ch. 44) received the operation Jan. 1st, '97. '06, and came into operation Jan. 1st, '97. Sect. 1 enacts that an employer shall not make any contract with any workman for any deduction from the sum contracted to be paid by the employer to the workman, or for the office of First Lord was invariably held by any payment to the employer by the workman,

or or in respect of any fine, unless the terms of the contract are contained in a notice kept constantly affixed where it can be easily seen, read, and copied; or the contract is in writing signed by the workman; and the contract specifies the acts or omissions in respect of which the fine may be imposed, and the amount of the fine or the particulars from which that amount may be ascertained; and the fine imposed is in respect of some act or omission which causes, or is likely to cause, damage or loss to the employer, or interruption or hind-rance to his business; and the amount of the fine is fair and reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. His employer is not to make any such deduction or receive any such payment unless written particulars showing the acts or omissions and the amount of the fine are supplied to the workmen when a deduc-tion or payment is made. This section of the Act applies to the case of a shop assistant in like manner as it applies to the case of a workman. Sect. 2 enacts that an employer shall not make any contract for any deduction, or payment to him, in respect of bad or negligent work, or injuly to the materials or other property of the employer, unless the terms of the contract are exhibited as in the previous section, or the contract is in writing signed by the workman; and the deduction or payment does not exceed the actual or estimated damage or loss occasioned by the act or omission of the workman, or of some persons over whom he has control, or for whom he has by the contract agreed to be responsible, and the amount of the deduction is fair and reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case The deduction or payment is not to be made or received unless written particulars are supplied as in the previous section. Sect. 3 makes similar provisions in respect of the use or supply of materials, tools, or machines, standing room, light, heat, or in respect of any other thing to be done or provided in relation to the work or labour of the workman. Any workman or shop assistant may recover any sum deducted or paid to his employer contrary to the Act, provided that the proceedings are commenced within six months it om the date of the deduction or payment, and that where he has consented to or acquiesced in the payment or deduction he shall only recover the excess which has been deducted or paid over the amount, if any, which the court may find to be fair and reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the case. A register of deductions or payments made under sect, 1 of the Act is to be kept, and is to be open to inspection by one of her Majesty's inspectors of factories or of mines. tracts under the Act are not liable to Stamp Duty. The Secretary of State, it satisfied that the provisions of the Act are unnecessary for the protection of the workmen employed in any the protection of the workmen employed in any trade or business, may, by order under sect. 9 of the Act, exempt them from provisions of the Act; but every such order is to be laid before Parlament, and may, within forty days thereafter, be annulled by resolution of either House. The duties of inspectors to enforce the provisions of the former Truck Acts are by sect, no of this Act extended to the case of a laundry and to places where work is given out laundry, and to places where work is given out by the occupier of a factory or workshop, or by a contractor or sub-contractor.

Truro, Bishop of. See under Pferage Trustees. See Law, '98 Tuberculosis. See Report of Royal Commission given in Medical Summary, '98.
Tunis. One of the Barbary States of Northern

Tunis. One of the Barbary States of Northern Africa, Jung east of Algeria, and bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. Area, 51,000 given less pop. 15,00,000, including 102,000 Europeans and 1,800,000 natives. Capital, Tunis, pop. 153,000. Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles form the majority of the population, the French numbering at the outside 27,000. The French numbering and the military maintained in the country number 10,000 men An agreement was concluded in Sept. 97 between Great Britain and France, whereby the British Government renounced for its consuls, its subjects, and its establishments in Tunis other rights and privileges than those secured for it in France. The most-favoured-nation treatment and the reciprocal enjoyment of the lowest customs tariff were mutually guaranteed for a period of years. It was provided, however, that cotton goods, the produce of the United Kingdom and of British colonies and possessions, should not be subject to import duties higher than 5 per cent. ad valorim from Dec. 31st, 97, until Dec. 31st, 1912, and after that date until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention of terminating its operation. Chief products are wheat, barley and olive oil. Revenue, 97, 5004,445; expenditure, 502,440; public dett, £5,702,000; imports, 96, £1,857,620; exports, £1,501,020. Sec Colonies, £1C., 06 EUROPEAN BOWERS, and DIPLOMATIC.

Turkestan. From Central Asia, or what was formerly known as Independent l'artary, Russia has formed two provinces—Turkestan and Transcaspia (g v.). The former comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tchernaieff and Kaufmann between '60 and '75. Area about 409,500 sq. miles, with 3,800,000 inhabitants. The principal town is Tashkent, pop. 100,000; Bokhara and Khiva are under the control of a governor-general. The old military road from Orenburg to Tashkent is now abandoned, reinforcements and stores being sent to Turkestan from the Caspian to Samarcand by railway.—Turkestan, Afghan. Is an Afghan province north of the Hindoo Koosh, consisting of 70,000 sq m., and a population, mostly non-Afghan (Uzbeg), of nearly 1,000,000. Principal town, Mazar-i-Sherif, pop. 25,000, near the ruins of ancient Balkh.—Turkostan, Eastern. China's westernmost province, formerly known also as Kashgaria, a state established by the rebel Mussulmans under Yakoob Beg, the Atalik Ghazi. Includes the towns of Yarkand, Kashgari, and Khoten.

TURKEY.

An empire possessing extensive territorics in Europe, Asia, and Africa, governed by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The Asian possessions are Asia Minor, Arinenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. In Africa Tripoli and Bengazi belong to Turkey. The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express direction of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental

laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised through the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians. The Grand Vizier is assisted by the Medilissi-Hass or Cabinet of Ministers, and for administrative purposes the empire is divided into 31 vilayets or governments, subdivided further into provinces, districts and communities. Nominally subject to Turkey are Bulgaria, Nominally subject to the sestimated, about 16,000,000 Mahomedans and 5,000,000 Christians within the empire, besides those of other faiths. Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffer, wine, silk and fruits are the chief pioductions. There are of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at about 1,147,578 sq. m.; and the total population at about 2,147,578, sq. m.; and the total population at about 2,147,569, and Consolidated public debt, 98, £94,007,610 Imports, 94, £21,800,470, exports, £12,403,442. See Al-LANIA, ARMENIA, CRITE, DIPLOMATIC, FOREIGN ARMIES, FOREIGN NAVIES, FRIPOLI, etc.

FOREIGN NAVIFS, IRIPOLI, etc.

History, '98.—The treaty of peace with
Greece was signed (Dec. 4th). Arrangements having been made by Greece, with the help of Great Britain, France and Russia, for the issue of a loan to cover the war indemnity, a Collective Note was presented to the Porte (May 6th), notifying that the eqacuation of Thessaly should begin I he last bodies of Turkish troops left Larissa (June 6th), and the province of Thessaly was then handed over to the Greek authorities. Serious disturbances broke out in the Berane district, near the Montenegrin frontier, during June, owing apparently to blood leuds between Christian and Mahomedan Albanians. It was said that 40 villages had been burned to ashes, and the Christians fled over the frontier and took refuge in Montenegiin territory. A rebellion was also going on at this time in Yemen. The French and Italian Governments laid claim to 1,600,000 ft. of the Greek war indemnity loan as satisfaction for the losses sustained by their subjects in the massacres at Constantinople (July 14th). They had endeavoured in vain to get satisfaction from the Porte, and so took this method of putting an embargo on the last instalment of the loan to the amount named. The British Ambassador also put in a claim for £33,000, representing losses sustained by British subjects. The Porte, in reply, absolutely repudiated all responsibility, and protested against the action of France and Italy.

Following on the serious events which occurred in Crete (see Crete, History, '98) the four Powers—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy—presented a Collective Note to the Sultan demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops within a month (Oct. 5th). The Sultan replied (10th) that the troops should be withdrawin, except from three for lifed places, which would be held with garrisons sufficient to protect the Mahomedans. The Powers refused to recognise these conditions, and ultimately the Sultan agreed unconditionally to withdraw the troops (15th). The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived in the Dardanelles (17th) en route for the Holy Land, and were received by the Sultan in person, and for some days entertained with great state (18th). They afterwards went on to Haifa, Jaffa, and Jerusalem, where the new Evangelical Church of the Redeemer was solemnly dedicated. The announcement was also made that the Emperor when in Constantinople had acquired the property known as "Le dormitoire de la Sainte Vierge," and this he presented to the German Catholic Society of the Holy Land. Beirut and Damascus were then visited, and the Imperial squadron sailed from Beirut (Nov. 12th). The Servian representative at Constantinople made urgent representations to the Porte during the month as to the outrages on Christians committed by Albanians in the Kossovo district.

Turkey, Sultan of. See Abdul Hamid II.

Turner, Right Hon. Sir George, K.C.M.G.,
Premier of Victoria, is a Melbourne solicitor. He
has only been in active political life since 1889,
when he was elected to represent St. Kilda in
the Legislative Assembly, and still represents
that constituency He took office as Commissioner of Customs and Minister of Health in
'ot, and held those portfolios in the Munro
Ministry and that of Mr. Shiels. In '92 he
became also Solicitor-General. He was chosen
as the leader of the Opposition in '94, and it
was on his motion that the Patterson Ministry
was overthrown. At the general election of '94
his supporters secured a majority, and he was
placed in power as Premier. His forte is
organisation. He was one of the guests of the
Imperial Government in London on the occasion
of the Jubilee festivities in '97, and was then
made a Privy Councillor.

Typewriting. Most of the leading companies provide instruction in the use of their machines, with tuition in shorthand; and typewriter examinations to test efficiency are conducted by the Society of Arts, the National Union of Typists, and other bodies. The National Union of Typists (registered), 29, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W., has been established to promote the professional interests of typists. Socretary, Mr. F.D. Pepper.

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Uganda Protectorate, The, includes not only Uganda proper, but Unyoro, Usoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Congo Free State. Uganda itself is a large tract of country situated to the west and north-west of Lake Victoria Nyanza. Its area is about 90,000 sq. miles. An active missionary propaganda has been carried on in the country of late years, with the result that the people of late years, with the result that the people are divided into two parties, the Protestants and the Catholics, who each claim about 3000 baptised adherents. There are also, of course, the heathen and the Mahomedan sections of the population. The population is estimated at firom 300,000 to 500,000. The capital of the country is Mengo. A military force under British officers holds the country, the Government having taken over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in the sand made the country a protectorate. in '94, and made the country a protectorate. This force also in some degree looks after British interests on the west side of the Nile and in the Eastern Soudan. The civil administrator resides at Port Alice on the Victoria Nyanza. The development of the country has progressed wonderfully in the last year or two, and will doubtless go on still faster when the railway from the coast is completed. This undertaking has made considerable progress, as to which see EASI AIRICA PROTECTORATE. See also ECYPT (map) — History, '98.— Serious news reached Great Britain towards the end of '97. It appeared that the Soudanese troops or. It appeared that the Soutanese troops in the Uganda Rifles, who were appointed to accompany Major Macdonald on a special mission into the Upper Nile region, had mutinied, mainly because of the hard fighting they had been compelled for a long time to understanded the small passe of the row. They dergo, and of the smallness of their pay. They left Major Macdonald at Lake Baringo, and left Major Macconain at Lake Baringo, and returned to Uganda via Nandi and Kavirondo, Major Macdonald and a number of troops that remained loyal following. Lubwits, in Usoga, a fort commanding the Nile crossing, was then taken by the mutineers, who also made prisoners of Major Thruston and other Government officers, and eventually murdered them. Fighting followed, and the aspect of affairs becoming serious, Indian troops were ordered to the serious, Indian troops were ordered to the front, and the 27th Bombay Infantry were sent to the terminus of the railway. Lieut. Macdonald and others were said to have been killed in an engagement on Dec 19th. The mutineers retnied from Fort Lubwas (Jan. 9th) across the Victoria Nyanza, and were atonce pursued by a force under Captain Harrison They reached Uganda, however, and marched on Mkono (16th). Captain Harrison overtook them at Kabazambi, to the south of Mruli, and defeated them. after killing 60 and wounding them at Kabazamoi, to the south of Mrull, and defeated them, after killing 60 and wounding 100 (Feb. 23rd). They were finally defeated and dispersed (Aug. 4th) The report of Mr. Berkeley, H.M. Commissioner in Uganda on the mutiny, was issued (Sept. 22nd), having been dispatched from Kampala in May. He stated that the mutiners had been overstated that the mutineers had been overworked, and had only just finished a campaign against Mwanga when they were ordered to oin Major Macdonald's expedition. This gave rise to disaffection, and, once having mutinied, the men went from bad to worse.

Unification of London. For a report of the Royal Commission appointed in '93 to inquire into the conditions on which an amalgamation of the City and the County of London could take place, and to make specific and practical proposals for the purpose, see eds. '95, '96, and '97 See also separate article on London Local GOVERNMENT.

Unitarians. The name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, or the Deity of Christ. Congregations number about 250 in England, besides so mission stations, 32 in Wales, 10 in Soctland, 40 in Ireland. The British and Foreign Unitarian Association is not representative of the churches, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." The writings of Dr. W. E. Channing, Theodore Parker, Dr. James Martineau, and others, have made Unitarian thought familiar to many outside the limits of the denomination. The only technically Unitarian Oblege is that of the Unitarian Home Missionary College in Manchester, which educates for the ministry students who are not able to enter Manchester College (7.0), recently removed to Oxford, where most of the leading Unitarian ministers are trained. There is a triennial Conference of non-subscribing congregations, which consists almost entirely of Unitarians. The professedly Unitarian congregations of the United States number 350; of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. (See also Sunday School. Association.) The Inquire, which is a weekly newspaper (established 42), is described as a "Journal of Life." The present editor is the Rev. V. D. Davis, B. A. Office, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

United Presbyterian Church (Scotland). See Church of Scotland.

United Service Institution. See ROYAL U. S. INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES.

The United States are a confederation of forty-five North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The first is vested in a President elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress, but no senator or representative can be an elector. The President is commander of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted ander the immediate authority of the Preside a by eight ministers chosen by him, and nolding office at his pleasure, though con-

firmed by the Senate. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is sx-office President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president. The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of (1) the Senate, of o members—two chosen by each state legis-lature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties, made, by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a court of impeachment, and who constitute a court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office; (2) the House of Representatives, of 357 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population. among the states according to population. In addition to the representatives, delegates from "territories" (districts not organised from "territories" (districts not organised into states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may soose an amendment to the constitution if two-thirds of both houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states. All members of Congress are paid \$5000 per annum. The judicial power is confided to a Supreme Court (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. The constitutions and modes of administration of the various states bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a governor and the legislative to two elective chambers. Roughly speaking, each state has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters, including taxation for federal purposes only, while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose loca' taxes at its pleasure. The soil of the United States not included within the of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state is divided into "territories," the districts of Columbia, Alaska, and three Indian territories, containing about 250,000 Indians. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the confederacy to form the territories into new interests." "states" and admit them into the Union. "district of Columbia" is a neutral territory under the direct government of the confederacy, in which is situated the capital, Washington. In which is situated the capital, washington, During '98 Hawaii (q,v), was annexed and declared a territory, Porto Rico (q,v), was also ceded by bpain, and the cession of the Philippine Islands was demanded of Spain. See Ristory '98 below. Perfect equality is accorded to all religions. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated ortions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. Cereals, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals are the chief products, and there are many large and flourishing manufacturing industries. There flourishing manufacturing industries. There are over 182,000 miles of railway in or ration,

traction lines, of which nearly 14,000 miles are worked by electricity. The total area of the Union 18 3,501,409 sq. miles; the population, at the census of '90, was 6,264,302, of whom 32,067,880 were males, and 30,554,370 temales. The whites numbered 54,983,800, and the coloured 7,638,360. The proportion of the foreign-born was 14 '77. In '93 the population was computed to be about 68,000,000. The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office at, for real property, \$39,544,544,333; and for personal property at \$25,492,546,864 giving a total of \$65,037,001,107, or £13,000,000,000. Revenue, '978, £84,273,150; expenditure, £92,350,807; exports, '978, £325,523,305; imports, £102,675,472. The national debt in '97 amounted to £373,681,800. For Ministry, etc., see Diptomatic; see also For Ministry, etc., see Diplomatic; see also Bellining Sea Question, Foreign Armies, and FOREIGN NAVIES.

Political Parties.—Until 92 practically the only parties in American political life were the Republicans and the Democrats. In that year, however a third party, first known as the Farmers Alliance and afterwards as the Populat or People's Party, was founded, and soon attracted the support of many working men. The programme it has advocated is a simple and sweeping one. It includes public ownership and control of the railways and tramways of the country, and the direct issue of currency to the people by the Government without the intervention of any of the national banks. All its members are therefore silver men and bimetallists. They contend that the other parties are bound up with and support the three great monopolies of the country—the banking, speculating, and railway interests. At the '92 Presidential election the voting was as follows: Democrats 277, Republicans 145, Populists 22. The election was fought on two points mainly, the tariff and the silver question, the Democrats being for the repeal of the M'Kinley and the Sherman Acts, and the Republicans of course strongly upholding both Acts. The elections in Nov. '93, for the State governors, went very much in favour of the Republicans, and the general election in Nov. '94 resulted in a crushing defeat for the Democrats. During '95 and '96 important and startling changes took place in the relations of parties. The lines of division between Republicalis and Democrats were broken down in two ways. On the one hand there were men of both parties who sympathised there were men of both parties who sympathised with the Free Silver policy, which was energetically pushed during these two years; and on the other there was, as it proved, a majority, also made up of members of both parties, in favour of the preservation of a gold standard. In the Republican party the gold standard triuniphed, and its preservation was adopted as a plank in the party platform, though they expressly pledged themselves to promote international bimetallism. The Democrats, on the contrary, were captured by Silverite and the contrary, were captured by Silverite and Populist influences, and adopted a platform which included the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and many points of the Populist programme. This was too much for the Democrats in favour of a gold standard, and with the explicit approval of President Cleveland, they split from the majority, and held a Convention and named a candidate of their own. There were in all no less than seven nominations for the Presidency, but three of these nominaand about 16,000 miles of street railways and tions, by the Democrats, the Populists, and

the Silverites, were of the same man, Mr. Bryan. The Republicans nominated Mr. M'Kinley, and the gold standard Democrats General Palmer, while two comparatively insignificant sections, the Prohibitionists and the Socialists, indulged in candidates of their own. The real fight lay of course between Mr. M'Kinley find Mr. Bryan, or rather between the two policies as to the currency which they represented. The tariff issue was also involved, but very little was heard of it during take contest, the result of which was a victory for Mr. M'Kinley. Congress officially declared the voting to be as follows (Feb. 10th, '97): Mr. M'Kinley. 271, Mr. Bryan 176. The popular voting showed an aggregate of 7,123,244 votes for Mr. M'Kinley, and 6,490,365 for Mr. Bryan, while a small number of votes were cast for the other candidates, amounting in all to 276,203. Early in '98, before the war with Spain began, the Bryanites seemed to be gathering strength again, but the war brought a number of entirely new issues before the nation, particularly those relating to a foreign policy, and in face of these, currency questions were, to a large extent, forgotten or lost sight of. The elections for the House of Representatives were held in Nov. '98, in many states simultaneously with the elections for State Governors and Legislatures. Prior to the elections there were in the House 202 Republicans, 125 Democrats, and 30 Populists and Silverites. Although complete returns were not to hand, it was yet ascertained (Nov. 11th) that 185 "sound money" Republicans had been elected, besides 3 Silver Republicans and been elected, besides 3 Silver Republicans and paperent that there would be 54 Republicans there. Thus the Silver party were placed in a hopeless minority in both Houses. The successful conduct of the war, in spite of the detects in administration complained of, no doubt operated in favour of the Republican party.

Master y. 188.**—In his annual Message to

History, '98.—In his annual Message to Congress the President urged the necessity of currency legislation, and, with regard to Cuba, declared that time should be given the Spanish Government to show that the new policy would bring about peace (Dec. 6th, '97). This position was adhered to for some time, despite efforts by the Jingoes to force on a more vigorous policy. A resolution declaring United States bonds to be payable either in gold or silver was carried by the Senate by a majority of 15 (Jan. 28th), but rejected by the House by a majority of 50; and the Republican majority thus showed their determination to follow the President's declared policy of sound money and currency reform. In February an indiscreet letter written by the Spanish Minister at Washington somehow got into print, and as it contained various reflections on the President, the resignation of the minister, Señor Dupuy de Lôme, followed as a matter of course (roth). Señor Polo Bernabe was appointed to succeed him. Before the excitement over this incident had subsided the United States 2nd-class battleship Maine, lying in Havana harbour, was destroyed by an explosion, 2 officers and 253 men being killed (Feb. 15th). An inquiry into the cause of the explosion was commenced, and the relations between the two countries got steadily worse. The American report on the Maine explosion was to the effect that the

cause lay outside the ship, and was probably cause lay outside the snip, and was probably a submarine mine (March 25th). The Spanish authorities, however, held that the cause of the explosion was inside the ship. The President sent the American report to Congress (28th), together with a message in which he said that the report had been communicated to the Spanish Government, and he would advise Congress as to the result. Meanwhile General Woodford the American representative General Woodford, the American representative at Madrid, telegraphed that the Spanish Government had revoked the Concentration decree in the western provinces of Cuba, had made a grant of money, and would accept any further assistance from the United States towards feeding and succouring the distressed country people. The preparation of terms of peace would be left to the Cuban Parliament, which would not meet till May 4th, but if the insurgents asked meanwhile for a suspension of hostilities it would be granted. This represented the Spanish reply to the American demand for a speedy settlement of affairs in the island, and it was considered very unsatisfactory, American opinion being firm and unanimous as to the necessity of making Cuba free, even at the cost of wai with Spain. The system of Powers ioined in presenting an decree in the western provinces of Cuba, had six great Powers joined in presenting an appeal to the President, which expressed the hope that an agreement might be come to, which would secure the maintenance of peace and afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba (April 7th). The President replied that the Government appreciated the humantarian and disinterested character of the appeal, and were confident that equal appreciation would be shown for their own earnest and unselfish endeavours to end a situation the indefinite prolongation of which had become intolerable. The President's long-delayed Message to Congress was sent (11th), asking it to authorise and empower him to take measures to secure the full and final termination of hostilities in Cuba, and the establishment there of a stable Government capable of maintaining order, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States for these purposes as might be necessary. He also recommended that the distribution of food supplies should be continued. Congress at supplies should be continued. Congress are once began to debate on this Message, and the Senate passed a resolution which included the recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic This was in direct opposition to the President's Message, and the House of Representatives used at that a conference Representatives rejected it; but a conference between the two Houses led to the elimination of the clause as to independence, and the passing of concurrent resolutions demanding that Spain should at once withdraw from Cuba, and directing and empowering the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect. An express disclaimer of any desire to annex Cuba was added (19th). The President then sent the resolutions as an ultimatum to Madrid, but before it could be delivered the Spanish Government broke off diplomatic relations and handed the American Minister his passports. The Spanish Minister also left Washington. Orders were at once given to blockade Havana (21st), 'and the President was authorised' to call out the Volunteers. War credits were passed and an expeditionary force under General Shafter was mobilised. Meanwhile several Spanish vessels were captured, and a

heavy blow was struck at Spain by the de-struction of her squadron in Manila harbour (see Phillippine Islands), for which the American commander, Admiral Dewey, re-ceived the thanks of Congress. Transports carrying troops with supplies and ammunition were sent to Manila from San Francisco (26th). British sympathy with the objects aimed at by the Government was plainly shown, and a much more friendly feeling than had previously existed began to prevail towards Great Britain and Canada. One result of this was the agreement to refer the Behring Sea question and the Alaska boundary question, with other contro-Alaska Boundary question, with other controversial matters, to a Commission for settlement (**Tay** 30th). Major-General Shafter left Key West with 15,000 men (June 13th), and opened the campaign in Cuba, which ended in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and the surrender of Santago and the whole of the eastern part of the island (for details see Cuba). After long consideration Hawaii was definitely annexed and attached to the Military Department of California (July 11th). An expedition under Guieral Miles left Cuba and effected a landing at Guanica in Porto Rico (25th), easily dislodging the Spanish forces there. Overtures for peace were then made by the Spanish Government through the French Ambassador at Washington, and the following terms were laid down the relinquishment and evacuation by Spain of Cuba, the cession to the United States of Porto Rico and all other Spainsh possessions in the West Indies, and certain islands in the Ladrones, and the occupation by the United States of Manila till occupation by the United States of Mania tine the conclusion of a treaty of peace determining the "control, disposition, and government of the Philippines" (Aug. 2nd). These terms were accepted by Spain, and embodied in a protocol which was signed at Washington (2tth). The President then issued a proclamation suspending hostilities, but before the news could reach Manila the city was taken by the American army and navy there coperating (13th). Much discussion then took place in the press as to the responsibility for the terribly insanitary condition of the American forces and the inadequacy of the commissariat arrangements not only in Cuba and Porto Rico, but in the health camps in the States themselves. A sharp controversy between General Miles and Mr Alger ensued, and eventually a Commission was appointed to investigate the conduct of the War Department since the commencement of the war (Sept. 9th). During the arrangements for nominating the Com-missioners to arrange the peace treaty and the evacuation of ceded Spanish territory, opinions were divided as to what should be demanded in the Philippines, but gradually the views of the country and of the Government settled into a resolve to annex the islands General Miles announced (20th) that a force of 50,000 Miles announced (20th) that a force of 50,000 would be mobilised for the permanent occupation of Cuba, 20,000 for the Philippines, 14,000 for Porto Rico, and 4000 for Honolulu. A sensation in domestic politics was caused when Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, the Republican "boss," was committed for trial before the Philadelphia Criminal Court on a charge of conspining to make a franklunture. for Porto Rico, and 40co foi Honolulu. A sensation in domestic politics was caused when Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, the Republican "boss," was committed for trial before the Philadelphia Criminal Court on a charge of conspiring to make a fraudulent use of the money in the People's Bank (Oct. 6th). The American Peace Commissioners, under the presidency of Mr. Day, met the Spanish Commissioners at Paris early in the month, and

began to discuss the terms of the final treaty of peace. Differences of opinion at once manifested themselves, the Americans refusing to assume the sovereignt of Cuba, or responsibility in any form for the Cuban debt, and demanding the cession of the Philippina Archipelago. The Spanish Commissioners disputed both points, but eventually provisionable to the commissioners the cuban debt of the commissioners disputed both points, but eventually provisionable to the cuban debt of the cuban ally agreed to accept the article proposed as to Cuba. They, however, energetically protested against the claim to the Philippines, and declared that Spain had not renounced her sovereignty over those islands, nor was the question left open by the terms of the Protocol. Throughout the first two weeks in November the question was keenly discussed, and the Spanish representatives suggested that, to avoid a rupture, the matter should be referred to arbitration. The Americans refused this (21st) but offered to give Spain \$20,000,000 as an indemnity for the Philippines, and to admit Spanish imports for 5 years on equal terms with American goods.

United States, President of the. M'KINLEY, WILLIAM.

M'Kinley, William.

University College, London, founded 1826, was opened in '28 under the title of "The University of London." In '36 it was thought desirable to separate the College from the University, and the former was incorporated in that year as "University College, London," by royal charter, which was annulled in '69, and the College re-incorporated with additional powers. There are, therefore, two distinct institutions—the one a teaching body and the other an examining body. The curriculum includes courses in arts, law, science, engineering, theoretical and applied, medicine, and the fine arts. There is also University College Hospital, with upwards of 200 beds. President of the College, Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; Vice-President, R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P. Deans: Professors J. A. Platt, M.A.; T. Hudson Beare, R. J. Godlee, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S. Secretary, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. The students number about 2000. about 2000.

University College of North Wales (Bangor). The, is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales. Opened 1884. It received a royal Charter in '85, and it is in receipt of a Government grant of £4000 per annum, besides an annual grant in aid of its Agricultural Department. There are a large number of anterior soldiers and proceeded number of entrance scholarships connected with the institution. The College possesses a valuable library containing over 20,000 volumes. Secretary, J. E. Lloyd.

University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire (Cardiff). The, is one of the abunstituent colleges of the University of Wales. Established by royal charter in 1884. All students entering the College must be at least sixteen years of age, and all the classes are open to both sexes. There is a special place of residence for women students at Aberdare Hall, the principal of which is Miss Hurlbett. There is a lerge number of ex-

colleges of the University of Wales. It was supported for many years by freewill offerings, but since '86 it has been in receipt of a Government grant of £4000 per annum. Besides the ordinary courses in Arts and Science, the College has a Department of Agriculture and a Normal Department. A department for the a Normal Department. A department for the training of secondary teachers has also been organised. The total number of students during the session '97-8 was 407, of whom 174 were women, nearly all residing as a hostel under the superintendence of Miss E. A. Carpenter. President, Lord Rendel; Principal, T. F. Roberts, M.A. Oxon., Registrar, T. Mortimer Green. Green.

University College School, Gower Street, established 1832, is completely unsectarian—separate classification in all subjects—a modern separate classification in all subjects—a modern school with classical department. Prepares for University College and London matriculation, as well as for Universities, Woolwich, etc. Pupils, 330. Motto, Paulatim sed firmiter. Kead Master, F. P. Barnard, M.A. Secretary, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. Amongstits alumniare the Rt. Hon Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Leighton, Sir George Lewis, Professor Michael Foster, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Lord Justice Lindley, Mr. Justice Charles, Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Bart., and Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully. Speaker of the House of Commons. Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in 72 with the occupations of life." It commenced in 72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until 85; and in 76 was formed the London Scorety for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University has been associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham ; Victoria University is also in the field; and the Scotch Universities are making a similar plan for laying siege to the north. The University of Sydney, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelpha and Chiego and several other Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines. Such is a general view of the present position of this movement; an insight into its working is afforded from the following details regarding the Cambridge, London, and Oxford schemes.

Cambridge.-The external work of the University-the Local Examinations and the Local Lectures (University Extension)-15 controlled by a syndicate of eighteen, appointed by the University Senate. The Preliminary, Junior, and Senior Local Examinations are intended for children of school age, and are held in December, while the Higher Local, for adults of both sexes, is held in June. Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year-September to December, and January to March—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the sum-mer term—April to July. At the end of each term a special examination is held and certificates awarded on the joint report of examiner and lecturer. Sessional Certificates are awarded

courses in Educational Sequence, and the Vicecourses in Educational Sequence, and the Vioe-Chancellor's Certificate of Systematic Study is awarded to students for four sessions' work, under certain conditions. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—viz., Derby, Exeter, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Plymouth with Stonehouse and Devonport, Scarborough, and Sunderland. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes and an inclusive fee of \$\int_{50}\$ per course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with the Norfolk County Council courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, were given by lecturers of the Syndicate during the past five sessions followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Norfolk Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. Full particulars as to the Local Examinations may be obtained from the Secretary for Examinations of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge, and as to the Local Lectures from the Secretary for

London.—This organisation comprises a London.—This organisation comprises a council of 34 members; President, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart, D.C.I., F.R. S., M.P.; Chairman, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of London Bedford College, Birkbeck Institution, City of London College, College for Men and Wome., Gilchrist Educational Tiust, Joint Grand Gresham Committee, King's College, Technical Education Board of the London County Council, London Institution, Queen's College, Royal Institution, University College, University Extension Local Centics Associa-University Extension Local Centres Associa-tion (London), and the Working Men's College, each nominate a member of the council; the remaining 20 are elected by members of the Society Anyone may become a member of the Society Any one may become a member of the Society by paying an annual subscription of \mathcal{L}_{1} is, or \mathcal{L}_{50} for a life membership. These subscriptions and voluntary subscriptions constitute the Society's revenue. The council is assisted and advised on educational matters by assisted and advised on educational matters by the Universities Joint Board, which consists of three representatives from each of the Uni-versities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London; Chairman, James Stuart, M.A., LL.D., M.P. The Joint Board nominates the lecturers and examiners and awards certificates. The scheme of work is as follows-two terms in the winter, each of ten weeks, weekly lectures followed by a conversational class, weekly papers for the lecturers, and final examinations. A summer course of five weeks completes the session of twenty-five weeks. Certificates are awarded for the work of a term, of a session, and of a period of four sessions. The Local Centres are managed by local committees, who fix and receive the students' fees. The Society provides lecturers and examiners, the charge bring \$30 for a course of ten, and \$35 for a course of twelve lectures, \$5 to \$10 being added in the case of course; illustrated by experiments—chiefly in Chemistry and Physics. The statement was the course of the course of the case of course the case of course the case of th dents' fees vary from 1s. to £1 1s, according to the locality and the discretion of the local committees. The total number of students in for a session's work consisting of two terminal | '97-8 was 13,155, who attended 159 courses of

lectures at 57 centres. The Council submitted evidence to the Royal Commission on a Unievidence to the Royal Commission on a Can-versity for London (q.v.), showing that the work done by the London organisation is worthy of recognition by the New University. Secretary to the Council, C. W. Kimmins, M.A., D.Sc.; Assistant Secretary, Percy M. Wallace, M.A.; Office, Charterhouse, E.C. Consult D.Sc.; Assistant Secretary, Ferry in Women's M.A.; Office, Charterhouse, E.C. Consult University Extension Journal (Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.).

Oxford.—The University first took and property of the Consult of

active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. Local committees at 108 centres acted last year ('07-8) in concert with the Oxford University Delegates, and arranged 145 courses, at which the total average attendance was 18,242 students. The number of lecturers was 35, and of lectures given 1092 Much of the work hitherto done by University Extension Lectures has been of an experimental nature, but there are many gratifying signs that while the early enthusiasm of the movement is not spent, its educational efficiency is steadily increasing. At Reading the University Extension College (of which Mr. Mackinder, M.A., Student of Christ Church, is Principal) has 700 regular students (besides 2000 who attend occasional lectures) and over 20 teachers Of 727 students who entered for final examinations, 268 candidates received certificates of distinction, and 402 satisfied the examiner. Though in these examinations they only write one paper, the standard for distinction is identical with that required (but on several papers) in the Final University Examinations for B.A. During the last ten years the local committees have spent on Oxford courses more than £50,000. The method of University Extension work is (except in class work in languages or laboratory work in Natural Sciences) invariably the lecture, followed or preceded by a class supplemented by weekly exercises corrected by the lecturer. The ninth summer meeting will be held in Oxford in August '99. The main courses of saudy pursued at the meeting of 'o7 will be continued in sequence. They will include —(1) the History and Literature of the Period i837—1871; (2) the Science, Music, and Art of the Nineteenth Century, (3) Economic History and Theory of Education; (5) Hellenic Studies in the Nineteenth Century, (6) Architecture. Classes in Languages will also be held. All information can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., Examination Schools, Oxford

University Settlements. It is the object of University settlements to bring together the large body of wage carners and the philosopher who is attacking social problems, and to make out of them an efficient instrument for national progress. Settlements were started, as Canon Barnett has explained, "without the equipment of an endowment, and without any sectarian or political object. They were to be simply club-houses, in which men and women of the University status should live their own lives in the midst of industrial districts. . . The first intention has been modified by circumstances. Some settlements have now been attached to missions, and some have become identified with sectarian objects." The first of these settle-ments was Toynbes Hall (Canon Barnett, M.A., warden), opened in Commercial Street, White-

chapel, in '84. This was an Oxford movement, in which Balliol College took a leading part. The settlement was named after Arnold Toyn-The settlement was named after Arnold Toynbee, a Balliol tutor, who in 75 had taken rooms in Whitechapel, and had helped in parish work in St. Jude's for the purpose of studying economic problems. Oxford House, Bethnal Green is a Church of England movement. There is a Mission House and Settlement at Battersea a mission House and Settlement at Battersea. a Mission House and Settlement at Battersea carried on by Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, with headquarters at Caius House, Battersea Square (warden, Rev. W. B. L. Hopkins). Mansfield House, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Percy Alden, M.A., warden), commenced by students of Mansfield College, Oxford, works on religious chusecterian) as well as on social and eductions of the control of waterly, commenced by stituents of mais-field College, Oxford, works on religious (unsectarian) as well as on social and edu-cational lines. A new residence, at 89, Barking Road, was opened in Dec. '97; it contains rooms for 17 men, besides offices and a recep-tion hall. There are also a meeting hall and men's club at 143-7, Barking Road; the "Fair-barin House" Lads' Club, at 330-12, Barking Road; and the "Wave" Lodging House, at 235, Victoria Dock Road, under the control of the Settlement. The Bermondsey Settlement (Rev I Scott Lidgett, M.A., warden) in Fair-combe Street, Jamaica Road, the Women's Branch being at 149, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S E., is largely supported by Methodists (but is undenominational in general character), and "Browning Hall," York Road, Walworth (Rev. F. H Stead, M.A., warden), by Con-gregationalists, Closely connected with Uni-versity settlements are the settlements gregationalists. Closely connected with University settlements are the settlements of women workers Mayfield House (Miss Corbett, resident Head), started in Bethnal Green in the autumn of '89 (a settlement of old Cheltenham College girls), has now removed to Shoreditch. St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Gieen (Miss Harington, resident Head), a women's branch of Oxford House, at first worked temporarily in connection with Mayfield House, but separating in 'os and taking field House, but separating in '92, and taking its name from St. Margaret of Scotland, has formed two branches, one at Stratford, E, under Mrs. Crossley and Miss Yatman, which works in conjunction with Oxford Trinity College Satisfaction. works in conjunction with Oxford Trinity College Settlement, Tenby Road, Stratford (Rev. W. J. Roxburgh, B.A., warden), and another in the Isle of Dogs, E (Miss A. M. Harington, resident Head). The women's settlement in Canning Town, E (Miss R. H. Cheetham, resident Head), works upon a religious though unsectarian basis Amongst its agencies is a unsectarian basis Amongst its agencies is a medical mission and hospital, with a resident lady physician (Dr. Margaret Pearse). A committee elected by the women students of the Unversities manage a well-arranged and thriving Settlement, known as the Women's University Settlement, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E. Warden, Miss Sewell. Courses of training are arranged here in social work amongst the poor, and resident students are received. Fees from £30 to £35 per annum; for students, £50.

Uppingham School. Archdeacon Johnson's School, founded 1584; reorganised '75. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 16 of about £22 each to Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 404 boys in the School and 30 masters, and 6 assistant music masters. There is also a Lower School. Head Easter, Rev. E. Carus Selwyn.

Uruguay. A republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, Konte Vides, pop. 245,000, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a president elected for four years. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a Chamber of 69 members elected for three years, one for each 3000 of population. In the recess a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assume legislative power and control of general administration. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory; cost partly borne by the State. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture. There are over 1000 miles of railway open. Area, 72,110 sq. miles; pop. 900,000. Revenue, 97, £3,300,000; expenditure, £3,101,000; debt, 98, £25,670,000; imports, 96, £5,105,947; exports, £6,077.820. For Ministry, etc., see Diplomatic.—History, 188.—Ex-President Herrera and others of the Opposition were arrested on a charge of con-

spiracy (Nov. 30th, '97) and condemned to exile. More disturbances followed, and President Cuestas proclaimed a dictatorship (Jan. 5th). A decree dissolving the Chambers followed (Feb. 10th), and a provisional Government was formed to administer affairs until the elections in November, with Señor Cuestas as Governor. The popular approval of the action of Señor Cuestas was shown by public demonstrations in his honour; business revived, and the general outlook immensely improved. A revolt of two artillery regiments, led by officers who tavoured ex-President Herrera, was crushed (July 4th), the Blancos and the population generally supporting President Cuestas. The ringleaders were at once banished to Buenos Ayres. The Government decided (Sept. 4th) to suspend the issue of Treasury certificates, to resume the cash payment of its local monthly obligations, and to convert the outstanding certificates, amounting to about \$4,000,000, into 6-per-cent. internal debt, guaranteed by a tax on the administrative salaries.

V

VACCINATION.

The enforcement of vaccination has for many years been a subject of much controversy. The Boards of Guardians, the authorities empowered to enforce the Vaccination Acts, were most diverse in their action, and while some Boards rigorously enforced the law and prosecuted defaulters at every opportunity, others abstained altogether from taking proceedings against persons who did not have their children vaccinated. An anti-vaccination league aroused much opposition to the practice of vaccination, founding their objection chiefly on the risk of communication of diseases by means of vaccination. In the case of one Board of Guardians the: Local Government Board endeavoured, by obtaining a mandamus, to compel them to enforce vaccination, and some of the guardians were imprisoned; but the result was not satisfactory, and this method of compulsion was not again resorted to. Meanwhile, some Boards of Guardians were doing much harm to the cause of vaccination by repeated prosecutions of the same offenders. In '89 the Royal Commission on Vaccination was appointed. The members of the Commission were —Lord Herschell (Charman); Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P.; Sir W. Guyer Hunter, M.P.; Sir Edwin H. Galsworthy; Sir William Savory, Bart.; John Syer Bristowe, M.D.; Jonathan Hutchinson; J. Allanson Picton, M.P.; Samuel Whitbread, M.P.; F. Meadows White, Q.C.; and J. A. Bright, M.P. The Commission submitted an interim report in '92, recommending that repeated penalties for non-vaccination should not be imposed. The final report was issued in Sept. '96. It was signed by 12 out of 13 Commissioners. the dissentients being Dr.

W. J. Collins and Mr. J. Allanson Picton. The Commissioners declared their opinion that vaccination has a protective effect, diminishing the liability to attack and mitigating the severity of the disease, that this protection is greatest during the nine or ten years following vaccination—it then rapidly diminishes, but never altogether ceases; that re-vaccination nestores the temporary protection against attack, and that the beneficial effects of vaccination are greatest in those cases in which it has been most thorough, that the diseases alleged to result from vaccination are undoubtedly real and not inconsiderable in gross amount, yet insignificant in relation to the extent of vaccination work done, and are diminishing under the tion work done, and are diminishing under the better precautions of the present day. The principal recommendations of the Commission were as follows—i. Repeated penalties for non-vaccination should be abolished. 2. Calf lymph instead of humanised lymph should be used. 3. Calf lymph should be supplied by the State, and be within the reach of every vaccinator. 4. Vaccination should be performed at the child's home, as in Scotland, instead of at public vaccination statems. instead of at public vaccinations.

5. Every medical man who performs vaccination successfully should be entitled to a fee in the same way as public vaccinators. 6. The period within which a child must be vaccinated should be extended to six months (instead of three months) from birth. 7. Persons having a conscientious objection to vaccination might be exempt from penalties for non-vaccination of their children if they satisfied the local authority of their objection, or made a statutory declaration before a magistrate or other authorised person. Any change of law to this effect was to be limited to five years in the first instance. 8. Persons imprisoned for non-vaccination of their children should not be treated as criminals. The Commission

attached great importance to re-vaccination, but did not recommend that it should be compulsory. Dr. Collins and Mr. Picton, the compulsory. Dr. Collins and Mr. Picton, the Whitbread and Mr. J. A. Bright, recommended the abolition of compulsory vaccination. The statistics of vaccination show a great falling off in the numbers vaccinated, and this is particularly the case since the period when the Royal Commission was appointed. In '95, out of 921,512 children whose births were out of 921,512 children whose births were registered, 624,600, or 678 per cent., were recorded as having been successfully vaccinated; 104,830, or 11'4 per cent., died unvaccinated; while of the rest more than 20 per cent. of the total number born appear to have escaped vaccination. There is every reason to think that the returns for '96 and '97 will show a far larger proportion of unvaccinated children. In the Metropolis there has always dearer. been a greater proportion of unvaccinated children than in the rest of England. In the year ending Sept. '97, the vaccinations performed by public vaccinators at the cost of the poor rates was the proportion of 32 per cent. to the births registered during the year.

In '81 this percentage was 61.

The Vaccination Act, '98, effected great changes in the law as to vaccination, following closely many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission The most important changes related to the substitution of domiciliary vaccination for vaccination at public stations, the use of glycerinated calf lymph in all cases where required, and the exemption from where required, and the exemption from penalties of conscientious objectors. For fuller details see Session, sects. 97 and 98. The Act does not deal with the subject of revaccination On Oct. 18th, '98, the Local Government Board issued an order regulating the duties, remuneration, etc., of public vaccinators and vaccination officers, and repealing all previous regulations as to vaccination. Vaccination officers and public vaccinators are appointed by the Boards of Guardians; the former have the duty of enforcing the Vaccination Acts they issue notices to parents, keep records as to vaccination of all the children in their district, and institute proceedings in cases of default. A vaccination officer is empowered to take proceedings of his own accord against persons in default, without any direction from the Board of Guardians (see the decision of the Queen's Bench Division in the case of Bramble v Love ['97], r Q.B, 283) By the order of the Local Government Board, the guardians are to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by a vaccination officer in proceedings taken by him. Previously, vaccination officers and public vaccinators were remunerated chiefly by tees in respect of successful vaccinations, and owing to the diminishing number of vaccinations in recent years their remuneration

within a period of ten years. If so requested, the public vaccinator is to visit the home of

the public vaccinator is to visit the home of the person for performing the vaccination. Vagrancy Act, '98. See Session, sect. 99. "VanityCair." This pioneer of the so-called society journal was founded by Mr T. Gibson Bowles (now M.P. for King's Lynn) in Nov. '68. It has always been noted for its literary pretensions, and for its weekly caricature, which is sur generis. The chief artist is Mr. Leslie Ward ("Spy"), who occupies the position so long held by the late Carlo Fellegrini ("Ape"). Its politics are old-fashioned Tory. It devotes considerable space to Service matters. Vanity considerable space to Service matters. Vanity Fair changed hands for the second time in its history in March '95, but the Editor and Manager is still Mr. Oliver A. Fry. Office, 7, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

Van ROOY, Anton, baritone vocalist, was bat Rotterdam, 1870. He adopted the musical profession in '92, as a pupil of Stockhausen, in Frankfort. Showing a prediction for War-

profession in '92, as a pupil of Stockhausen, in Frankfoit. Showing a predilection for Wagnerian paits, he was engaged at the Bayreuth Festival in '97, and specially distinguished himself as Wotan in 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' Sang in London at Queen's Hall at close of same year. After playing Wotan in "Die Walkure" at Covent Garden, in May '98, he sustained the same character there during the subsequent three cycles of the "Ring."

Vaughan, His Eminence Herbert Cardinal, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and successor of Cardinal Manning as head of the Roman Catholic Church in England. He was b, at Gloucester, April 15th, 1832, and is the eldest son of the late Lieut. Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herefordshire. He was cducated at Stonyhurst College and in Belgium. Then, abandoning his first intention to enter the army, he went to Downside, and afterwards to army, he went to Downside, and arterwards to Rome, where he entered the Accademia dei nobil Ecclesiastici, and studied for some time with the future Cardinal Manning. He was ordained priest at Lucca, Oct. 28th, '54, and alterwards, returning to England, he joined the oblates of St. Charles (a congregation of secular priests founded by the late Cardinal Manning at Bauswater) and was sent to St. Manning at Bayswater), and was sent to St. Edmund's College, near Ware, of which he was Vice-President till '62. Having resolved to found a Missionary College, he went in '63 to North and South America to gather funds; to North and South America to gather funds; and afterwards bought a house and land at Mill Hill, near London, where he began the College with only one student. The first stone of the present College at Mill Hill was laid in '69, and the College has now a large number of students. In spite of his entreaties to be allowed to remain simply a priest, he was appointed Bishop of Salford in 72. The work he did here, the building of St. Bede's College for commercial education, his crusade against vascinations in fecent years their remuneration was in many cases greatly reduced. Hence forth both public vaccinators and vaccination officers are to be paid by fees for every birth registered in their district in addition to fees for successful vaccinations. It may be useful to note that a public vaccinator is required to vaccinate, free of charge, with glycerinated calf lymph issued by the Local Government Board, any child resident in his district or any person (not a child) who has not previously been vaccinated, and also to re-vaccinate any person who is ten years of age or over, and who has not been previously re-vaccinated to the same of the Sacred College of Cardinals, with the title of Cardinal Prest. On June 29th, 195, he laid with much "olemnity the first stone of the Westminster Cathedral, a vast and stately "edifice in the Byzantine style, which is now in course of erection. The Cardinal took part in Sept. 57 in the great celebration intemperance, his rescue work for children, and

by the Roman Catholics of England, of the 13th Centenary of the landing of St. Augustine.

Vegetarian Federal Union, The, is an association of such Societies throughout the world as may be willing to unite together for mutual counsel and the promotion of Vegetarianism—t.e. abstinence from the flesh of animals (fish, flesh, and fowl) as food, and the encouragement of the use of cereals, pulses, seeds, grains, fruits, nuts, and all the whole-some products of the vegetable kingdom. The Vegetarian Society, which celebrated its jubilee year in '96-7, is the oldest Vegetarian Society in Great Britain. The Secretary is Mr. Alfred Broadbent, and the offices are at 16, Oxford Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. The official organs of the Federal Union are The Vegetarian (weekly), and The Vegetarian Messenger and Review (monthly). Literature and lecturers are sent free. There is a Vegetarian Hospital, with 20 beds in connection with it, at Loughton, Essex President, Mr. A. F. Hills, D.L.; Treasurer, Mr. Josiah Oldfield, M.A., B.C.L. Offices, Memorial Hall, 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Venezuela. A republic in South America, consisting of eight states or provinces, two settlements, and a Federal District. It is governed by a President, who holds office for two years, assisted by a Federal Council of 19 members appointed by Congress every two years. Congress consists of a Senate of 24 members, three of whom are nominated by the legislature of each province, and a House the legislature of each province, and a House of Representatives of 52 members, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population. The eight constituent states have each lation. The eight constituent states have each their own legislature and executive Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic, and is connected with Caracas by a railway which is a marvel of engineering skill. The chief products are coffee, cocoa, timber, cattle and hides. A long-standing boundary dispute between Great Britain representing British Guiana and Venezuela, attracted universal attention during '96, and led to some friction between Great Britain and the United States. Venezuela bases her claims on those put forward by Spain, to whose rights she succeeded on gaining her independence in 7821. The British, on the other hand, took over their claims from the Dutch, by whom the colony was ceded to them in 1814. In 39 the Schomburgk line was surveyed, and in 41 marked out as a reasonable basis for a settle-ment of the dispute. This line was not meant as indicating the extreme limit of the terri-tory over which British rights extended, but simply as a reasonable compromise. However, simply as a reasonable compromise. Troowever, Venezuela refused to accept it, and subsequent negotiations, including offers from both sides, came to nothing In '3' a modified Schomburgk line was drawn, including rather more territory than the original line. This was in response to an offer from Venezuela of a boundary line. running from the coast at the mouth of the Maroco west to 60° W., and thence due south. Diplomatic relations were suspended in '87, and in '90 Great Britain declared that the modified Schomburgk line was the minimum of her demands, Aggressions by Venezuelan

troops in '94 and '95 on British officials at Uruan, in the Cuyuni district, led to more trouble, for the United States then took up troune, for the United States then took up the question, representing England's policy as one of unjustifiable aggrandisement. It was, however, agreed in Nov. 76 to settle the dispute on the principle that British Guiana should be treated as if it were an individual, and that fifty years' holding, whether by political control or actual settlement, should give a good title, all the other points being decided by arbitration. The Arbitration treaty was signed Feb. and, '97. Diplomatic relations with Great Britain were restored, Schor Pterir being appointed Minister in London. Lord Herschell and Mr. Justice In London. Lord Herschell and Mr. Justice Collins were appointed arbitrators for Great Britain, and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer for the United States, with the light to choose a fifth arbitrator, failing which appointment, King Oscar of Sweden was to name the man for the position. The was to name the man for the position. The treaty further provided that the arbitral tribunal, so constituted, should investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories that might lawfully be claimed by the United Netherlands of by the kingdom of Spain respectively, at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and should determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela. The arbitrators are to be governed by the following rule, and are to be governed by the following rule, and by such principles of international law, not inconsistent therewith, as they may determine to be applicable to the case —"Adverse holding or prescription during a period of 50 years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district as well as actual settlement thereof district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription." The printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, must be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party within a period not exceeding eight months from the ratification of the treaty. four months after such delivery either party may deliver a counter case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence. The agent of each party must, within three months after the delivery of the counter-case, delivers a parted extrement showing the counter-case, deliver a printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies, and either party may also support the same before the arbitrators by oral argument of counsel. The arbitrators must meet at Paris within sixty days after the delivery of the printed arguments, and examine and decide the questions laid before them. Professor Macrtens was afterwards selected as the President of the Tribunal, which will meet at Paris in the spring of '99. Area, 594,165 sq. m.: pop. 2,444,816. Capital, Oarons, pop. 72,420. Revenue, '95, £1,546,700; expenditure, £1,546,700; imports, 04, 800tt £3,000,000; exports, £4,263,592; public debt, interior, £2,777,645; exterior, £2,709,435. Army about 7280, exclusive of militia (about 60,000 strong). For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.—History, 98. Mr. H. D. Haggard, the British Minister, was received by the President (Dec. 11th, '97), and diplomatic relations between the two countries were resumed. A new Cabinet was formed by must meet at Paris within sixty days after the were resumed. A new Cabinet was formed by Señor Andrade, with Señor Matos as Minister

of Finance (March 12th). The Government made to an Italian colonisation society a large land concession in June in return for an underconcession in June in return for an under-taking by the society to bring over a minimum of 1000 families per annum for a period of 15 years and settle them on the ceded lands. The Government agreed to pay 18 fr. per annum during the 15 years for each immigrant brought into Venezuela, to give to the company six hectares of land for each immigrant over six nectares of land for each mining. and then years of age, and to permit the importation free of duty of everything required for the immigrants. The company undertook also to immigrants. The company undertook also to establish within three years from the date of the contract a bank with a capital of 20,000,000 for, 12,000,000 to be specially devoted to the encouragement of agriculture. It was reported in November that both the Venezuelan and the British Government had handed in the historical documents and maps in support of their claims to Professor Maertons in March , and in August had delivered a counter case against the first arguments used by each. The final operated arguments were to be completed by December '98, and the verbal arguments delivered before the Arbitrators at Paris in the spring of '99.

Verdi, Giuseppe, is the son of an innkeeper at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma. He was b. 1814, and studied at Milan. His first work of any importance was the incidental music to a drama, "Oberto di San Bonifazio" (39), but he quickly rose to supremacy on the opera stage with such works as "I Lombard" ('43), "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata" ('53), "Un Ballo in Maschera" ('59), "Aida" ('71) and "Montezuma," produced in '78 A fine dramatic gift and a love for showy, taking melodies, he at the root of Verdi's remarkable success. In '74 he composed the "Requiem" for Alessandro Manzoni. "Otello" was produced at Milan, '86, and was reproduced in London at the Lyceum in '80, He celebrated his jubilee as a composer in Nov. '80. In Feb. '93 a new opera, "Falstaff," was produced by him at Milan, and received with immense enthusiasm, both there 1814, and studied at Milan. His first work of any received with immense enthusiasm, both there and at Paris, where he himself was present in '04.

VICTORIA.

Victoria is the smallest in size and southernmost in position of the colonies in Australia. It occupies the south-eastern corner, and is divided from New South Wales on the north by the Murray river, and from South Australia on the west by the 141st meridian of E. long Area, 87,884 sq. miles; pop. 1,179,029, including occo Chinese and 565 aborigines. The capital is Melbourne, the largest city in Australia (pop. 458,610), situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. Executive is vested in the Governor and responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament, the upper the Legislative Council, and the lower the Legislative Assembly. The Council consists of 48 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £25 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification, such as university graduates, on the west by the 141st meridian of E. long citizens possessing freehold property worth for per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth for per annum, or cupying as tenant property of the same occupying as tenant property occupying as tenant property occupying as t

suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. Victoria is represented in the Federal Council of Australia. For local government the colony is divided into 58 urban and 150 rural municipalities. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Education is compulsory, and is free and secular. The University of Melbourne is both an examining and a teaching body. Agriculture, mining and manufactures, employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. employ the bulk of the population. The enter products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. Revenue, '97-8, £6,971,652; expenditure, £6,834,092; umports, '97. £15,454,482; experts, £16,739,670; public debt, £47,055,081. See AUSTRALIA, BRITISH EMPIRE (table), and DIPLOMATIC. History. '98.—The Austral Federal Convention met for its third session at Melloward Control of the control of

vention met for its third session at Melbourne (Jan. 20th), and sat till March 17th. On the departure of the Governor, Lord Brassey, on six months' leave of absence, Sir John Madden, Chief Justice, assumed the administration of the government. The popular vote on the Federation question showed 100,520 votes for the Bill, and 22,004, against (June 4th). Sir George Turner in his Budget statement (July 26th) estimated the jevenue for the ensuing estimated the revenue for the ensuing year at £6,907,439, and the expenditure at £6,873,529. The outlook all round was favourable, and the agricultural and mining industries were prospering. He proposed to raise a loan of £1,000,000, which, together with £500,000 in hand, would be devoted to public works—e.g., railways, wineries, cool storage, technical

education, irrigation, etc.

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great

Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was
b. at Kensington Palace May 24th, 1819. She is
the only child of the late Duke of Kent, third
son of George III., by Louisa Victoria, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, and sister of Leopold I., King of the Belgians. The young princess, whose father died when she was only nine months old, was brought up under the care of her mother and of the Duchess of Northumberland, who superintended her education. She succeeded her uncle William IV. June 20th, '87, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28th, '88. She married, Feb. 10th, '40, Prince Albert of Sax-Coburg Gotha, who died of gastric fever Dec. 14th, '61. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, died March 16th in the same year. For many years after the death of the Prince Consort, the Queen lived in seclusion, though she regularly performed her official duties. On Jan. 1st, '77, in accordance with an Act of Parliament, adopted during Mr. Disrael's Administration in the previous session, Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India by the Viceroy at Delhi. On several occasions prior to her marriage the Queen was sub-jected to annoyance at the hands of insane admirers; and several other attempts have at admirers; and several other attempts have at different times been made upon Her Majesty's life. In '69 she published "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," an interestDuring '07 Her Majesty completed the sixtieth year of her reign, and thus passed the longest limit previously attained by any English sovereign. (For a description of the Commemoration of the Jubilee see special article, JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS, 98 ed.) The usual visit to Nice took place in March and April '98, and President Faure pand a visit to Her Majesty while she was at the Villa Liserb.

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 64, 65 and 80; 18 for Ladies, and consists of four classes. Registrar, Sir A. W. Woods.

Victoria Institute. This society, which has now been in existence for 31 years, was founded to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons in investigating impartially and fullly the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed naonscratts of the Society. All desirous of belonging to or supporting a society having these aims are admitted as associates. The number of members and associates is 1495, one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. President, Sur George Stokes, Bart., Secretary, Captain F. Petrie, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Victorian Order, The Royal, was created and instituted by Her Majesty, by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important oi personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom Her Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

Members of the Fourth Class Members of the Fifth Class

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of Knighthood, and a list of those admitted Nov. '97—Nov. '98 will be found under KNIGHTS. The first three classes rank after the corresponding classes of the order of the Indian Empire. Chancery of the Order, St. James's Palace; Ohancellor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being; Secretary, The Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

Victoria University, founded and incoporated by royal charter 1880, grew out of Owers College, Manchester (q.v.), which was established in. Besides Owens College it now comprises University College, Liverpool (%4.) at which the new Victoria buildings, erected at a cost of £53,000, were opened in Dec. '92, and the Yorkshire College, Leeds (%7); and consists of a federation of colleges, not necessarily situated in the same district, as at Oxford and Cambridge. Chancellor, Earl Spencer, K.G.; Yuee-Ohancellor, Nathan Bodington, Litt.D. Begistrar, Alfred Hughes, M.A. Undergraduates about 1100 in number. Grants technical, commercial and literary certificates to properly qualified candidates and certificates to women, and examines schools. Its Degrees

are: B.A., M.A., B.So., M.Sc., LL.B., M.B. and Oh.B., Ch.M., Mus.B., Litt.D., D.Sc., LL.D., M.D., Mus.D.

Virgin Islands. An archipelago in the West Indies, lying immediately to the east of Puerto Rico. Of the principal islands Spain holds Gulebra and Biesque, Denmark possesses Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, and England owns Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The latter form a presidency of the British federal colony of the Leeward Islands. Total area of the presidency, which embraces in all about 32 islands, 58 sq. m.; total pop. 4635. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteer force maintains both its efficiency and popularity, and progress continues to be made. Early in the year the returns presented for '97 gave the full total of 225,206 efficients. The men now pass a much more severe musketry test than formerly. The force for the first time single?" on showed a decrease. The enrolled strength has been as follows since the establishment of the force '60, 119,146; '61, 161,239; '62, 157,818, '63, 162,935; '64, 170,544; '65, 178,484; '68, 181,565; '67, 187,864; '68, 199,194; '69, 195,287; '70, 193,893; '71, 169,668, '72, 178,279; '73, 171,937; '74, 175,387; '75, 181,080; '76, 185,501; '77, 193,026; '78, 203,213; '79, 205,665; '80, 205,517; '81, 283,206; '82, 225,423; '98, 224,021; '98, 221,048; '91, 222,046; '92, 225,423; '98, 227,741; '94, 231,328; '95, 231,704; '96, 236,050, '97, 231,796. The authorised establishment, inclusive of permanent staff, was 262,558. Difficulty continues to be experienced in finding officers.

Organismation.—Volunteer corps are

Organisation. — Volunteer corps are raised under the Volunteer Act 1803 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 65) They are subject to the provisions Vict., c. 65) of that Act and any Acts amending it, and like-wise to all regulations made with regard to volunteer corps by the authority of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for War. Majesty's principal Secretary of State for War.
The Volunteer (Military Service) Act of '96
provides that "Whenever an order for the
embodiment of the Militia is in force, any
member of a Volunteer corps may offer himself
for actual military service, and if the services of such numbers of any corps as, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, is sufficient to enable them to be separately organised are occupied them to be separately organised are accepted, then those members may be called out either as a corps or as part of a corps." The Volunteers, like the Milita, form junior battalions attached to the line regiments in their respective districts. Their own organisations of the properties of the sation as a cohesive and independent fighting force is still imperfect, for they have not the auxiliary services, and it is not possible to ensure that all trained volunteers shall go through, even once a year, the exercises necessary to make them really efficient soldiers. To give them greater cohesion they have been formed in 33 brigades, but the organisation is as yet rudimentary, for the officers commanding volunteer infantry brigades do not in all cases inspect the battalions in their command, and the scheme of mobilisation is imperfect. But an excellent spirit is shown by both officers and men, as is proved by the general efficiency the increase in the mounted and cyclist infantry, the energy shown by the Railway Volunteer

Staff Corps, and a movement recently set on foot to establish a Volunteer Reserve, composed of those who have been compelled to leave the ranks, but cherish their connection with the corps, and retain their devotion to its service. Constant efforts are being made to increase the efficiency of the force. It is hoped that the new grants to officers will bring a good class to the force. They are made contingent upon the attainment of proficiency.

The Latest Returns .- Arms were distributed thus: Light Horse, 220; Artillery, 42,324; force is as follows: pay of adjutants, £76,200; Engineers and Submarine Miners, 12,475; pay of sergeant-instructors, £98,500, capitation Rifles, 175,400; Medical Staff Corps, 1379. A grants to volunteer corps, £259,500; allowances total of 6306 officers and 13,629 sergeants are in aid of volunteer camps, £135,000; misreturned as having earned the Government cellaneous charges, £45,500.

grant of 50s.; 1605 officers have passed in tactics or artillery; 13 officers and 22 non-commissioned officers have earned the grant for signalling; and 11 officers and 28 non-com-missioned officers that for supply and transport duties. The number present at inspection in

of was 197,645.

Expenditure.—The gross sum upon the estimates of '98-9 for the pay and allowances of volunteer corps was £014,200, as compared with £627,200 in '97-8. The expenditure on the

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Wakefield, Bishop of. See under Peerage. Wales, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of, was b. at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent under the Great Seal, on Dec. 4th of the same year; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 25th, '42. Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. '68), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), and Edin. Univ. (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin ('68), and Calcutta ('74). Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Sax=-Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., P.C. He is personal A.D.C to Her Majesty the Queen, a field-marshal of the forces, colonel-in-chief of 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, colonel 10th the forces, colonel-in-chief of 1st and 2nd Life Guards 1 nd Royal Horse Guards, colonel 1oth Hussars, hon. colonel of the Oxford and the Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, of the 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, and the Suther-land Highland P. 4d Volunteers, how land Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon. admiral of the Fleet. Holds the rank of field-marshal of the Fleet. Holds the rank of field-marshal in the German army, and is colonel-in-chief of the 5th Pomeranian Blücher Hussars. He is also colonel of the Austro-Hungarian 12th Regt. of Hussars. Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (Oct. 31st, '61). H.R.H. is an Elder Brother of Trinity House; also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England ('74); President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Married (March voth, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroth, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caro oth, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia. eldest dau. of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the Empress of Russia and the King of Greece. On her marriage the House of Company oreece. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her an annual allowance of £10,000, and £30,000 in the event of her surviving the Prince. The Prince and Princes celebrated their silver wedding, '88. In the winter of '71, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, the Prince was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks' prestration he recovered.

and, on Feb. 27th, '72, he attended a public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. He visited Canada and the United States in '60, and the Roly Land in '62, and went on a tour through India in '75-6. In company with the Princess he made a tour through Irolland ('85), where he met with a cordial reception. He evinced an actival tracest in the preprint of the late across active interest in the promotion of the late series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and despite not a little opposition succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute (q.w.). In '93 he became a member of the Poor Law Commission; and in 94 did important service to his country at St. Petersburg, whither he went on the death of the Czar in November. During '96 H.R.H. won the Derby and the St. Leger, the former victory exciting a scene of un-paralleled enthusiasm at Epsom. In the lubilee Celebrations of '97 the Prince took a prominent part, especially in regard to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London. A somewhat serious accident befel him in '98, his knee being injured in a fall.

his knee being injured in a fail.

Wales, The University of, is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, all of which will be found noticed under their separate headings. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Scal on Nov. 36th, '93, since which time the task of getting the machinery of the University into working order has been proceeded with. On Jan. 12th, '94, a large and influential deputation of persons interested in Welsh education waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to secure the requisite funds. The demand for the first year was for £3000, which Sir William Harcourt was able to grant. The first meeting of the supreme governing body, the University Court, was held in the Privy Council Chamber, Downing Street, on April 6th, when the chair was taken by the Earl of Rosebery, as Lord President of the Council. The Prime Minister, in addressing the Court. referred to the 94, a large and influential deputation of persons in addressing the Court, referred to the democratic character of the new University which it was feared would prove fatal, but democratic character of the new University after several weeks' prostration he recovered, At this and subsequent meetings, statutes

were adopted, a Theological Board was formed, nine Weish theological colleges were recog-nised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University might receive instruction, and the general work of organisation was proceeded with. The University sty Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, departments in the three constituent colleges, has settled upon the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts and Science. The matriculation examinations are held each year in June. The chief officers of the University are: Chancellor, H.R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; Senior Deputy Chancellor, Dr. Isambard Owen; Vice-Chancellor, Principal Viriamu Jones, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire; Registrar, Mr. Ivor Lames. Farecon. James, Brecon.

Walfisch Bay is a dependency of Cape Colony situated on the west coast of Africa. in the middle of the coast line of German South-West Africa. Area, 430 sq. m.; pop. 768. See CAPE COLONY.

Wallace Collection. This famous collection of works of art, generously bequeathed to the nation by the late Lady Wallace, was vested in a body of trustees appointed by the It leasury, consisting of the Earl of Rosebery, Sir Edward Malet, Sir J. S. Maxwell, Sir Arthur Ellis, Mr. Freeman Mitford, Mr. A. C. de Rothschild, and Mr. J. Murray Scott. Mr. Claude Phillips has been appointed keeper of the collection. has been appointed keeper of the collection, and it is to be permanently housed in Hertford House, Manchester Square, in which very extensive alterations are being carried out for the purpose.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry, is a daughter of Thomas Arnold, author of the well-known "Manual of English Literature," a niece of Matthew Arnold, and granddaughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. She married in 1872 Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward, at that time a tutor of Brasenose Coll, Oxford, now a member of the staff of the Times, and editor of a well-known edition of the English poets. Mrs. Ward displayed deep interest in the establishment ('go) of University Hall. now merked in Ward displayed deep interest in the establishment ('90) of University Hall, now merged in the Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, of which she is Hon. Sec. In '84 she published "Miss Bretherton," in '88 "Robert Elsmere," in '92 "David Grieve"; in '94 "Marcella" appeared, a short story, "Bessi Costrell," in '95, "Sir George Tressady," a sequel to "Marcella," in '96, and "Helbeck of Bannisdale" in '98. She has also published various literary and historical essays, and a translation of H. F. Amiel's "Journal." She resides at Stocks House. Aldbury. near Tring. resides at Stocks House, Aldbury, near Tring, Herts, and in London.

War Office Under this Department are placed the military factories for the manufacture of arms, gunpowder, etc., and the army clothang depot at Pimlico. The parliamentary chief of the Department is the Scoretary for War, who is suided by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary, a Permanent Under-Secretary, and a Financial Secretary. Important changes in the organisation of the War Office were effected in Nov. 55, when Viscount Wolseley succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief. The main features of the new system are described in the first

Water Colours. See ROYAL SOCIETY and ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Water Supply of London. See London WATER SUPPLY.

Waterworks Engineers, British Associa-on of. Established in April '96. The tion of. Established in April '96. The objects of the Association are to promote the interchange of information and ideas amongst its members, to receive and discuss communications from members and others as to waterworks engineering, management and finance, to originate and promote improvements in the law relating to waterworks, and to promote the interests of members. The qualifications for membership are the holding of posts as engineers of managers of waterworks under-takings. Engineers or their assistants may become associates in Class A, and persons of become associates in Class A, and persons of kindred professional knowledge or experience in Class B. There is also provision for hon, members and students. Members pay an entrance fee of £2 2s, and an available subscrip-tion of £1 1s,; and associates in Class A an entrance fee of £1 is, and a subscription of ios. 6d., and in Class B an entrance fee of £2 2s, and subscription of £1 is. The third annual 105. 0d., and in Class Ban entrance lee of £2 25.
and subscription of £1 is. The third annual
meeting was held at Southampton, May 24th
to 27th. '98. President, Mr. W. Matthews,
M Inst.C.E., F G.S., Waterworks Engineer,
Borough of Southampton The scoretary and
editor of Transactions is Mr. W. H. Brothers.
Offices, 54, Parliament St., Westminster, S.W.
Waterwoon Pow. W. I. as President of

Watkinson, Rev. W. L, ex-President of the Wes'eyan Methodist Conference was b. in Hull, of Methodist parents. At an early age he displayed preaching talent of such high order that when, in '58, in his twentieth year, he offered himself for the ministry he was at once accepted, without preliminary college training. His first circuit was Oldbury. Succeeding circuits included, amongst others, Nottingham, Bolton, and Manchester. His first London circuit was New Barnet ('80) rapidly acquired fame as a preacher, and in every circuit was invited to remain for the every circuit was invited to remain for the longest period allowable under the rule of Methodism. In '83 he became a member of the Legal Hundred, and in '84 was the Fernley Lecturer. The subject of his lecture was "The Influence of Scepticism on Character." He was appointed Connexional Editor in '93, and was chosen by Conference in '94 to represent English Methodism in the Conference of the American Methodist Engscond Church (North). English Methodism in the Conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Church (North). Recently he has been appointed editor of the London Quarterly Review. Amongst his published works, in addition to the Fernley Lecture, are "Noonday Addresses" (4 vols.), delivered in the Central Hall, Manchester, and the Philosophical Hall, Leeds; also a volume of sermons entitled "The Transfigured Sackcloth," in the "Preachers of the Age," series. Address: 29, Exeter Road, Brondesbury, N.W. Watson, William, was born in Wherfedale.

Watson, William, was born in Wharfedale, Yorkshire; and even in his early youth gave evimentary Under-Secretary, a Permanent Under-Secretary, and a Financial Secretary. Important changes in the organisation of the War Office were effected in Nov. '95, when Viscount Wolseley succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief. The main features of the new system are described in the first section of the article Army, The British. See also Secretary of State and Ministry

Tennyson, which was one of the finest tributes paid to the late Laureate. He has also published a collection of "Love Lyrics," and among lished a collection of "Love Lyrics," and among his earlier efforts are "Epigrams of Art, Life, and Nature," and "The Frince's Quest." Early in '93 "The Eloping Angels," a poetical caprice, and an admirable volume of essays, "Excursions in Criticism," were published. His most important volume thus far entitled His most important volume, thus far, entitled "Odes, and Other Poems," was published in Dec. '94, "The Father of the Forest" in '95, Dec. '94, "The Father of the Forest" in '95, a volume of sonnets on the Armenian question entitled "The Year of Shame" in '96, and "The Hope of the World, and Other Poems," in '97. A Civil List pension of £100 a year was conferred upon him in '95. Address: Devonshire Club.

Watts, George Frederick, R.A., was b. 1817. In '43 his cartoon of "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome" obtained one of the three highest-class prizes of 300 at Westminster Hall. Three years later, in a similar competition, his colossal oil pictures, "Echo" and Alfred inclung the Saxons to prevent the landing of the Danes," secured him one of the three highest-class prizes of £500. Mr. Watts executed one of the frescoes in the Poets' Hall of the Houses of Parliament, and painted in fresco the west end of Lincoln's Inn Hall. He became a full member of the Inn Hall. He became a full member of the Royal Academy in '67, but retired in '96. His paintings of ideal subjects, such as "Love and Death," "Hope," "Orpheus and Eurydice," him a world-wide fame. A have justly given him a world-wide fame. A baronetcy was offered to, but refused by, him in '86, and the offer was renewed by Mr. Gladstone in '94, but again declined. In '95 he gave to the National Portrait Gallery fifteen oil portraits and two drawings. On his 8oth birthday (Feb. 23rd, '97) a handsomely illumnated address of congratulation was presented to him by many of his friends and admirers

Ways and Means. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Commons (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (see Finance), and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. Thus, in 1885 Mr. Childers' Budget resolutions increasing the spirit duties were agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means, and the higher duties were collected on the following day, and until the bill embodying the resolutions, and the Government which had framed them, were defeated, when the old duties were reverted to. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to Her Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill. See CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Webster, Sir Richard, M.P. See under

east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur, which is situated on the northern side of the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili. Weihai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. The city of Wei-har-wer is in the north-west corner of the bay, and is walled in. Forts command the entrances to the harbour. With the city and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Lu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land in miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay, the Chinese population of which is about 350,000. The enrolment of a battalion of Chinese, 1000 strong, for service under British officers at Wei-hai-wei, was ordered (Nov. 18th). See CHINA (map)

CHINA (map)

Weingartner, Felix, composer, conductor, and writer on musical subjects, was b. at Zara, Dalmatia, June 2nd, 1863. At Graz studied under Dr. W. Mayer, and at Leipzig, in '8r, obtained a scholarship from the Austrian Government. At Franz Liszt's instigation his opera, "Sakuntala," was brought out at Weimai on March 23rd, '84. From '84 to '89 was conductor at Konigsberg, Danzig, and Hamburg, and in '91 was appointed Court conductor at Berlin. He has composed several symphonic poems, a second opeia ("Malawika," produced in Munich in '86), and many songs. Conducted a concert at Queen's Hall, London, May 17th, '98. a concert at Queen's Hall, London, May 17th, '98.

Welldon, Rev. James Edward Cowell, is the son of the Rev. Edward Welldon, master of Tonbridge School, and was born at Ton-bridge in 1854, and ed. at Eton and King's Coll. Cambridge. He was Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's medallist '77, and in '78 was elected a Fellow of King's. After taking his M.A. in '80, he was ordained deacon in '83 and priest '85, Master of Dulwich College '83-85, and elected Headmaster of Harrow School '85. He was the select preacher at Cambridge in '84. elected Headmaster of Harrow School '85. He was the select preacher at Cambridge in '85, '88, and '93, and at Oxford in '86-87, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge '97. He was Honorary Chaplain to the Queen '89-92, and since then has been one of H.M.'s Chaplains in Ordinary. Among his publications are: "Translation of the Politics of Aristotle, '85; the "Rhetoric of Aristotle, with Analysis and Notes," '86; "The Nicomachean Ethics, with Analysis and Notes," '97; "Sermons '85, '86, to Harrow Boys," '87, a second series '91; "The Spiritual Life," '88, and "Gerald Eversley's Friendship," '95. In '98 he was appointed Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon. and Ccylon.

Wellington College (Wokingham, Berks). Founded in 1853, in memory of the great Duke of Wellington. The foundation consists of ninety scholarships for the sons of deceased officers, who are educated for £10 a year. There are, as a rule, ten open scholarships, and a limited number of officers' sons are educated at £95 a year. Sons of civilians are also received at a charge of £110 it boarded in the principal building, of £132 if boarded in a master's house. There is a classical school, in which bounders in the second secon which boys are prepared for the Universities, COMMONS.

Wel-hai-wel, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking in July '98, is a city situated in a deep bay about 18 miles in circumference. The city is on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles M. 5 Foister, B.C.L., M.A.

Walling by a prepared to the Universities, which poys are prepared to the Universities, ct., and a modern side where boys are educated for the army, etc. Average number of grants, 450. Motto, "Heroum filit." Of Governors, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Master, Rev. Bert; am Pollock, M.A.

Bursar, M. 5 Foister, B.C.L., M.A. Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (or Presbyterian) Church. Ristory. This is the largest Nonconformist Church in Wales, and the only one of native origin. It begas through a purely spiritual movement. In the middle of the eighteenth century three clergymen of the Established Church named Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and Howell Davies, led the way in a great revival of religion in North Wales. They formed their converts into societies on Methodist lines, but as they rejected Wesley's Arminian doctrines, they leant more and more towards the practices of leant more and more towards the practices of the Presbyterian Churches. In 1823 a Confession of Faith was adopted embodying the theological principles of the founders of the Church. Since that date the Presbyterian system has been more fully adopted, and Methodist and Congregational elements have been eliminated from the constitution of the Church. It is now a member of the Presbyterian Alliance, and is in federal union with the Presbyterian Church of England. The Welsh tongue is still used in all the courts and official transactions of the Church, and in the worship of most of the congregations, but the worship of most of the congregations, but the use of English is steadily increasing.—Statistics. use of English is steadily increasing.—Statutus, Synods, 2; presbytenes, 24; churches, 1330; chapels and preaching stations, 1536; ministers, 71; local preachers, 395; deacons, 5434; communicants, 145,000; income, £230,000. There are two theological colleges, one at Trevecca and one at Bala, and mission work is carried on in Brittany and India. Moderator for '98, Rev. J. M. Jones, Cardiff.

Welsh Disestablishment. See DISESTAB-LISHMENT.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of John and Charles Wesley. The first Society of the Methodist Church was formed in 1739. The official returns show that there are in Great Britain 2135 ministers and 474,253 class-members of the Wesleyan Methodist persuasion; in Ireland 242 ministers and 27,955 members. The Foreign Missions of the Church employ 358 ministers, and number 55,901 members. The French Conference has 37 ministers and 1906 members; the South African Conference, 190 ministers and 74,483 members; the West Indian Conferences have 98 ministers and 48,270 members; and the Australasian Conferences have 98 ministers and 48,270 members; and the Australasian Con-ferences 667 ministers and 99,585 members. The Wesleyan Conference was held in July '98 at Hull. The President is the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and the Secretary the Rev. Marshall Hartley. (For foreign mission statistics see Missionary Societies.) The London Wesleyan Mission is the outcome of the interest aroused by "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," issued in '85 by the Congregational Union. Work is now going on vigorously at St. George's-in-the-East under the Rev. Peter Thompson; at the Leysian Hall, Errol Street, E.C., under the Rev. J. Ash Parsons, ; at St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, under the Rev. John E. Wakerley; in the West End at St. James's Hall and other places under the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Mark Guy Pearse, and other ministers; and in the South under the Rev. J. H. Hopkins. The General Secretary is the Rev. W. D. Walters, 58, Cromwell Avenue, Archway Road, London, N.

In 1797—six years after Mr. Wesley's death— Hartley. (For foreign mission statistics see

the Methodist New Connexion was formed. Alexander Kilham had headed a movement which sought to place the governing power in the hands of the members instead of in the hands of ministers. In the heat of controversy hands of ministers. In the heat of controversy he made statements respecting ministers which could not be sustained, and for this he was ostensibly expelled by the Conference of 1796. He was followed by 5000 seceders, who formed themselves into the new body. In numerical strength this Connexion now ranks third amongst the denominations that have sprung out of the parent body. It has 206 ministers, 1203 lay preachers, and nearly 40,000 church mambers. church members.

In 1834 a serious division took place on the proposal of Conference to open a training colproposal of Conference to open a training con-lege for ministerial students. Other questions, however, were at issue also. Protest was made against the power wielded by the ministers. Dr. Samuel Warren and Mr. Robert Eckett led the movement. Dr. Warren was excluded in '35, LIT. Jamuel warren and Mr. Robert Eckett led the movement. Dr. Warren was excluded in '35, and 20,000 members followed him forming the Wesleyan Methodist Associations Serious as was this division, another, much more serious still, commenced in '44. "Fly Sheets," unsigned, but probably written by the Rev. J. Everett (the fact was not actually proved), were sent to every Wesleyan minister. The outery was against "centralisation," and Dr. Bunting, who had for a generation been a leader in the denomination, was especially attacked. In '47 Conference required every minister who had Conference required every minister who had not taken part in the dissemination of the "Fly not taken part in the dissemination of the "Fly Sheets" to sign a document to that effect. Two hundred and hity-six ministers refused. Two years later, Everett, with two fellow-workers—the Rev. Samuel Dunn and the Rev. William Griffith — were excluded from Conference. Meetings of sympathisers followed, concessions—especially the admission of lay representatives to Conference—were asked for, and a petition signed by room Methodists was a petition signed by 50,000 Methodists was forwarded to Conference itself. The petition was not received, and concessions were refused. In that year alone ('50-51) 56,000 communicants left the idenomination, and in five

of the divisions in the ranks of Methodism. Attempts at rounion have been numerous, and not without success. The suggestions that the Old Connexion should be absorbed into the Church of England have not led to the result desired, nor has the wish-often expressedthat the denominations which have sprung from the Old Body should rejoin it, been realised. In September '81, however, an Ecumenical Methodist Conference—intended to be the first of a series—was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States had made the suggestion. There were 400 delegates, representing 28 branches of Methodism and 5,000,000 Church members. Ten years and 5,000,000 Church members. Ten years later a second Conference was held in America, and in 1901 a third is to be held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road. A remarkable instance of reunion is seen in the case of the United Methodists united in '36 with the Wesleyan Acceptation News 1921 and 192 ev. J. H. Hopkins. The General Secretary is he Rev. W. D. Walters, 58, Cromwell Avenue, urchway Road, London, N. urchway Road, London, N. did not be solved, and in the following year the Independent 1797—six years after Mr. Wesley's death—

years the number of seceders had increased to 100,000. They took the name of "Reformers." This was the latest as well as the most serious

amalgamated bodies (with a membership of 21,000) were joined by 19,000 Reformers, and the name United Methodist Free Churches was adopted. The Reformers who refused to amalgamate became The Wesleyan Reform Union, the membership of which is now only between seven and eight thousand—about a thousand less than the membership of the Independent Methodists. With regard to the United Methodist Free Churches, a different denomination from the smaller body just named, it stands, with respect to numbers, next to the Primitive Methodists. At home and abroad there are 397 ministers and 41 supernumeraries, with 3020 local preachers and 91,423 church members. The "foreign districts" are in China, East and West Africa, Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania. Attempts have been made to carry the union of churches still further by the amalgamation of the United Methodist body with the New Connexion. These attempts have not yet succeeded. In '92 the United Methodists held their annual assembly, on an invitation from the parent body, in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. At the close of the sittings a special resolution was passed, expressing satisfaction at the general feeling existing in the different Methodist bodies in favour of in the different Methodist bodies in favour of closer union, and adding that "it is much to be desired that the question of union, which has been for so many years before the churches, may, at an early period, be mutually and permanently settled by the holding of a Federal Conference at fixed periods; and in other ways making manifest a happy union of all the branches of the great Methodist family. After the Conference a member of the United Methodist Free Churches presented a stained glass window to the chapel the commemorate glass window to the chapel to commemorate the gathering. At the present time the Bible Christians and the Primitive Methodists are discussing the question of amalgamation. It has been suggested that if the amalgamation should take place, the new body should be called "The Presbyterian Methodist Church," called "The Prespyterian Methodist Church," The Methodist Union Church." The Primitive Methodists took steps, in connection with this movement, to ascertain the views of the New Connexion, and of the United Methodist Free Church denominations, with methodist free Church denominations, wire reference to an amalgamation of all the minor Methodist bodies. In Australasia the United Methodist Free Churches have joined with other branches of the Methodist family to form one church. They are all at one with each other, and with the parent body, in doctrine. The differences refer almost entirely to the and differences refer almost entirely to the position of the ministers, and their relation to the laity in church government. In the old Wesleyan body the "Legal Conference" is supreme, and this "Hundred" must be composed of ministers. Its position was not altered by the admission of laymen in '77 to the Representative Conference. The Primitive Methodists, on the other hand, place power in Methodists, on the other hand, place power in Methodists, on the other hand, place power in a Conference in which there are two laymen to one minister. The New Connexion and the Bible Christians take a middle course—one layman to one minister—whilst the United Methodist Free Churches are unfettered in their choice of representatives. Another distinguishing feature in the government of the last-named Churches is their Circuit Independence. Their annual assembly has no power to revise the decisions of Circuit Courts in circuit matters. It is claimed for this denomination

that its churches enjoy the freedom of Congregationalism whilst the whole body has the cohesion of Methodism.

The greatest development of Methodism has been in the United States of America, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Northern States has a membership of 2,675,035, and 16,248 ministers. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 1,442,665 members and 3837 ministers. Other Methodist Episcopal Church, with 615,854 members and 4680 ministers; the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with 615,854 members and 2501 ministers; the Methodist Protestant Church, 183,418 members and 2500 ministers; the Methodist Episcopal Church, 164,308 members and 2600 ministers; the Free Methodist Church, 26,038 members and 380 ministers; the Free Methodist Church, 26,038 members and 938 ministers; and some few smaller churches with about 200,000 more members. In Oanada the Methodist Church has 280,537 members and 203 ministers. These figures being added to the number of Methodists in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, give a total of 7,100,601 members, mostly heads of £milles, from which it is computed that the total number of persons attending Methodist churches throughout the world is about

primitive Methodism is sometimes referred to as a "growth" rather than a "secession," because the first "class" formed was composed of persons who had not previously belonged to any church. Mr. Hugh Bourne, who had been a local preacher amongst the Wesleyans, took charge of this class, and proceeded to form other classes. This was in Staffordshire in 1810. Two years before this, Mr. Bourne had been excluded from the Methodist body because he would not conform to the regulations of Conference respecting Camp Meetings. The Conference of 1807 had decided against Camp Mogtings, but Mr. Bourne, and afterwards William Clowes, refusing to be ruled on this question, were excluded. The first Conference of this body was held in 1820. It is now the largest of all the bodies that have sprung from the Methodists. It has missions in Southern, Western, and Central Africa; in South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland. It has a training college for ministers at Manchester, and colleges for youths at York and Birmingham, also an orphanage at Alresford. It has, too, a training school for native evangelists in South Africa. Latest statistics: Members, 107,182—nucrease for the year, 1455; ministers, 1088; local preachers, 16,617; class leaders, 10,418; places of worship and rented rooms, 450,619; places of worship and rented rooms, 450,619; places of worship and rented rooms, 450,619; heavers, 622,633; value of Connexional property, 43,618,489; debt upon Connexional property, 43,618,489; debt upon Connexional property, 47,618,794; Sabbath schools, 4308; teachers, 61,000; scholars, 465,080. Missionary Beoretary, Rev. William Goodman; General Book Steward, Rev. T. Mitchell; General Bonk Steward, Rev. T. Mitchell; Gen

Watson, D.D.
The Bible Christians ("Bryanites") arose in 1815. William O'Bryan was a Cornish local preacher who threw himself into evan

gelistic work in such thoroughgoing fashion that he was declared to be "irregular." Upon this the new denomination was formed. The preachers at first did not take the title of "Reverend." They, however, (like the Primitive Marketing Ma tive Methodists) license women to preach as well as men. In England the denomination is strongest in Cornwall and in the Western counties. Numerically it is almost as large as the New Connexion, having nearly 35,000 mem-bers, and ranking, in this particular, fourth amongst the minor bodies of Methodists. The Protestant Methodists were organised in 1820, when more than too members separated from the Leeds societies, because the trustees of Brunswick Chapel (with the consent of Conference) placed an organ in that building in opposition to the wishes of the class leaders.

Western Africa British Bossessions See

Western Africa, British Possessions. See under the respective alphabetical headings, as LAGOS, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, etc.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia is a colony comprisine all the western half of Australia beyond the 129th meridian of E. long. It is 1480 miles N. to S., and 1000 E. to W., and has a coastline of 3000 miles. Ares, 975,920 Sq. m.; pop., '98, 179,021. Divided into 31 magisterial districts. Capital, Perth, pop. 43,000; chief port Fremantle, pop. 15,000. Representative government was first given to the colony in 70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The Legislative Council, or Upper the administration in a Governor and Parlia ment. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, contains 24 members elected for six years; the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, contains 44 members elected for four years. Electors to the Council must by the Constitution Act of Oct. '93 have resided in the colony for 12 months, and possess £10 freehold or £25 per annum lessehold, or be the colony for 12 months, and possess for freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy, or mane Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly are 6 months' residence in the district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £10 per holding a house of £45 miles of the problems of £50 freehold or £10 per holding a house of £45 miles of £10 per holding a house of £10 per house holding a house of £10 per holding a house of £10 per house holding a house of £10 per house holding a house of £10 per house holding a house holding house holding house holding house holding house trict; of the possession of 550 freehold of 510 leasehold, or holding a house of the value of £10, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. Education is compulsory, though not free. Grants in aid are given to denominational schools. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthiest in the world. The products of the colony are gold, wool, pearl shells, pearls, timber, sandal wood, and guano. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Yilgarn, in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The chief fields are the Mushing at the Allente and the Allent these two districts. The chief fields are the Murchison, the Ashburton, and the Pilbarra, but the reefs extend for about 200 miles. The Coolgardie field, in the S.W., became famous Coolgardie neid, in the S. W., became famour during '95. The export in '90 was only £86,000, but in '93 it amounted to £421,385, and in '97 to £456,4976. There are 1301 miles of railway open and 276 under construction; 6948 open, 263 under construction of telegraph. Great efforts are things and the construction of the construction of under construction of telegraph. Great efforts are being made to promote the construction of railways on a grand scale on the "land-grant system," and so to open up back country. Revenue, '97, £3,754,747; expenditure, £3,255,912; imports, '97, £6,418,55; experts, £3,940,098; debt, '98, £9,833,100. See Augraralia, British Empire (table), and Diplomatic.

WEST INDIES.

The name given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 00,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes. Those of the islands which are important enough will be found treated separately under their respective alphabetical headings. A terrible hurricane occurred (Sept. 10th, '98), which did enormous damage, especially in St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, the Grenadines, St. Kitt's-Nevis, Montserrat, Angulla, and Barbuda. It was estimated that several hundred people perished and many thousands were rendered homeless and destitute of food. The coasts were strewn with wrecks, and whole towns were destroyed with wrecks, and whole towns were destroyed In Barbados, for instance, 17,426 labourers' houses were swept away, and 4918 damaged. It was computed that there alone 440,000 was required immediately to re-house destitute persons. The Lord Mayor of London at once opened a relief fund, and aid was promptly rendered by the Imperial authorities. The Lord Mayor's Fund on Nov. 18th amounted to £42,800.

During '07 a Royal Commission, consisting of Sir Henry Norman, Sir David Barbour and Sir Edward Grey, was occupied in investigating the condition of the sugar industry in the West Indian colonies, and specially the causes of the present depression. The report of the Commission was published as a bluebook, Oct. 2nd, '97, and the conclusions of the Commissioners may be summarised as follows:—The sugar industry in the West Indies is in danger of great reduction, which in some colonies may be equivalent, or almost equivalent, to extinction. The depression of the industry is due to the competition of other sugar-producing countries, and in a special degree to the competition of beet sugar produced under a system of bounties. It is also affected by high protective tariffs. The causes of the depression are permanent, masmuch as they are largely due to the policy of foreign countries, and there is no indication that that policy is likely to be abandoned in the immediate future. It is not due in any considerable degree to extravagance in management, to imperfection in the process of manufacture, or to inadequate supervision consequent on absentee ownership, and the removal of these causes, wherever they exist, would not enable it, generally, to be profitably carried on under present conditions of competition. The depression is increasingly causing estates to be abandoned, and such abandonment is causing, and will cause, distress among the labouring population, including a a large number of East Indian immigrants, and will seriously affect for a considerable time the general prosperity of the sugar-producing colonies, and will render it impossible for some, and perhaps the greater number of them, to provide, without external aid, for their own government and administration. There is no industry or industries that could completely replace, in such islands as Barbados, Antigus, and St. Kitts, the sugar industry. In Jamaics, in Trimidad, in British Guiana, in St. Lucia, in

St. Vincent, and to some extent in Montserrat and Nevis, the sugar industry may in time be replaced by other industries, but only after the lapse of a considerable period and at the cost of much displacement of labour and consequent suffering. In Dominica the sugar industry is not at the present day of great importance.

of much displacement of labour and consequent suffering In Dominica the sugar industry is not at the present day of great importance. Coming to the question of remedies, the Com-missioners had to dismiss the best remedy, the abandonment of the bounty system by Continental nations, as quite improbable. They continental nations, as quite improbable. They were divided in opinion as to the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into the United Kingdom, the chairman, Sir Henry Norman, supporting, and his two colleagues opposing, such a course. Various special remedies or measures of relief were, however, recommended as follows: (1)
The settlement of the labouring population on small plots of land as peasant proprietors, (2) the establishment of minor agricultural industries and the improvement of the system industries and the improvement of the system of cultivation, especially in the case of small proprietors—(2) the improvement of the means of communication between the different islands, (4) the encouragement of a trade in fruit with New York, and possibly, at a future time, with London; (5) the grant of a loan of £120,000 from the Imperial Exchequer for the establishment of central factories in Barbados. ment of central factories in Barbados. The expenditure which these measures would involve was estimated as follows (1) A grant of £27,000 a year for ten years, to carry out the special emedies recommended in (2), (3), and (4); (3) a grant of £20,000 a year for five years for the smaller islands; (3) immediate grants of £60,000 and £30,000, or £90,000 in all, to clear off the floating debt in some of the smaller islands, and to make 10 adds and settle the labouring monitation on the land in be a substitute of the labouring population on the land in Dominica and St. Vincent, (4) a loan of fizococo to Barbados for the establishment of central factories. As to the expenditure which might be necessary for icheving distress despessable in Butteb Guiera and Roberdock. (especially in British Guiana and Barbados), in promot ng emigration, and in supporting and repatriating East Indian immigrants, the Commissioners were unable to form any estimate, but it might be very great, if there occurred a sudden and general failure of the sugar indus-try in Barbados and British Guiana. In such a contingency neither British Guiana nor Barbados would be able to meet the necessary cost of administration for probably a considerable number of years. The action taken by the Imperial Parliament in the direction of grants in aid will be found described under Session, sect. 31. A Sugar Bounties Conference was held, on the invitation of the Belgian Government, at Brussels, in June '98, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Russia, Spain and Sweden being represented. It soon appeared that France would not consent to the complete suppression of all export bounties on sugar, whether direct or indirect, and that Russia declined to discuss the question of her internal legislation, contending that her system did not amount to a bounty on the exportation of sugar. Austria and Hungary, however, with Germany, Belgium and Holland, were ready to abolish their bounties, and Spain and Sweden would offer no opposition to such a course. But no action could be expected from these countries in face of the attitude of France and Russia, and so the conference separated without any practical results. The British

delegates reported that, failing any arrangement for modifying the French and Russian systems acceptably to other countries, the only course would be for those other sugar-producing countries to conclude a convention, suppressing bounties within their dominions, and engaging to impose countervailing duties on, or prohibit the entry of, bounty-fed sugar coming from states not included in the convention. The West Indian, planters then reiterated their demand for countervailing duties, and a conference of their representatives was held in Barbados in September '98. A resolution was adopted, in which appreciation of the Imperial grants was expressed, but also the opinion that the Imperial Government should, as a matter of right and as the only possible remedy, exclude bounty-fed sugar from the English market or impose countervailing duties. This latter course was taken by the United States during the year.

during the year.

Westminster Abbey. A Commission was appointed, April '90, to inquire into the facilities offered by the Abbey for providing for the interment, and of otherwise preserving the memory of Her Majesty's subjects, in the memory of Her Majesty's subjects, in the memory of Her Majesty's subjects, in the maffiner which has been customary for many centuries; and to hear evidence, and to consider plans for providing at the Abbey, or elsewhere, an additional place for memorials, should such a provision appear necessary. The Commissioners reported in '91 that of the various schemes which had been brought before them, there were two which they commended as specially suited to the purpose. The one proposed to clear an area then occupied by certain houses in Old Palace Yard, and to erect upon a portion of the ground so cleared a monumental chapel connected with the Abbey at Poet's Corner. They ventured to recommend, whether the latter part of this proposal were adopted or not, that no time should be lost in removing the houses in Old Palace Yard referred to, which not only concealed, to a great extent, the architecture of the Chapel of Henry VII. and the *ancient Chapter-house, but were also a constant source of danger to the Abbey from fire. This has since been done, and the result is that a most striking view of the Abbey and of Henry VII.'s Chapel is opened up. The other plan contemplated the erection of a monumental chapel on a vacant piece of ground, the site of the old Refectory, in possession of Westminister School, lying immediately south of the Great Cloister and parallel to the nave of the Abbey. After a careful review of the arguments, they recommended that of the two schemes the latter should be adopted. A dissentient report, signed by the late Lord Leighton, Sir A. B. Layard, and Dean Bradley, Edvised that preference should be given to the steat the south-east of the Abbey.

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"Westminster Gazette." On Jan. 31st. '03, the first number of this paper was published. It was practically a revival of the old Pall Mall Gazette, which, it may be remembered, changed owners and politics during '92. The editor, and almost his whole staff, resumed work on the new organ, which was founded and financed by Sir George Newnes. The present editor is Mr. J. A. Spender, and the assistant editor Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, whose political cartoons have won him such fame. The "Westminster Budget" has similarly revived the traditions of the old Pall Mall Budget, under the editorship of Miss Friederichs. It is

published at 3d. weekly, and is profusely illustrated. Offices, Tudor Street, E.C.

Westminster School, or the Royal School of St. Peter's, Westminster. Re-founded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 40; 15 annual vacancies. The Westminster Play, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions at Unrist Ohurch, Oxford, and of exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge. Read Master, Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, M.A.

Motto, Dat Deus incrementum. Bursar, J. Tyson, B.A.

Weyman, Stanley John, was b. at Ludlow, Shropshire, Aug. 7th, 1854, and ed. at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in '77. He decided to follow the legal profession, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Jan. '81, joining the

at the Inner Temple in Jan. '8t, joining the Oxford Circuit. On this circuit he practised till '80, when his first work, "The House of the Wolf," a romance of French history, was published. His health then giving him considerable translate. lished. His health then giving him considerable trouble, he was compelled to spend some time abroad, and this led him to abandon his practice. In '90 "The New Rector" appeared, a book of a totally different style from his first book. It is a modern novel of the school of Anthony Trollope. "The Story of Francis Cludde" followed; and then came, in '93, the book which has made him such a favourite Ciudde followed; and then came, in 93, the book which has made him such a favourite with all lovers of romance, "A Gentleman of France." This novel has been translated into French, German, and Swedish, and has proved one of the most successful of recent novels. In 194 he published "Under the Red Robe," and "My Lady Rotha." The former is a tale of the time of Richelieu, and the latter astirring story. of Germany during the Thirty Years' War. In '96 appeared "The Red Cockade," which was followed in '88 by "Shrewsbury." Mr Weyman is married, and lives at Llanrhydd, near Ruthin, Denbighshire.

Wheat. The crop for the year '97 was an unusually poor one, especially in view of the growing requirements of the world. Coupled with this was the fact that what is known as the visible supply—that is, practically, the public stocks—were considerably below the average for the time of year, being less than half as large on Aug. 1st, '97, as on the same date in '95. All these facts pointed to shot uness of supply, the only uncertain factor being the amounts of the visible supplies or stocks held in private hands. From the following table it will be seen that during the last three months of '97 and the first four months of '88 prices were firm, with a slightly upward tendency. The statistical position led to the formation of a corner in the United States, by which a certain Mr. Leiter endeavoured to secure all the stocks in his own hands, and was for a time largely successful in doing so. This rushed prices up in May to an abnormal extent in comparison with those ruling in late years. By June, however, there were signs that the maintenance of the corner had become a matter of extreme difficulty, and by the end of the month it had practically broken down with disastrous results to its author. It had meanwhile become increasingly evident that the crop for '98 would be an unusually large one, and all these circumstances combined to bring

The following table will give a rough view of the course of the market.

	English Wheat.		Califo Wh	rnian eat.	Fle	Flour.				
'97-8.	Price	-	Price p	er qr.	280 lb.					
	S.	d.		d.	8.	d.				
Oct	32	3	38	72	29	0				
Nov.	33	9	39	o	20	1				
Dec.	34	í	.39	6	29	0				
Jan.	34	IO	38	o	. 29	0				
Feb	35	1	39	1	30	0				
March		6	38	41	30	0				
Aprıl	. 36	3	41	4 ½ 6	31	3				
May	46	o	51	2	39	7				
lune	. 42	7	44	8	35	ò				
July	37	3	32	6	20	6				
Aug	. 28	6	30	0	27	6				
Sept.	. 29	0	,1	0	27	6				

At the same time the important fact has to be borne in mind that visible stocks have been undoubtedly depleted to an unusual extent, and that they are still at a very lowlevel. The position is shown in the following table. There seems, therefore, a fair prospect that for some time to come prices will remain moderately steady in the absence of any new

	Visible	Supply,	A	1-+
Year.	ATWIDIG	Suppry,	Aug.	Qrs.
'91				11,450,000
'92				13,608,000
'93				19,670,000
'94				18,704,000
'95				16,115,000
'96				12,585,000
'97				7,483,000
'98	•			7,778,000

For purposes of comparison we append a table of the crop results over a series of years, from which it will be seen that that for '98 is a record one .

(Jrop.	
		Qrs.
		225,000,000
		250,000,000
		255,000,000
		285,000,000
		297,000,000
		309,000,000
		320,000,000
		313,000,000
		301,000,000
		280,000,000
		330,000,000
		Crop.

The danger of a famine from lack of supplies of wheat was dealt with at the meeting of the British Association in the presidential address, in which it was pointed out that the population was increasing much more rapidly than production, and that within 30 years something like a wheat famine would become chronic if in the meantime no remedy could be devised. The President regarded the question as mainly a chemical one, and principally resting in the utilisation of the free nitrogen which is known to exist in the atmosphere. Into the chemical aspect of the question we do not here enter, but it may be pointed out that Sir William Crookes underestimated the amount of the actual produce, and hardly took sufficient account that there are still large areas of the prices in the autumn months down to rates world where wheat could advantageously be below those ruling at the same time in '97. cultivated which are not utilised. Asia Minor, the Danubian provinces, and Queensland (in which latter country alone it is computed that

which latter country alone it is computed that there are 50,000,000 acres of virgin soil suitable for wheat) may be cited as examples. Further, the methods of cultivation in many parts of the world, notably in America and India, are capable of immense improvement.

White, Sir George Stuart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., was b. in 1835, and entered the army in 53. He has had a brilliant career, and won his V.C. at Charasiab in 79, and at Kandahar Sept. 80, by his conspicuous personal bravery. He served in the mutiny. In the He served in the mutiny, in the Afghan campaign '79-80, in the Nile expedition Algan Campaign 79-30, in the Nie expedition 85, and in the Burmese expedition 85-7 as commander of the forces there, when he gained his promotion to the rank of Major-General. In 89 he was appointed to the command of a first-class ne was appointed to the command of a nrst-class district in India, and in '93 he succeeded Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India. He was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Army in '98, following Sir Evelyn Wood in that office. He is a D.L. and J.P. for the county of Antrim. Address. Whitehall, Broughshane, co. Antrim.

Whyte, Rev. Alexander, M.A., D.D., was b, at Kırrıemur, Forfarshıre, 1837; ed. at Aberdeen University (M.A. '62) and Free Church college, and ordained at Glasgow in '66. Four years later he became minister of Fiee St. George's, Edinburgh, the premier Presbyterian church in Scotland, and this position he still holds. He is a D.D. of Edinburgh University. holds. He is a D.D. of Edinburgh University.
In '98 he was elected Moderator of the Free
Church General Assembly. Works "Commentary on the Shorter Catechism," "The Four
Temperaments," "Bunyan Characters" (2 vols),
"Samuel Rutherford's Correspondents," "Bible

Wilberforce, Canon Albert Basil Orme, 18 the youngest son of the late Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford and afterwards of Winchester, and of Oxford and afterwards of Winchester, and was ed. at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in '65, M.A. in '66, D.D. in '94. He was curate of Cuddesdon '66-7, chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford '66-70, curate of St. Jude, Southsea, '61-71, and rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, '71-94. In '94 he was given the living of St. John's, Westminster, and made a Canon of Westminster. The Speaker appointed him as his chaplain in Jan. '96. He pointed him as his chaplain in Jan. '96. He is famous for his eloquence in the pulpit and

as a temperance advocate. Address: 20, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey.
Withelmina I., Queen of the Notherlands, was b. 1880. She is the daughter of William III., of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa, Her mother is sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, being daughter of Prince Geograe Her mother is sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, being daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, in Nov. '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98), and, amidst the enthusiasm of her people, was installed as Sovereign.

William II., King of Prussia and German Emperor, is the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III., by Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and was b. Jan. 27th, 1850. He succeeded his father June 15th, '88. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel, and submitted to the ordinary discipline of that establishment until

menent abode at the time of ins death. Executive gymnasium of Cassel, and submitted to the ordinary discipline of that establishment until 77, when he entered the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in 3r, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, a niece of Prince except that all must join in bringing any ordinary discipline of that establishment until '71, when he entered the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-

Christian. An International Labour Conference was inaugurated by the Emperor in '90. A state visit to Helgoland and to Amsterdam in 'or precoded his Majesty's arrival in Eng-land, accompanied by the Empress, in July. They were entertained at a series of splendid festivities, and the Emperer was presented with the freedom of the City of London. His Majesty sent a congratulatory telegram to President Krug r when Dr. Jameson's force was defeated in Dec. '95, an act which caused considerable surprise in Great Britain, though it was afterwards explained that His Majesty had no unfriendly intent towards this country. He was equally prompt in sending his congratulations to the Sirdar on his victory at Omdurman in '98. In October and November off that year he paid a visit, with the Empress, to Constantinople, where their Majesties stayed some time as the Sultan's guests, afterwards going on to Palestine and Jerusalem. See IURKEY. See also GERMANY and YACHTING.

WILLS. It should be borne in mind that the

Wills. It should be borne in mind that the object of making a will is to make provision for the personal estate and effects of the person to whom they belong going to people other than those amongst whom they would be distributed by law in the event of no will being made. A will may be quite simple-couched in ordinary language; and though the intention of the testator is always sought for in construing the meaning of the will, yet if he make use of technical or legal terms, those terms will be taken in their legal sense, which may be quite contrary to the testator's intention. A will must be in writing, and must be signed, or, if already signed, must be acknowledged, by the testator in the presence of two witnesses, who must each sign the will of two witnesses, who must each sign the will in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other. If a witness be a legatee he will lose the gift left to him, and his legacy will fall into the residuary estate; is the fact of a witness being a legatee will not invalidate the will. Property acquired after the date of the will passes under it, as the will is said to speak from the date of the testator's death and not from the date of the result. The last will passes the one will. The last will in point of date is the one which will be admitted to probate. A will may be revoked in the following ways: (i) By the marriage of the testator; (a) By destruction of the will; (3) By a subsequent will, or portions of a former will by a codeil. The testator must appoint an executor or executors to carry out the provisions of the will, or it will be necessary for the Probate Court to appoint an administrator cum lesiamento annexo (with the will annexed) in order to do so. Immediately upon the testator's death the executor becomes entitled to all the testator's personal property. He is bound first of all to bury the deceased and prove his will, then to pay out of it any debts due by the testator; and then to distribute the property, so far as it will go, in accordance with the will. Wills may be proved either at the Principal Registry, Somerset House, or at the District Registry of the district in which the testator had his parthe district in which the testator had his permanent abode at the time of his death. Execu-

action respecting the estate. The office continues to the survivors or survivor. Should the executor renounce, or die, before taking the executor renounce, or die, before taking out probate, or not appear when cited to take probate, his rights of executorship cease entirely. But when the last surviving executor dies, then his executors are also executors of the original teststor. If the executor is an infant, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court will grant administration to his guardian or some other person who becomes administrator durante minore actate ("during the minority"). An executor merely in virtue of his appointment is released from any debts due from him to the testator. from any debts due from him to the testator, and may retain out of the assets any debt due from the testator to him in priority to all other debts of the same degree; but this provision is so guarded in equity as to be practically of no effect. Any person who takes upon himself to be executor without having been appointed, is said to be an executor de son tort ("of his own wrong"), and is not allowed to derive any benefit from the office. Should no executor be available, the Court will grant letters of administration cum testamento annexo ("with the will annexed"), as distinct from the ordinary letters of administration granted when a person dies without making a will.—Letters of Administration. In the event of a person having personal from any debts due from him to the testator, without making a will.—Letters or Administra-tion. In the event of a person having personal property dying without a will, application is made, generally by the deceased's relatives, or sometimes by a creditor, to the District Registrar of the Probate Court, who thereupon grants letters of administration to the person proposed for the office, who will have to make affidavits of the assets and debts, and sign the prescribed oath. He will then pay the debts owing by the testator, and distribute the remainder of the estate in accordance with the various Acts dealing with the property of intestates. Copies of all wills that have been proved can be seen at Somerset House by any one on payment of the fee of is. See LAW, '98. Winchester, Bishop of. See under Peer-

Winchester College, the oldest of our public schools, founded (1387) by William of Wykeham. as a nursery for the "New College" he had recently founded at Oxford. It is certain, however, that some years before that date Wykeham was maintaining and educating poor scholars, and the actual date of the opening of the College was March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for foundationers, who are elected by the governors after open competition. Her Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College. AGE of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. The quingentenary of the College, its 500th annuversary, was observed on "Domum Day," July 25th, '93.

Head Master, Rev. W. A. Fesron, D.D. Motto, Manners makyth man.

Windward Islands, The, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands (q.v.), with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. They include Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia (all of which see under their respective alphabetical headings). Barbados and Tobago, which formerly belonged to the group, were separated in '85 and '89. All the islands are under one governor, but each has its own administrator

and separate constitution. See BRITISH EM-PIRE (table), DIPLOMATIC, and, as to disastrous hurricane of '98, West Indies.

Wolseley, Lord. See under PEERAGE.

WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

The Higher Education of Women has made The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in 72 the Girls' Public Day School Company, which, with the Church Day Schools Company, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women. These two Companies have now 64 schools and 10,000 pupils, Definition of Women. These two Companies have now 64 schools and 10,000 pupils, entirely taught and officered by women, many of whom have had a college training. The National Union founded, in '77, the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, out of which has grown the Maria Grey Training College, Salusbury Road, Brondesbury (Principal, Miss Ahce Woods), and, indirectly, the Cambridge Training College for Women, incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss Hughes), and the St. George's Training College, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss M. R. Walker), opened '86. St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews; Roedean School, Brighton; and Wycombe Abbey, Bucks, are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages to those open to boys in our great public schools. public schools.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At Cambridge the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in matheexaminations for the B.A. degree in mathe-matics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to women. The conditions of entrance are (1) residence for a specified number of terms (five to thrteen, according to circumstances) either at Girton or Newnham College, or within the precincts of the University, under the regulation of one or other of these colleges; (2) a pass gained at either (a) certain parts of the higher local examination, or (b) the University Previous examination ("Little Go"), or any examination which ordinarily excuses a member of the University from this. To all women who pass any one or more of these triposes, certificates are formally granted by the University, declaring that they have attained the standard of a first, second, or third class in an honours examination for the B.A. degree; but this degree, for various reasons, is not conferred upon them. Candidates who attain a standard equivalent to that required for the ordinary equivalent to that required for the ordinary B.A. (or "Poll") degree, receive a certificate to this effect. Girton College (Mistress, Miss Welsh) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in connection with the Association for Women's Lectures in Cambridge, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers about 115, and the control of the control o students, with seven resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance and scholarship examinations are held in London in the months of March and June. The income from the Pfeisser Bequest of £5000 is devoted to scholarships. Students can attend University lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of both university and college charges) are £105 per annum. The South Hall, Newnhâm College, Cambridge (Principal, Mrs. Sidgwick), was opened in '75, and incorporated in '80. The North Hall (Vice-Principal, Miss B. A. Clough) followed in '80, Clough Hall in '83, and the Pfeiffer building in '93; 158 students and 12 resident tutors form the collegiate body. A small isolation hospital is built to receive any cases of infectious illness that may arise. An entrance examination is field annually of £ 5000 is devoted to scholarships. Students any cases of infectious filmess that may arise.

An entrance examination is held annually in March at Cambridge in mathematics and languages. Scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly to students for the various tripos examinations. No student, unless reading for a tripos examinations. No student, unless read-ing for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £25 to £32 per term. Women are admitted by the Council a5 out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are bond fide students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accusin other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students' fees are about £0 per term. Application for admission as out-students should be made to Miss M. G. Kennedy, Shenstone, Cambridge, before Sept. 1st in each year. A scheme of our respondence teaching was inaugurated in '70 by Mrs. Peile, and numbers students in all parts of the world. Information respecting it can be obtained from Miss M. Bateson, 74, Huntingdon

obtained from Miss M. Bateson, 74, Funninguon Road, Cambridge.

In Oxford the principal final honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, the degree of B.C.L., and the examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music), are open to women. In modern languages, where no final honour examination for the B.A. degree second public examination (processed for the B.A. degree is as yet provided by the University, a special women's honour examination is held, with a standard equivalent to that of the University honour degree examinations. The second public examination (pass degree) of the University is open to women as well as Dean second public examination (pass degree) of the University is open to women, as well as Pass Moderations. Before a candidate can enter for either pass or honours, Responsions must be taken, unless some equivalent (as the first examination for women at Oxford, the Cambridge "Previous," the higher examination of the Oxford and Cambridge board, the London matriculation, the final pass of the University of Ireland, the Victoria University entrance examination, the Cambridge higher local in two languages of group B and group C, or the Oxford senior local in two languages, and mathematics) has been passed. Graduates of Colleges which are admitted to membership in the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ (U.S.A.) are excused this examination if they become are excused this examination if they become candidates for honours at the second examination. Certificates are awarded as the result or the examinations, and in the case of honours the equally upon men and women. Women stunames are entered in the University Gazette; but dents are received at the Royal Holloway

the B.A. degree is not conferred upon women. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, H. J. Gerrans, Esq., Clarendon Buildings, Broad Street, Oxford. The University, in 'og, established in Oxford a professional examination for teachers, and arranged a course of Training in Theory and Practice of Teaching. To both of these women are admitted on precisely the same terms as men (apply to Miss A. J. Cooper). Somerville College, Oxford, (Principal, Miss Maitland), founded in '79, incorporated '81, the name changed from 'Hall' to "College" '94, has 70 students and 4 resident tutors. There is no entrance examination, but all students are the B.A. degree is not conferred upon women. no entrance examination, but all students are expected to pass "Responsions" before enterexpected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £86 to £02, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers certificates showing all the examinations passed by the student, recording the term of residence, and stating that the student has qualified for the Degree. Students who have resided three years Degree. Students who have resided three years Degree. Students who have resided three years and taken honours become members of the College (on payment of a small fee, and by keeping their names on the books) with right of voting at general meetings and elections of Council. Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Wordsworth), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 47 students and 3 resident tutors. Candidates for entrance, who have not yet passed the Oxford first examination, or an equivalent, are expected to pass an entrance examination in two foreign languages and elementary mathematics. Scholarships are offered each June. St. Rugh's Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Moberley), founded in '86, is intended for students unable to bear the expenses of Lady Margaret Hall, and has about 25 students and 1 tutor. The fees for board and lodging, exclusive of tuition, are from £45 to £65 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for Lady Margaret Hall. Lecture arrangements for women in Oxford are under the management of a joint association for educational purposes, consisting of representatives of the women's college or halls of and taken honours become members of the for educational purposes, consisting of representatives of the women's college or halls of residence, and of the home students, with the tutors in the principal subjects, and others interested in education. A member of the Hebdomadal Board sits as a member of this asso-Hebdomadal Board sits as a member of this association (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers). Unattached students are allowed, under certain conditions, to reside in Oxford under the censorship of Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 8, Merton Street. A system of teaching by correspondence (apply to Mrs. A. H. Johnson) was set on foot in 83, and a scheme of teachers' training is under the management of Mrs. Scott, Merton College. "St. Hilda's" (Lady Resident, Mrs. Burrows), is a Hall of Residence for old Cheltonians and others who may desire a final year or more others who may desire a final year or more of study before entering on professional work. Twenty-one students are now in residence. The charges are similar to those at Somerville College and Lady Margaret Hall.

Gollege, Egham, opened in '87 (Principal, Miss Emily Penrose). The object of the college is to provide the instruction necessary for the London degrees in science and arts, the pre-liminary M.B., the examinations of the Uni-versity of Oxford, and for the Royal University versity of Oxford, and for the Royal University of Ireland. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in September, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in Jely. All scholarsmust read for honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are 113 students, 8 resident women lecturers, and 10 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of hoard ledging, and instruction are inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are 490 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. Bedford College, London, incorporated '49 (Principal, Miss Ethel Hurlbert) offers scholars him proporates death London, incorporated 49 (Frincipal, Miss Edner Hurlbatt), offers scholarships, preparesressident and non-resident students for the London degrees in artis and science, with special classes in chemistry for the first M.B. examination, and has college courses for students wishing to pursue continuous study without seeking a degree. Students are also admitted to separate classes. It receives an annual sum of £1200 from the "Grant to the University Colleges of Great Britain." £4000 has also fallen to its share from the Pfeiffer Bequest to be expended in scholarships, and an annual grant of £500 from the Technical Education Board is used for the equip-Technical Education Board is used for the equipment of the laboratories. Fees for board and residence from £5 to £68 per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from £27 to £44 a session. Students are not admitted under seventeen except in special circumstances, and, if necessary, have their acquirements tested by preliminary examination. An art school (Visitor, Hubert Herkomer, R.A. Professor, E. Borough Johnson), with teaching based on the method of Professor Herkomer, is attached to the College as well as a Teachers' based on the method of Professor Herkomer, is attached to the College as well as a Teacherg Training Department (Head, Miss H. Robertson, B.A.). With the session of '95-6 there was instituted a complete and scientific course of instruction in Hygiene, under Dr. T. M. Legge, M.D., to enable women to qualify for the various professional posts in Hygiene now open. Queen's College, Harley Street, and the ladies' department of King's College, Kensington Square (Lady Superintendent, Miss L. M Faithfull), provide lectures and classes as preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. A residence for students is under preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. A residence for students is under the charge of Miss E. Faithfull. Westfield College, Hampstead, founded in '82 (Mistress, Miss Maynard), receives about 40 students; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University examination. Candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in Scripture, English seithmetic and geography, with two

the Women's Department, Miss Edith Wilson, 223, Brunswick Street, Manchester.) A hall of 223, Brunswick Street, Manchester.) A hall of residence for women in Liverpool is now (Oct. '88) open to students. Fees for residence, £40 to £55 per annum. College tuition fees, £30 to £25 per annum. Particulars from Miss Roberts, 163, Edge Lane, Liverpool. The provincial colleges of Birmingham, Bristol, and Nottingham also provide for women. The University of Durham, since £5 by special Supplementary. ham also provide for women. The University of Durham, since '95, by special Supplementary Charter, grants degrees to women except only in Divinity. A women's hall of residence is no contemplation for Durham. Scholarships for women students are offered in October of each year. Apply to the Censor of Women Students, Mrs. Ellershaw, 46, North Bailey, Durham. The Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Secretary, H. F. Stockdale), represents the faculties of science, medicine, and engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to students of either sex. Durham, and is open to students of either sex. A University Hostel for women is open at Eslington Tower, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Lyne (Mistress, Miss Perry). Fees for board and residence from £30 to £40 per session. In Ireland the Royal University of Ireland (Dublin) land the Royal University of Ireland (Dublin) offers degrees to women, and also exhibitions and scholarships. In Sociand the University of St. Andrews grants the degree of LL.A. to subjects taught in the University, together with history, music, fine arts, æsthetics, modern languages, and the natural sciences. University Hall (Warden, Miss L. I. Lumsden), opened Sept. '96, accommodates 24 students. Fees fo board and residence about £60 per annum. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. At Edinburgh University (2.v.) women are admitted to the Arts classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. The Burns' House, University Hall, 457, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, inaugurated June '94, is intended for the accommodation of women intended for the accommodation of women students of the University, artists, teachers, and others. All particulars of Mrs. Salmon, 8, Ramsay Garden, Edinburgh. Queen Marticulars of Mrs. Salmon, 8, Ramsay Garden, Edinburgh. garet College, Glasgow (Hon. Secretary, Miss T. A. Galloway), by recent incorporation is now the women's department of the Univernow the women's department of the University of Glasgow as a non-resident college for women governed by the University Court and Senate, Women are there prepared for all degrees in arts and medicine of Glasgow. Matriculated students are entitled to vote for the Lord Rector of the University, and women graduates become members of the General Council of the University. For a small fee students can have the use of the University library, with secess to the University museum and Miss Maynard), receives about 40 students; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University entire course, or to enter for any University examination. Candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in Scripture, English, arithmetic, and geography, with two extra subjects (languages and mathematics), inless they have passed some equivalent. Fees, Los per annum. Students of University College, London, or of the London School of Medicine for Women, can reside, under collegiate rules, at College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square (Principal, Miss Grove).

Viotoria University follows the example of London in conferring its degrees upon women. Houses of residence for them are recommended at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds in connection with the men's colleges. (Secretary of 166c Residence fee, Li 15. to

19 9s. per annum. Residence fee, £1 15. to £1 6s. per week. The Hall is near to the King's College, the seat of the arts classes. In South Wales the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts, science, and medicine are open to students, men and women alike, with scholarships. Women students are received at Aberdare Hall (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt). Terms for board and residence from £30 to £40 per annum. "Normal" students in school management, etc., may reside in Aberdare Hall, and spend the necessary time in teaching in the Board Schools of the town. A school of cookery and a Teachers' Training Department is attached to the College. Scholarships are competed for in September. The University College of North Wales (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men in same advantages to women as to men in preparation for the London and Welsh degrees and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow. A new University Hall for Women Students (Lady Superintendent, Miss M. Maude) was pened Oct. '97. Open entrance M. Mades was period of the first in value are offered to men and women alike. University College, Aberystwith, prepares for the requirements of the London and Welsh examinations for B.A., M.A., B.Sc., for degrees in medicine, and the entrance examinations of the older

for B.A., M.A., B.Sc., for degrees in medicine, and the entrance examinations of the older universities. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. Alexandra Hall of Residence (Principal, Miss E. A. Carpenter) has rooms for 147 students. For the special study of medicine, women are eligible for the medical degrees of the University of London (Burlington Gardens, W.), the Royal University of Ireland (Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin), the conjoint examination of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Physicians and Hallow (Dawson Street, Dublin), the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow (conjoint), the Society of Apothecaries, London, and the University of Durhan. It is easier, and takes a shorter time, to pass the colleges than the Universities, but by the new regulations ('92) five years instead of four is the required period for which a student must be registered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of eighteen, and unless tered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of eighteen, and, unless matriculation has been taken, a preliminary examination in English, Latin, and one other examination in English, Latin, and one other language, elementary mathematics, and arithmetic, has to be passed before registration. The necessary hospital work in the case of London can be done at the New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road, or at the Royal Free Hospital. In Scotland and Ireland women students are admitted to the local hospitals.
At the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh arrangements are made for the clinical education of women, giving accommodation according to the demands of the Triple Qualification Board, £300 having been raised and presented to the Infirmary in recognition of the "fact that women students have been admitted to qualifying instruction in its wards," All particulars and details of study are obtained. quantying instruction in its wards," All particu-lars and details of study are obtainable from the Secretary, Miss Heaton, London School of Medi-cine for Women, 30, Handel Street, Brunswick Square, W.C. Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the London School in September. In addition to Callery 1411 (2012)

students (women) at 3, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. (Mrs. Greene), at 5, Endsleigh Street, W.C. (Mrs. Clarke Kerr), and at 23, Mecklenburgh Square W.C. (Mrs. Lamborn Cock). As has been mentioned above, instruction in medicine is given to women by the faculties of the University Colleges at Cardiff, Bangor, Aberystwith, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Women, Organisations for Young. See Young Women, Qrganisations for Row Women's Clubs. See Clubs.

Women's Industrial Council, The, is a Central Council established to organise special and systematic inquiry into the conditions of working women, to provide accurate informa-tion concerning these conditions, and to pro-mote such action as may seem conducive to their improvement. The Council is conducted on lines strictly non-sectarian and independent on lines strictly non-sectarian and independent of party, and endeavours to avoid encroaching upon the special province of work of any societies which may affiliate themselves to it. A General Purposes Committee, and Finance, Investigation, Educational, Statistical, Organisation, and Parliamentary and Legal Committees carry out the details of the work, which has included exhaustive inquiries into Home-work industries wave-sequing of chilwhich Has included exhaustive inquiries into Home-work industries, wage-earning of children of school age, the typing profession, and other women's industries; the establishment of a Central Circulating Library for London Girls' Clubs; and the promotion of better bathing accommodation for working women. Attached to the Council is a large staff of voluntary lecturers upon industrial questions, and free legal advice is given to women and girls on matters connected with industrial law. The Council meets quarterly, the committees and free legal advice is given to women and girls on matters connected with industrial law. The Council meets quarterly, the committees generally monthly. Membership is by election of the Council on nomination of two members. The funds are provided by a small income from a trust fund, and by sub-criptions and donations. The Women's Industrial News (quarterly) is the official organ of the Council President, Mr. R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P.; Vice-Presidents, Miss Clementina Black, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Heicks, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. R. Phillimore, Mrs. Percy Thompson, Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. Stephen N. Fox, and Mr. Herbert Burrows; Treasurer, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; Finanonal Secretary, Mr. Scoperts, Garnett, British Museum, W.C.; General Secretary, Miss Catherine Webb. Office, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Women's Institute, The, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, Hyde Park, was founded in the spring of 'or. It is non-political, and is specially intended as a place of re-union for workers. Under its roof various important departments of work are the Reference Library

workers. Under its roof various important departments of work are carried on, the principal of which are the Reference Library, where reliable works on such subjects as housekeeping, domestic economy, hygiene, school boards, education, boards of guardians, etc., may be consulted; and the Information Bureau, where non-members as well as members may, on payment of a small fee, submit burs may, on payment of a small fee, submit questions in writing, which will be answered with the least possible delay. Research work of Jars and details of study are obtainable from the least possible delay. Research work of all kinds, both ou matters at home and abroad, secretary, Miss Heaton, London School of Medicate for Women, 30, Handel Street, Brunswick fice to members. The Institute also trains Square, W.C. Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the London School in instruction is given in typewriting, short-band, and book-keeping. Trained lecturers above) there are boarding houses for medical on constitutional history, local government,

hygiene, etc., are also sent out from the Institute, societies of various philanthropic Institute, societies of various philanthropic natures meet within its walls, and an artists' circle and debating society have been organised. Men as well as women are eligible for membership, provided they are engaged in literature, art, somence, or philanthropy, Women's Suffrage. The Women's Liberal Federation is the body which in this country

sations having a party character, the claim of women to the suffrage. In May '92, at the annual meeting of the Federation, a resolution was carried instructing the executive committee to promote the parliamentary enfranchisement of women among the other Liberal reforms then women among the other Liberal reforms then before the country. A divergence of opinion occurred over this question, and Mrs. Gladstone, the President, decided not to stand for election again, Lady Aberdeen being chosen in her place. Ultimately the Women's National Liberal Association was formed for the promotion of the official Liberal programme simply, Women's Suffrage not being put prominently in the front of the programme. The Women's Liberal Federation, however, proceeded, to emin the front of the programme. The Women's Liberal Federation, however, proceeded to emphasise their position at the innual meeting in May '93 by making Object II, of their Constitution read thus.—"To promote just legislation for women, including the local and parliamentary franchise for all women, married, single, or widowed, who possess any of the legal qualifications which entitle men to vote and the removal of all their disabilities as citizens." There are about 501 associations connected with the Federation with an aggreand the removal of all their dissolities as cutizens." There are about 501 associations connected with the Federation, with an aggregate membership of 80,000. In the autumn of 97 a reorganisation of the Women's Suffrage Societies took place. They now all form one National Union of Women's Suffrage Sourcies, with a representative executive meeting at one or other of the Central Offices in London, viz. The Central and East of England Society, 20, Great College Street, Westminster, of which Miss Edith Palliser is Secretary, and the Central and Western Society, 3, Queen Victoria Street, of which Mrs. Charles Baxter is Secretary. The Union, which is strictly on a non-party basis, aims at placing Women's Suffices in such a position that no Government with a representative executive meeting at one Suffrage in such a position that no Government of whatever party shall be able to touch questions relating to representation without at the same time removing the electoral disabilities of women. The recent parliamentary history of women. The recent parliamentary history of the movement is as follows —Sir A. K. Rollit brought in a Bill during the '92 session (see ed. '93 Session, sect. 80), which was severely criticised in a pamphlet written by Mr. Gladstone. There can be no doubt that this pamphlet wrecked the Bill, which was ultimately thrown out by 175 votes against 152. In '93 Viscount Wolmer undertook the charge of the movement in the House of Commons; on his alexation to the peerse Mr. George on his elevation to the peerage Mr. George Wyndham consented to watch its interests. A wynthm consented to watch its netesta.

Bill was down for second reading in the name of Mr. Faithfull Begg, M.P., on May 20th, '96, but was frustrated by the pressure of Government measures. The operative clause of the proposed Bill read as follows. "On and after the proposed Bill read as follows." the passing of this Act every woman who is the inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house, tenement, or building ing in village stations around Leicester, in within the borough or county where such occupation exists, shall be entitled to be registered ministers, and received ministerial training as a voter in the list of voters for such at New College, London, '68-74. He took his

borough or county in which she is so qualified as aforesaid, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament. Provided always that such woman is not subject to any legal incapacity which would disqualify a male voter." The Bill was again brought in by Mr. Fattfiell, Begg, M.P., on Feb. 3rd, '97, and passed its second reading in the House of Commons, 230 members of the House voting in its favour. June 23rd was fixed for the full discussion of the measure as the first order of the days that the second reading in the first order. of the day; but the 22nd being the date of the Queen's Jubilee rejoicings, the consideration of the Bill was postponed till July 7th. On the 6th a petition signed by 86 men and women, among whom were some of the oldest workers on the Suffrage platform, was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Courtney. In it the petitioners begged that the procedure of Parliament might be so amended that further delays in the fair consideration of the just claims of women to citizenship might be impossible. However, in consequence of the amendments left over for consideration from the day preceding of another bill, the Suffrage Bill was held over and finally thrown out. The advocates of Women's Suffrage were consequently once more disappointed. Mr. J. T. Firbank, M.P., had charge of a similar Bill in '99. In the Colonies the movement has made considerable progress, and in New Zealand and South Australia the goal has been reached. In the former the parliamentary franchise was conferred on women Sept. 9th, '93, the municipal franchise being already theirs. In South Australia the Parliamentary vote was extended to women Dec 18th, '94

Parliamentary vote was extended to women Dec 18th, '94

Wood, General Sir Evelyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. at Cressing in 1838, and entered the Navy in '52. Served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan In '55 he joined the Army as cornet of the 13th Light Dragoons. Served in India in 17th Lancers, and, while commanding the 18th Regt. of Beatson's Irregular Horse, won the Victoria Oross, '59. Served throughout the Ashantee war. Previous to the Zulu war he joined the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar '74. After defeating the Zulus at Kambula, he became brigadier-general, and was present at Ulundi. In '79 he met with a triumphant reception in England, and became K.G.B. Served through the Transval war as major-general, and was one of H.M.'s Commissioners for settling the Transval limits ('81). Created G.C.M.G. Commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd division, in the Egyptian expedition, receiving the thanks of Parliament in '82. Raised the Egyptian Army in '83, and served in Nile expedition. From '85 to '93 he commanded the Aldershot district, from '93 till '97 he was Quartermaster-General, and was in Oct. '97 appointed Adjutant-General. He has published a book on his reminiscences of the Crimea, "Cavalry Achievements." Clubs, Army and Navy, United Service. Address, 23, Devonshire Place, W.

Woods, Rev. William James, B.A. (Lond.), the Scretary of the Congressional Union.

Woods, Rev. William James, B.A. (Lond.), the Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, commenced preach-

B.A. in '72, and on the completion of his college course became pastor of the influential Congregational Church at Spencer Street, Leamington, removing in '81 to Cavendish Chapel, Manchester, one of the largest Congregational Churches in the North of England, and from '58 to '69 the sphere of Dr. Joseph Parker's ministry. While there a temporary breakdown in his health necessitated a voyage to Australia. On his return he published "A DICARGOWN IR INS REALTH necessitated a voyage to Australia. On his return he published "A Visit to Victoria." In '87 he became pastor of Clapton Park Congregational Church, London, which position he held until, in '92, he succeeded the late Rev. Alexander Hannay, D.D., in his present office. Address: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street. Farringdon Street.

Woollens and Worsteds. See Trade, '98. Worcester, Bishop of. See under Peerage.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT. '97. I. THE LEGAL ASPECT.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, is a bold attempt to deal in a large and liberal spirit with the vex'ed question of Employer's Liability to an injured workman. It has not only wrought extensive changes in the law as only wrought extensive changes in the law as it existed prior to the passing of the Act, but it has also introduced principles which are novel in the law of England There are three periods in the history of the law regulating the lability of an employer to his injured workmen; and the law as it stands to-day is best understood by seeing what the law was in each one of those periods, and by tracing the steps which were taken to alter it. The first period was the period prior to '80, when the liability of an employer to his injured workmen lability of an employer to his injured workmen was regulated by the common law of the land alone, and by no statute. The second period was the period between '80 and July 1st, '98, when the liability of an employer to his injured workmen was regulated by the Employers' Liability Act '80, in addition to the common law. And the third period is the present, in which, in addition to the common law and the Employers' Liability Act '80, there has come into force the Workmen's Compensation Act '67. pensation Act '07.

Period of the Common Law.

Under the common law, as under every law, the employer is liable to an injured workman if the injury is caused by the employer's own personal negligence—which negligence may be either in the active conduct of the work or in the choice of servants to perform the work. In modern conditions of industry it rarely happens that an accident is caused by the personal negligence of an employer while engaged actively in the work; and when it does so happen, the employer is usually so small a man financially that a judgment against him is of no practical value to the injured workman. Equally rarely does it happen that an employer is negligent in the choice of his servants, or in the choice of those to whom he delegates his authority and to whom he leaves the duty of superintendence. Self interest prevents it. It has, in consequence, almost invariably happened that the negligence upon which the injured workman must base his claim is the negligence not of the employer

the defence which is known as the Defence of Common Employment. This defence is based in principle upon the old Roman decrine, Volentinon fit injuria. It is a well-established rule of law that an employer, or any other individual, is liable for damage arising from the negligence of his servants if the servants when guilty of negligence are about their master's business; negligence are about their master's business; because a master is bound to guarantee the public against all damages arising from the negligent acts of his servants, on the ground that it is the master's duty to choose servants who will not be negligent, and to ensure that his business is carried on in a careful manner, it is an equally well-established rule of law that when any individual knows the risks of injury which he is incurring, and nevertheless with that knowledge chooses to incur those risks, he must be presumed to have taken those risks upon himself, and he cannot, if he is injured, recover compensation for his injury. This is the foundation of the doctrine that a man is not liable to his workman for injuly caused to that workman through the negligence of a fellow-workman. It is easy to see how much hardship to injured workmen this docurine entailed, and consequently there sprang up in the country a strong and wide-spread desire to find some remedy. It was definitely held that this doctrine was the rule of law in '55 by the House of Lords, in the case of Bartonshill Coal Co. v. Reid; and almost of Bartonshii Coal Co. v. Acid, and allowing the law, and from '72 onwards the various attempts to abolish the defence of common employment were almost annual. In '79 a employment were almost annual. In '79 a Bill was introduced by Lord (then Mr.) Brassey, which was not proceeded with, but which was the foundation of the Bill which, in the following year, became the

Employers' Liability Act, '80,

The principal change wrought by this Act was, that in certain cases an injured workman was put upon the same footing as an injured stranger, and to that extent at least the doctime of common employment was abolished. The Act enacts that an injured workman shall have the same rights against the employer as an injured stranger would have if his injury has been caused—(1) by any defect in the ways, works, machinery of plant which has not been discovered or remedied owing to the neglidiscovered or remedied owing to the negli-gence of the employer, or of some person in the service of the employer who is entrusted by the employer with the duty of seeing that the ways, works, machinery and plant were in proper condition, (2) by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has any superintendence entrusted to him whilst in the exercise of that superintendence; (3) by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman was bound to conform, and did con-form, and where the injury resulted from his form, and where the injury resulted from his having so conformed; (4) by reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to any improper or defective rules, bye-laws, or instructions of the employer; (5) by the negligence of any person in the service of the em-ployer who has the charge or control of any claim is the negligence not of the employer himself, but of one of the servants of the employer. It followed as a result of this that the scope. It followed as a result of this that the scope. It does not apply to servants who are legal advisers of the employer began to set up not employed in manual labour—e.g. clerks; nor does it apply to domestic or menial servants or to seamen. The amount of compensation recoverable is limited in amount; and there is no provision in the Act prohibiting employers and workmen from contracting themselves out of the Act. As may well be imagined, the Act was greeted on the one hand by a storm of opposition from the employers, and on the other hand by support, coupled with strongly expressed discontent at its limited scope, from the leaders of labour, Like all measures of progress, it bore in the eyes of some individuals the appearance of a measure of plunder; but it has been tried for eighteen years, and experience has shown that it has not brought iuin upon employers nor disaster upon the trade of the country. It has proved all the more beneficial in that it was partial and tentative in its scope, and was treated as an experiment which, if proved successful, would lead to still greater reforms. It was not long before the repre-sentatives of the workmen began to agitate for an extension of the principle of the Act. Their principal demands were that the defence of common employment should be wholly instead of partially abolished; that the amount of compensation which might be awarded to an injured workman should be unlimited; that the Act should be extended to domestic and menial servants and to seamen, that the liability of the employer to compensate the workmen should extend to injuries to health as well as to bodily injuries; and that contracting out of the provisions of the Act should be entirely prohibited. The result of the agitation was that in '86 a Special Committee was appointed to inquire into the working of the Act. After a searching inquiry the Committee reported, embodying in their report suggestions for future legislation. The Conservative Government, which was then in power, introduced a Bill to give effect to the resolutions of the Committee, but it was abandoned. The first the employer to compensate the workmen Committee, but it was abandoned. The first serious attempt to extend the scope of the Act of '80 was the Bill introduced by Mr. Asquith

If. Asquith's Bill of '93 proposed to make nine very material alterations in the law as it then stood. He proposed—(1) that the defence of common employment should be entirely abolished; (2) that the liability of the employer should extend to workmen employed by a subcontractor of the employer; (3) that the liability of the employer should extend to injury to health as well as to bodily injuries; (4) that the provisions of the Act should be extended so as to include clerks, domestic servants, and seamen; (5) that the injuried workmen's knowledge of the existence of the defect in the ways, works, machinery or plant by which his injury was caused should not be available to the employer as a defence; (6) that there should be no limit to the amount of compensation which might be awarded to an injuried workman; (7) that no notice of the accident should be required; (8) that the limit of time within which an action might be brought should be extended from six months, or twelve months in case of death, to six years in all cases; (6) that contracting out of the provisions of the Act should be absolutely prohibited. The Bill met with great opposition; in the House of Commons from Mr. Chamberlain, who advocated the lines which were afterwards followed in his own Act of £67, and in the House of Lords from Lord Dudley and others on

account of the total prohibition of "contracting out." In consequence of the opposition of the Lords, who in that respect adopted the resolution of the Committee of '86, approving of "contracting out" with proper safeguards, the Bill had to be withdrawn. In the meantime the General Election & '95 intervened, and with the return of a Unionist Government to power the agitation for the extension of the Act of '86 revived. The question was taken in hand by Mi. Chamberlain, than whom no one could have been better fitted to undertake the task, and the result was the

Workmen's Compensation Act, '97.

The most important changes in the existing The most important changes in the existing law effected by the Act are the total instead of the partial abolition of the defence of common employment, and the elimination of "negligence" from the elements necessary to create the hability of the employer. The Act, being an experiment of very considerable magnitude and importance, has very properly been limited and industries; but in those trades and industries; but in those trades and industries it applies to every one in the service of the employer, manager, clerk, or manual labourer. The Act makes the employer hable for injury caused to those in his employment by any accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, only excepting those which are due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the injured workman himself. Not only is no negligence necessary to constitute the liability, but even where the construct the hability, but even where the greatest possible care has been taken by those concerned the employer is still liable for the results of an unavoidable accident, if it arises out of and in the course of the employment. Moreover, although "contracting out" is allowed under certain conditions, the effect of allowed under certain conditions, the enect of those conditions is such as to practically pro-hibit "contracting out" altogether. No scheme for "contracting out" is legal unless passed by the Registrar of Friendly Societies as being as beneficial to the workmen as are the provisions of the Act, the scheme is liable to revision at the termination of limited periods; the scheme and its administration by the em-ployer may be at any time attacked by discontented or ill-disposed workmen, who will thereby cause the employer an infinity of trouble; and no scheme is legal which makes it a condition of the employment that the scheme should be adopted. Moreover the employer is hable for the injuries caused to workmen employed by a snb-contractor, and workmen employed by a sin-contractor, and for injuries caused to his workmen by the act of a stranger; while the employer has a remedy over against the sub-contractor or the stranger, for what that remedy may be worth. The amount of compensation for which the employer is liable is as follows: (a) where death results from the injury a sum varying from £150 to £300 where dependants are left who were wholly dependent upon the dead workman, and any sum up to £300 where dependants are left who were partially dependent upon the dead workman; and if there pennent upon the dead workman; and it there are no dependants left, a sum not exceeding fits for medical and funeral expenses; (b) where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, a weekly payment not exceeding for per week. The great principle underlying the provisions of the Act, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, was that the trades

Old Rate. New Rate.

and industries of the county should be chargeand industries of the county should be chargewho were injured in the carrying on of those
trades and industries, and with the maintenance of those who were dependent upon the
earnings of the injured workmen. To a certain
extent, no doubt, the Act has achieved its
object. But if the principle underlying the
Act is to be carried to its logical conclusion,
the provisions of the Act must be extended to
all accidents, whether caused by misconduct
or not, and to all trades and industries. So
far as the Act is concerned the trades and
industries of the country are only inade chargeable through the instrumentality of the individual employer, because it is the individual
employer who is personally responsible to
the injured workman. But if remains for the
individual employers to devise some means by
which the burden of liability may be shifted
from their individual shoulders to that of the
whole trade or industry.

II. THE INSURANCE ASPECT.

Throughout the debates in the House of Commons it was generally assumed that this liability would be met by some system of insurance, and the insurance offices, taking the same view, anticipated that it would lead to a large amount of business. Companies that had formerly insured against employers' liability in many cases increased their capital in view of the anticipated extension, and several old and wealthy life offices started departments for accident business in general and employers' liability insurance in particular. The managers of many of the principal offices met together and arranged for a careful analysis of all available statistics bearing upon the question, and as a result of their deliberations a tariff of rates was prepared by which many of the principal offices agreed to abide. A comparison of the premiums charged for insurance against liability under the Act of '80 and under common law to the extent of three years' wages, with the rates for these liabilities and for those under the Workmen's Compensation Act in addition, is given below for some of the principal trades.

Trade.	01	d B	late.	New	Ra	te.
		s.	d.	£	5.	d,
Bakers, etc		3	0		2	
Boiler Makers (shop only)		2	o		7	
Boot and Shoe Manufactures	rs	7	6		15	
Brass and Copper Works					5	
Brewers					15	
Brickmakers (with machine	<u></u> ,	:			10	
Duildana and Duildana' Tanad	, y,	3	0			
Builders and Builders' Trad	es	5	0	1	17	0
Butchers (with powe	r		_			
machinery)		2	6	2	0	0
Cabinet Makers, Carpenters	3,					
and Joiners (shop only	7,					
with circular saws) .		3	0	1	12	6
Coal Merchants (with rail	١-	-				
way denôt)	_	2	6	2	0	o
way depôt)		_	•	_	•	•
harbour, etc., including	,					
blasting, diving, and pile	5					
		_	_	_		_
driving)	•	7			10	
Engineers (shop only) .	•	2			10	
Gas Works		2	0	1	5	0
Graving Docks and Ship	р					
Repairers . Iron Works (smelting, pud		5	0	2	5	0
Iron Works (smelting, pud	l-	•			-	
dling, and rolling) .	_	2	0	I	17	6
	•	_	-		•	6

T18/101		~	~ ~	-	210 W 20000				
			8.	d.	£	;	s.	d.	
Lightermen (including	load	1-							
ing barges).			5	0	٠,	2	10	0	
Masons			4	0	1	Ľ	17	6	
Painters, Plasterers,	an	d							
Decorators (including	g ou	t-							
side work	•		١4	0		t	17	6	
Printers			2	0		2	15	0	
Steel Works			2	6		t	15	0	
Sugar Refiners 6.			3	0	1	Ľ	10	0	
Wharfmann (I andon)			~	_		•	_	•	

These rates were very greatly in excess of the premiums that had been anticipated; and Mr. Chamberlain, in an important speech at Birmingham, went so far as to say that he regarded them as absolutely preposterous, and regarded them as absolutely preposterous, and as exceeding his own calculations threefold, fivefold, and even tenfold. He urged em-ployers to insure themselves rather than pay these rates, adding that in a very short time competition would bring matters to a satis-factory level. With the latter sentiment everybody will agree, and experience of the working of the Act will doubtless prove in the course of a vear or two the extent of the liabilities involved and the appropriate rates to be charged. Up to the present many employers have acted upon Mr. Chamberlain's advice, and are retaining their own risks, while some of the insurance companies also consider it feasible to issue policies at premiums very much below the tariff rates published by the combination among some of the offices. It must, however, be acknowledged that the weightiest expert opinion-the opinion of men with the most extensive insurance experience and those most familiar with the calculations of premiums of kindred rates—is strongly to the effect that the new habilities will prove financially very great, and that the tariff rates are below rather than above what experience will ultimately show to be required.

In the face of such differences of opinion, and such uncertainty as to the liability involved, a very natural suggestion was that policies should be issued guaranteeing the return to the employers of any excess that they had paid over and above the claims incurred, and a fixed percentage to the insurance companies for working expenses and profits. A typical profit-sharing scheme is to deduct 15 per cent. of the premiums for working expenses, 10 per cent. for profit to the companies, and hand over the balance to the employers. When these figures are comparade with the expenses and profits on fire insurance and other classes of accident insurance, it is found that they are rather less favourable to the insurance companies than other classes of insurance business. In fire insurance business the average expenses for the past ten years have been 32 per cent. of the premiums, and the average claims 60 per cent., leaving 8 per cent. for profit, while in connection with accident insurance the profit shave been slightly greater. This means that the fire offices have had 40 per cent. of the premiums for expenses and profits, while the profit-sharing scheme for employers' liability insurance only gives them 15 per cent. for expenses and to per cent. for profits, making 25 per cent, in all. The expenses to be covered by this 15 per cent. do not, however, include the cost of settling claims or of medical examinations in connection with accidents. It thus appears that, whether the opinions of the most

amportant insurance companies as to the extent of the habilities involved are right or wrong, they are not aiming at excessive profits.

Mutual Combinations of Employers.

Certain employers who, rightly or wrongly, formed the opinion that the premiums asked by the insurance companies were excessive, but who felt that the liabilities were too great to be retained at their own risk, sought another solution of the difficulty in combination among themselves. Such mutual combinations have often been tried in connection with fire in surance among particular trades, or in certain limited areas, and experience of these com-binations goes to show that they have seldom been attended with much success. There are certain aspects of employers liability under the new Act which suggest that this class of risk is even less satisfactorily provided against by mutual combination than are the risks of fire. One most important feature of the Act of '97 is the permanent character of the compensa-tion payable to injured workmen, and one of the essential weaknesses in mutual combina-tions is the absence of any guarantee of permanent stability. It is scarcely possible to insure the permanent adherence of any firm to a mutual combination, while unless insurance operations are conducted on an exsurance operations are conducted on an ex-tensive scale so as to secure average results, a run of ill luck involving many cases of permanent disablement or death might easily occur, and cause either the failure of the occuri, and cause cities the lamber of the combination of such excessive rates in order to meet the habilities as to lead to dissatisfaction with, and dissolution of, the combination. In such an event it is is only too probable that individual employers would be left to meet out of their own resources the annual payments to permanently injured workmen arising from accidents during the exist-ence of the combination. The permanent character of workmen's compensation under the new Act makes it especially importants for employers to be thoroughly satisfied that the company or the combination by which they are indemnified is not only financially sound now, but that it shows adequate assurance of permanent stability. For these and other reasons it is improbable that mutual combinations will meet with any considerable measure of success.

Rate-cutting Offices.

Similar considerations as to the necessity of permanent stability apply to insurance companies that are willing to undertake the risks at much lower premiums than those usually quoted. In the event of the high premiums being justified, the low premiums will involve considerable loss, and may endanger the solvency of the companies quoting them, or may cause the insurance companies quoting inadequate premiums to cavil over the settlement of claims, so producing friction the settlement of claims, so producing friction between employers and employed and dissatisfaction all round. If, on the other hand, low premiums are justified, an employed who paid a high premium to a first-class company for the first year or so would have his premium reduced as soon as experience showed this to be practicable. The claims of workmen would be met in a liberal spirit, there has conducing to good relations between workmen would be met in a notal spin. The strength of the stre

would be recouped to him if, as there is every reason to believe would be the case, the insurance companies felt it to be to their interest to deal with their policy-holders with the same liberality that characterises their

dealings in connection with fire insurance when they are satisfied that they themselves are being honestly dealt with.

The retention of the risk by the employers themselves is a course that will scarcely commend itself to the majority of business men. The compensation provided for by the Act may amount to as much as £1 per week through the whole after lifetime of the injured through the whole after lifetime of the injured workman, or in the event of death, to a sum not exceeding £300. The possibility of being suddenly called upon to compensate several workmen on this scale is one that no employer would care to permanently incur. The payment of death claims might prove financially inconvenient, and it is by no means unlikely that in the event of an accident happening in the works of an employer known to be unthe works of an employer known to be insured, his credit might be seriously impaired just at a time when he needed it most, for his creditors would be well aware that the claims of workmen constitute a first charge upon the assets of an employer. So again in the case of permanent disablement, the profits of a business for many years to come would be appreciably decreased by the payment of several annuities of £52 each. Thus, even if an employer feels that the rates charged by the majority of the best offices are excessive, it would still be his best course to pay those would still be his best course to pay those rates, knowing that thereby he produces insurance that really insures, that accidents in the past will involve him in no liabilities in the future, that competition will by ing rates to their right level whether by increasing or decreasing them, and that though for a time the payment of insurance premiums may seem the payment of insurance premiums may seem to involve a heavy tax on the employer, yet the burden will in the natural course of things be transferred to the purchasers of the things he sells. In this way the Act will accomplish the beneficial object of protecting the workmen against injury at the expense of the whole against injury at the expense of the whole body of consumers, to whom the cost of doing so will be quite inappreciable.

Wrock Statistics. See MERCANTILE

MARINE.

Writs. See COMMONS.

Writs. See COMMONS.
Wyndham, Charles, was b. in 1837, and ed.
for the medical profession. His debut as an
actor was at the Royalty Theatre in '6a, with
Miss Ellen Terry and David James. He then
went to America and played at Washington, in
conjunction with John Wilkes Booth. He afterwards fought in the Civil War, but returned to
England and met with great success. His first England and met with great success. His first London appearance was in '66, and after another American visit, and a provincial tour, he made a great hit at the Royalty in "Wild Oats." He took the management of the Criterion in '76, and thus began a career of brilliant and un-interrupted success. Mr. Wyndham afterwards toured in Germany, Russia, and the United States; and in '96, in celebration of the twentieth States; and in 9c, in celebration of the twentietn year of his management, special performances were given at the Criterion and the Lyceum, in which nearly every actor and actress of note in London took part. Address: 39, Finchley Road, N.W.

YACHTING, '98.

In the Mediterranean Races Gloria won the principal contest at Marseilles, and the Coupe de France at Cannes, but she had the mis-fortune to lose her mast on March 22nd, which prevented her sailing again, and she was sent home to England. Bona beat Salanita for the chief prize at Mentone. There was more stir among the clubs on the river and round the among the cluss of the Fiver and round the mouth of the Thames than has been noticed for some years, and the London Sailing Club and the Burnham Y C. opened the season in April The Castle Y.C. opened at the end of May. The racing on the Thames, under the auspices of the New Thames Y.C , took place in auspices of the New Thames Y.C., took place in squally weather, on June 1st, when Caress beat Bona and Ailsa—Penstent winning the 52-rater prize. In the Fr London Y.C. races Senta, a new boat, beat Isolde and Gioria, the second prize being taken by Penstent. The R. Thames Y.C. were to have had a great race on June and, but unfortunately Ailsa, which is now rigged as a yawl, came to greef, and, not being ready in time, Bona sailed over. Senta won a drifting metch from Isolde and Gerba won the smaller match from Isolde, and Geisha won the smaller class prize. The Harwich match, from Southclass prize. The Harwich match, from Southered to Harwich under the auspices this year of the R. Harwich Y.C., on June 4th, was won by Bona, Astrid making her first appearance in this contest. On June 6th and 7th the Harwich Club held their regatta, Bona winning the Queen's Cup, Isolde being second Bona also won the principal race on the second day,

Astrild winning the smaller craft prize The Channel Match, on June 11th, from the Nore to Dover, was won by Bona in the first match, Isolde in the second. In the Cinque Ports regatta the principal match was won by Ailsa over Bona, Penitent beating Gloria. At the R. Southern Y.C. Regatta, Isolde won from R. Souther in I.C. Regatta, Isome won from Gloria on the first day, Caress on the second day. On June 20th started the great race for the Emperor's Cup, from Dover to Helipoland, over a course of 316 miles, which was won by Merry Thought first, Latorna second, Carlanet third. At the R. Cork Y.C. Regatta, on June and Paragraph of the Cork Y.C. Regatta, on June and Paragraph of the Cork Y.C. Regatta, on June 2018. 22nd, Bona won a match against Adsa, the latter having had an accident; the same bad luck attended Astrid, who was beaten by Isolde. On the 23rd Bona sailed over the course, Aisa being still under repair. Isolde beat Astrid, who had to retire from the race. The Kiel Begatts began on June 24th: the Emperor's race for the North Sea Cup was won by May Morn, Nan being second. Rainbow won the match on the second day, 71 yachts competing, the Emperor's amongst them. The Clyde fortnight opened on June 25th with the R. Largs Club, when Ailsa won the big yacht prize, Isolde the smaller, and Viena the smallest boat prize. On the second day, under the R. Western Y.C. of Scotland, Hester won the race for yachts exceeding to feet linear rating. 22nd, Bona won a match against Ailsa, the latter race for yachts exceeding 60 feet linear rating. Pensient won the race for those above 42. At Greenock, under the direction of the West of Scotland Y. C., Astrild easily beat Isolde, and Forsa, in the race for the smaller craft, beat Viera, Senga, and Pensient. On July and the principal contest was for the Queen's Cup,

which was won by Bona, Isolde being in front of Ailsa. On the following day Bona again beat Ailsa for the £100 race, and Astrild beat Isolde Namara beat Hester and Madaron, and So ga won from the smaller boats. The Clyde Cornthian Club took over boats. The clyde Corinfinan Club book over the direction on July 5th. There was no match for the first-class yachts, nor for the 52-footers, but in the 65-feet rating match Isolde beat Astrild with ease. On July 6th Hester and Penitent were the winners. The Mudhook Regatta was favoured with fine racing weather negatta was ravoured with nne racing weather on the first day, when Ailsa beat Bona, Isolde beat Astrild, and Eldred beat Senga and Viera; but on the second day, with unreliable winds, the races were won by Isolde and Viera. July oth was the worst day of the fortnight, the weather being almost a calm. Ailsa won the 70-sting race. Isolde that for those above a and return rec. Isolde that for those above 52, and Senga for the smaller rating. On the 11th, the second day of the R Northern YC's racing, Bona, Isolde, and Forsa were the winners. The Campeltown Regatta brought the Clyde The Campeltown Regatta brought the Clyde fortinght to a close on July 13th, in splendid weather, Ailsa, Isolde, and Viera winning their respective races, after which the larger yachts crossed over to Ireland for the regattas theire. At the R. Cinque Ports Regatta, held on July 15th and 16th, Maid Marion and Dorem were the principal winners, and in the race to Boulogne and back Maid Marion won. The R Ulster Y C Regatta began on July 15th, in scorching weather, with no wind; the County Down Cup was won by Bona, Astrild winning the 52-raters race The second day was favoured with splendid weather, when Ailsa beat Bona, with splendid weather, when Ailsa beat Bona, and Isolde beat Astrila. In the race from Dover to Ostend, on July 18th, Lorna was first, Maud hauton second. On July 20th the racing at the Kingston Regatta, under the R. St. George's Y.C., took place in beautiful weather Bona Amigsion Regatta, under the K. St. George's Y.C., took place in beautiful weather Bona won her third Queen's Cup this season, Penient won the Jameson Cup; Ailsa won on the second day; and, on the last day, Senga won the Champion Cup. At Ostend the principal race was won by Namara. The Gowes week commenced on Aug. 1st, on which day, in not very good racing weather, Bona, Senia, and Pensient won the races for their different ratings. The Queen's Cup in the R.Y.S. Regatta was sailed for in moderate weather, and resulted in the victory of Betty. The Cowes Town Cup was carried off by Bona. The Australian Cup was won by Senia, the German Emperor's Cup by Latona, Rossneath and Gertrude being second and third; for those not above 52 rating, Pensient won. The Prince of Wales' Cup was won by Tangerine. At the Portsmouth Corinthian Y.C. Regatta, on Aug. 6th, Latone won the race for yachts of 25 tons and upwards, Eldred the prize for 52 raters, and Allea won a Cup presented by W. P. Decel oth, Latone won the race for yachts of 25 tons and upwards, Eldrad the prize for 52 raters, and Alisa won a Cup presented by Mr. Rose; and at the R. Southampton Y.C. Regatta, on Aug. 8th, Ausa, Kommodore, and Latona won. The Ryde week began with the R. Victoria Y.C., on Aug. 9th, when Bona won the big race, Astrild the 52-footer, and Caress the 25-ton race. On the second day Aliga won Sassas race. On the second day Ailsa won, Songa winning the 52-footer race. The Ryde Town Cup was won by Kaid Marion, Creols being

second. The Commodore's Trophy was won by Bona on the 12th. Astrild won the race for the forties. Maid Marion won the race round the Isle of Wight at the R. Portsmouth Y.C. Regatts on a day of tropical heat, with hardly any wind. Bona, too, won the Albert Cup of the R. Albert Y.C. at Southsea, on a day when the weather was scorchingly hot, with no wind; the same weather prevailed on the second day, when Bona was again successful for the large class, Astrild winning amongst the 65-raters. On the 17th Eldred won a race for the 56-feet raters, on a day as hot and airless as the previous ones. The R. Dorset Regatta took place at Weymouth on Aug 20th, when drifting races were won by Alsa, Senta, and Eldred under their respective ratings. On Aug. 22nd, at the Torbay Regatta, Alsa won the prize for yachts exceeding 52, and Cares and Penitent it he smaller races. On the second day Bona won among the large yachts, Astrila demongst those exceeding 52 taking. second. The Commodore's Trophy was won and remient the smaller races. On the second day Bona won among the large yachts, Astrild amongst those exceeding 52 rating At Dartmouth, on the 26th, Bona again won, Eldred winning the prize for small boats In the Start Bay Y C. Regatta, owing to a man on board the Ailsa falling overboard and being drowned, all the yachts gave up the race. The smaller races were won by Isolde and Eldied On Aug. 30th, at Plymouth, under the auspices of the R. Western Y.C., neither Bona no Ailsa appeared, Ashild won the 52-rater prize, and Eldied the smaller wacht race. On the Ailsa appeared, Ashild won the 52-rater prize, and Eldred the smaller yacht race On the following day the Port of Plymouth R Regatta was held, when Senia beat Ashild At the R. Plymouth Corinthian YC Regatta, on Sept 1st, Eldred won the race for yachts above 42 rating, and also on Sept. 2nd, at the R South-Western YC, regatta, on the final day, at yachting season to a close. A series of races took place in August on Lake St Louis, for the Scawanhaka Cup, between the Dominion and Scawanhaka Cup, between the Dominion and the American yacht Challenger. Canada having won three races in succession, i etains the Cup On Sept. 17th began a series of three races between the Australian yacht Irex, owned by Mr Mark Foy, and the English boat the Mard of Kent. The course of the first race was about 12 knots on the Medway, and it resulted in a victory for the Mard of Kent. The second race, over a circular course, was also won by the Maid of Kent, as well as the third, over a straight course Mrs Wyllie, the wife of Mr. W. L. Wyllie, steered the English boat in each match in the most admirable manner Rough has won an outrest the season. Bona has won 39 prizes this season—a very satisfactory record, and one that should please the Duke d'Abruzzi. In the autumn Sir Thomas Lipton sent a challenge to the New York Y.C. for the American Cup for '99, which was accepted.

Yemen. A province of Arabia, which, with the province of Hedjaz, is under Turkish rule. It is bounded on the N. by the Hedjaz, on the N.E. by the Arabian desert, on the S. by the Gulf of Aden, and on the W. by the Red Sea. Full of Aden, and on the w. by the Red Sea. Area shout 77,000 80, m.; pop. about 3,000,000. The capital of the province is Sana, and other important towns are Mocha and Hosledah, the coffee of the district finding its outlet at the former town. The chief products are coffee, lentils, wheat, grapes, and fruit, and the country is very fertile. See Arabia.

YEOMANRY.

The Yeomanry cavalry are raised and serve under the Act of 1804, and are governed by special regulations. Until a few years back the force was composed almost entirely of farmers, the commissions being held by the nobility and landed gentry. The farmer element is unfortunately by no means so prominent as it used to be, and in populous districts having realized by men who stont soldering. is being replaced by men who adopt soldiering because they like it; though the town-bred Yeomanry have not the character or value of then predecessors. The maintenance of the reconstry in their predecessors. The maintenance of the force depends largely upon the patronage of the gentry, and is thus locally subject to vicisstudes. The expenditure upon the force in '98-9 is £77,000, divided thus: regimental pay, £47,000; extra pay and allowances, £26,900; miscellaneous, £1110 The expenditure upon the force in '97-8, was £76,000, the decrease being due to the smaller amount required for clothing and contingent allowances. The force is organised in regiments, thirty-eight in number, organised in regiments, thirty-eight in number, and these again in brigades. The regiments are assembled annually for training for eight days. (See ed '96 for pay.) The force is liable to be called out for service in any part of Great Britain in case of threatened invasion or to suppressivil riots. A return issued in '98, giving particulars of the force, shows that on Jan. 1st, '98, the enrolled strength was 10,407, as compared with 10,342 on Jan 1st, '97. At the inspection of '97 their were present 563 officers, 981 noncommissioned officers, including permanent staff, 18. trumpeters, and 7097 rank and flight making a total of 8820. The enrolled strength is 1444 below the establishment. Munketry Training. The year '93 was the first in which an obligatory course was prescribed. On Jan. 1st, '97, the School of Instruction for Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry was abolished, and the work of instructing officers and non-commissioned officers of these forces was charged upon the regiments of regular cavalry, to which officers are to be attached during the Period of squadron training. Yeomany Osvalry and these again in brigades. The regiments are period of squadron training. Yeomanry Cavalry Brigades. The isolated situation of the Yeomanry regiments, which gave them no cohesion or plan of mobilisation as a fighting force, was long felt to be unsatisfactory; but although something has been done to supply although something has been done to supply the want, the progress made has been so far inconsiderable. In '93 all the existing regiments made up into squadrons of too members, or not less than 70 efficients, were formed into 18 brigades, with the exception of the Pembrokeshire Regiment, which, on mobilisation for home defence, was assigned to the Milford Haven defences. Fifteen of the brigades were allotted in this scheme as divisional cavalry for the Home Defence Army, and the remaining three to the garrisons of Portsmouth, the Western District, and Dover and the South Coast defences.

and the South Coast defences.
Yongo, (Miss) Charlotte Mary, was b. at Otterbourne, Hants, in 23, and is a daughter of the late Mr. W. C. Yonge, of Otterbourne. Known chiefly by her novels and other books. She has also edited the Monthly Packet for thirty years. Her principal novels are "The Heir of Redelyfie," "Heartsease," and "Dove in the Eagle's Nest", and she has also published "Cameos of History of England," "Landmarks of History: Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern," a "History of Christian

Names and their Derivation." a "Life of Bishop Patteson," and various other historical and miscellaneous works. Address: Elderfield, Otterbourne.

York, Archbishop of. See under PEERAGE. York, H.R.H. George Prederick, Duke of, and son of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, was b. at Mariborough House on June 3rd, 1865, just seventeen months after his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The two brothers were greatly attached to one another brothers were greatly attached to one another all through boyhood, and entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, 77. Two years were spent on the training ship Britannia, and then Frince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the Bacchante. In May 83 H.R.H. was made midshipman to the Canada, which was stationed on the North-American coast. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, after passing his examinations with distinction, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat Thrush on the West Indian station. He opened the Jamaica Industrial Exhibition during the same year, and in '91 was made commander. He visited Ireland in October, commander. He visited Ireland in October, staying with the late Duke of Clarence in Dublin, but unfortunately contracted a dangerous fever while there. In '92, through the lamentable death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at 5t. James's Palace (July of the land was a most bullent assessment by 6th), and was a most brilliant ceremony, attended by all the members of the royal family, by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czarewitch, and other illustrious foreign guests. The University of Cambridge conferred their Hon LLD, degree on the Duke in June '94 A son, Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, was born to the royal pair (June 23rd, '94), a second son, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, on Dec. 14th, '95, and a daughter on April 25th, '97. During '98 H.R.H. for some time hoisted his pennant on the Crescent, attached to the Channel Squadron.

Young Men's Christian Association, The, which has for its object the spiritual, mental, which has for its object the spiritual, mental, social and physical well-being of young men, was founded in the year 1844, for the purpose of benefiting the young men in the various dry goods houses in the City of London, the President, Sir George Williams, being the chief instigator in its formation. The work rapidly took root, and increased in every direction, until there are at the present time 6415 centres scattered throughout the world, with a total membership of 511,200. In the United Kingdom there are 1249 centres, with 105,170 members; whilst in London there are 72

in the year '80, at a cost of £61,000. Sir George Williams is President. Secretaries, John H. Putterill, Clarence Hooper. Secretary of the National Council, Mr. W. H. Mills.

Young Men's Society, Church of England. See Church of England Young Men's SOCIETY.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour. In 1881 the first society was established by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., in the Congregational Church of which he was pastor, in Portland, Maine, U.S.A. The object of the Society is stated to be to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquantance, and to make them more useful in the service of God. The growth of the Society has been phenomenal. In four years there were 11,000 members, five years later 660,000. In '98, seventeen years after its origin, there were 54,10; societies (5575 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 3,25,000. The Society is inter-denominational, and has been adopted by every section of Protestants The Headquarters in Great Britain are at the Sunday School Union. Offices, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Young Women, Organisations for the Benefit of. The two principal organisations which exist in England for the benefit of young women are the Girls' Friendly Society and the Young Women's Christian Association, although there are other societies which aid the work in their respective methods. The Young Women's Christian Association numbers about 500,000 young women among its members in all parts young women among its members in an parts of the world. Members include those who belong to the Prayer Union, Associates, Working Members, and Hon Associates. The subscription, exclusive of fees for Institute membership, is 18. per annum; but working members subscribe 28. 6d., and hon members 58 and upwards. There are numerous Instiintes and Komes in London and provincial towns, also at many of the seaside resorts throughout the British Empire, besides many branches which hold meetings in villages, the charge for lodging in the London Homes being from 2s. 6d. to 30s per week. There is a Teachers' Department, a Nurses' Union, a Home for Barmaids, and some 20 other departments for meeting the special needs of young women. Frechold premises have been acquired at George Street, Hanover Square, as head-quarters of the Association, and a hall to seat soo has been erected. The Association has two excellent gymnasia at 26, George Street, and 14, Finsbury Square, E.C., the Preparation Home for workers. A World's Y.W.C.A. has recently been organised, for the union, development, and extension of Y.W.C.A.'s in all lands. Its office is at 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W., and the head offices for the "Bittish National," "London," and "South of England and Wales" work are in the same building.—The Girls' Friendly Society (Patron, the Queen; Vice-Patron, the Princess of Wales; Presidents, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York). It has for its object the banding together in one society of ladies (as associates), now 32,000 in number, girls and young women for mutual help, religious and secular, besides encourag-500 has been erected. The Association has members; whilst in London there are 72 the sasociations, with a roll of 13,860 members. The chief associations in the Metropolits are located at Exeter Hall, Strand; 186, Aldersgate the Cueen; Vice-Patron, the Princess of Street, E.C.; 59 and 60, Cornhill, E.C.; Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W.; 17, Camden Road, N.W.; 198, Upper Street, Islington, N.; 20, Hill Road, Wimbledon; 275, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.; 4, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, N.E.; and Conference Hall, Stratford, E. The headquarters of the Y.M.C.A are and adapted to the requirements of the work in 1287 places, and members (who number 1287 places).

150,055 from the age of 12 and upwards) are introduced from one branch to another wherever they may go. "Associates" must belong to the Church of England, but no such restriction applies to "members." Associates contribute annually not less than 2s. 6d., members not less than 6d. The organisation extends to various towns of Northern and

Central Europe, Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa, and Canada, and in the diocese or Gibraltar. Clubs, classes, homes of rest, registry offices and protected emigration form part of the scheme. See also UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS.

Yukon. See North-West Territories.

Zannibar Protectorate, The, consists of the island of Zanzibar, area 625 sq. m., pop 150,000, and the island of Pemba, area, 360 sq. m., pop, 50,000. Capital, Zanzibar. The brutan is Sand Hamud bin Mahomed (g,v), and a regular Government is constituted under see France, History, 98. British control, exercised through the Consul-General. Slavery was abolished in April '97, but the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has since declared that the decree of solition is a dead letter. Imports in '94, £1,197,681; exports, £1,096,240. The products are mainly cloves, which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world, chillies, coconnuts, betel-nuts, grain, and wheat. Ivory, which is the control of the world from rubber, hides, and gum are also exported from Zanzibar. See British Empire (table), East Africa Protectorate, and Diplomatic.

Zola, Emile, was b. 1840, in Paris. Ed. at the Lycée St. Louis, and began life at Messrs. Hachette's, the distinguished French publishing firm. He first appeared as a novelist in "Les Mystères de Marseilles." "Therèse Raquin" further exhibited his remarkable power of critical analysis of human nature. "L'Assommoir," perhaps his most popular work, has gone through fifty editions. Author of "Nana," "Pot Bouillé," "La Terre," "La Bête Humaine," and other works. M. Zola was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honeur in '88, and elected (April '91) President of the Society of Men of Letters. In '92 he published "La Debacle," and "Docteur Pascal" in June '93. This book was the final volume of the famous Rougon Macquart series of twenty volumes, and was dedicated to the memory of M. Zola's mother and to his wife. During '94 he published "Lourdes," a love-story, set in the scenery of the famous resort of French pilgrims. "Rome" followed in '96, and "Paris" in '97. During '97 and '98 he took up with

Zoological Society of London. The annual report of this Society, which was instituted in 1826 for the advancement of soology and animal physiology, stated that the number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, '98, was 3158. The number of visitors to the Gardens in '97 was 717,755, as compared with 665,004 in '96. The number of animals in the Society's collection on Dec. 31st, '97, was 2585, of which 792 were mammals, 1362 birds, and 431 reptiles. The additions during '97 numbered 1508, of which 688 were presented, 278 purchased, 104 bred in the Gardens, 320 received on deposit, and 108 obtained in exchange. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9\frac{3}{2}am. till sunset, and the Offices open from 9\(\frac{1}{2}\). It is unset, and the Offices and Library from 10 a.m till 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m till 2 p.m. President, Sir W. H. Flower K.C.B., LL.D., D.C. L., Sc.D; Secretary, Mr. P. L. Sclater, M.A., F.R.S. Offices, 3, Hanover Secretary Square, W.

Zululand lies to the north-east of Natal, of which it was till '98 a dependency, but of which it now forms an integral part. Area, which it now forms an integral part. Area, about 12,500 sq. m. pop. 181,000, including 1100 whites. It is well watered and capable of cultivation, with 140 miles of seaboard. St. Lucia Bay, the best harbour, was proclaimed British (1885). Gold and other minerals have been found in no inconsiderable quantities, but they have not been worked as yet. See BRITISH EMPIRE(table), NATAL and TRANSVAAL

Zuyder Zee Reclamation. See Engi-

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Aerial Navigation An interesting experi-ment made by Mr. Spencer, aeronaut (Nov. 5th), demonstrated the perfect feasibility of steering a balloon by means of a trailed rope and a steering sail.

Brazil. President Campos Salles assumed office and delivered his inaugural address (Mov. 15th).

Canada. Lord and Lady Minto arrived at Quebec (Nov. 12th), and were met by Lord Aberdeen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and other Sir G. Baden-Pow-11 (Was 12th)

ministers and high officials, and accorded a warm popular welcome.

Cape. As a result of the conference between the two parties, Mr. Schreiner said that an agreement had been come to, and the Redistribution Bill would be introduced (Mov. 1th). This was done, and the Bill passed its secondreading stage (22nd).

Crete. The Turkish Military Governor at Canea was notified by the Admirals that he must leave the island by the 15th with all the releave the island by the 15th with all the remaining Ottoman troops (Mov. 7th) Ismail Bey, Civil Governor-General, left the island (17th), and not a single Turkish soldier remained (17th). A thank-giving service was held in the Orthodox Cathedral at Canca, and need in the Orthodox Cantedral at Canea, and the only drawback to the general rejoicing was that the Turkish flag was still kept flying on Government House. It was understood that Prince George of Greece would be appointed High Commissioner of the island under the Powers, but his formal appointment had not been notified by the 23rd

Diplomatic. Brazil. The Ministry has been reconstituted (Nov.) as follows: War, Senhor Mallet; Maine, Senhor Balthazar; Finance Senhor Martinho, Interior, Senhor Spitacio; Commerce and Industry, Senhor Severano; Foreign Affairs, Senhor Olynthio.

Ecuador. Correct as follows Foreign Affairs, Rafael de la Forre; Finance, Ricardo Valdiviedo Egypt. The Under Sec. for Finance is Mr.

Mitchell Innes.

Egypt and Malta. Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., commanding the British troops in Egypt, appointed Governor of Malta (Nov. 19th).

France. The new Ambassador to Great

France. The new Amb Britain is M Paul Cambon.

Egypt. Major Marchand and Captain Baratier left Cairo on their return journey to Fashoda (Nov. 13th). The route of withdrawal chosen was by way of the Blue Nile, Abyssinia, and libutil.

France. The Court of Cassation instructed the Minister for the Colonies (Nov. 15th) that Dreyfus should be informed as rapidly as possible of the admissibility of the request for revision of his case, and that he should be asked to present his defence The Governor of French Guiana telegraphed that this had been done (18th). A commercial treaty with Italy was signed (Nov. 21st), by which each country conceded its minimum tariff to the other, except as to silk goods. More friendly relations between the two countries than had existed for some time were thus set up. General Zurlinder (Nov. 24th) signed order for the court-martialling of Colonel Picquart for forgery and use of forged documents.

Indo China. A scheme for the construction of a railway system at a cost of about 200,00,000 fr was approved by the French Government (Nov 18th)

Labour. The November number of the Labour Gasette contained a report on the working of the Conciliation Act, '96, which showed that since the passing of the Act action was taken by the Board of Trade, or invited, in 50 cases of dispute. In 11 cases the Board in 50 cases of dispute. In it cases the Board refused to take action, and one dispute was pending at the time of the report. Of the remaining 47 cases, 34 were settled, 6 were arranged between the parties, and in the other 7 cases the action of the Department failed to effect a settlement. The Federated Engineering Employers reorganised themselves on a permanent basis, combining the local Associations with representation on a Central Board of forty members (President, Sir Andrew Noble, K.C.B.). A report on the Strikes and Look-outs of '97 was issued by the Board of Trade.

Literature. Odes in Contribution to the Bong of French History (Constable), by George Meredith; The Island Race (Elkin Mathews), by Henry Newbolt; Verses (Arnold), by Mrs. Holland; Poems (Longmans), by Miss Eva Gore-Booth; Idyls of Thought (Allen), by F. A. Homfray, Pitt: some chapters of his Life and Times (Longmans), by Lord Ashbourne. A Life of William Shakespeare (Smith, Elder), by Sidney Lee, editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography" Notes from a Diary in Assistic Turkey (Arnold), by Lord Warkworth, M.P. London Local Government. The Con-

London Local Government. The Conference of Vestries and District Boards, to which invitations were issued by the Vestry of Islington, was held on Nov. 25th. It was pointed out that only 20 of the 42 Vestries and pointed out that only 20 of the 42 vestries and District Boards which constitute the Metropolis were invited to take part in the Westminster Conference of "Concurring Parishes," referred to in the article in the body of the book. The 22 uninvited Vestries and District Boards who took no part in it represented a population of 1,838,877 and a rateable value of £11,076,777. It was therefore proposed by the Islington conference to give to every one of the 42 Vestries and District Boards which constitute Vestries and District Boards which constitute the County of London an opportunity of expressing its own opinion on the reform of the local government of London. The Vestries of Battersea, Bethnal Green, Chelsea, Fulham, Hackney, Islington, Mile End Old Town, Rotherhithe, St. George (Hanover Square), St. George-in-the-East, St. George the Martyr (Southwark), St. Luke, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Shoreditch, and Stoke Newington, and the District Boards of Holboin, Limehouse, Lee, Poplar, St. Giles', St. Olave's, St. Saviour's, the Strand, Wandsworth, and Whitechapel sent representatives to the Islington Conference They represented a population of ference They represented a population of 2,204,138, and a rateable value of £15,568,152, out of the total population of 4,430,290, and the total rateable value of £31,557,711 of London.

Nigeria Intelligence was received (Nov. 24th), that on the 13th and 14th Nov. the troops of the Niger Company under the command of Lieut Wake attacked the rebel tribes at Iselpaina. The town was taken and destroyed after prolonged fighting. Lieuts. Wake and Williams were both slightly wounded.

Obituary.
Fowler, Sir John, K.C.M.G, 1st Bart., the

Fowler, Sir John, K.C.M.G. 1st Bart., the eminent engineer (Nov. 20, 81
Grosvenor, Hon Norman de l'Aigle, M.P. for Chester '69-74 (Nov. 21), 53
Montejo, Urbano, Consul-General of Spain in London (Nov. 19), 66
Queensland The trial of the former directors of the Queensland National Bank, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the shareholders and creditors of the bank and the public, con-cluded (Nov. 8th). The jury found the defendants not guilty.

Rhodesia, South.—An order in Council

issued as a supplement to the Gazette (Nov. assuce as a supplement to the Gasette (Nov. ath) defines the limits of what in future will be known as Southern Rhodesia. Practically, the territory so defined comprises Mashonaland and Matabeleland.

San Salvador. A revolution displaced President Gutierrez (Nov. 19th) by General Regalado, and it was stated that the new President would withdraw the country from the United States of Central America.

Royal

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Society

FOR THE

Prevention of Cruelty to Unimals.

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HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

President.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE Education Committee of the Society earnestly appeal to clergymen and ministers of every religious denomination, to bring before their schools and congregations the claims of animals

To cultivate kindness of heart towards inferior creatures is to

prepare for the more easy introduction of Christianity.

The Committee are advised that the Fourth Sunday after Trinity is a suitable day for pleading the cause of the lower animal creation in the Church of England; because, (1) of the appropriateness of the Collect on that day; (2) in the Epistle to the Romans viii. 18, we shall read that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now; and (3) in the Gospel of Luke vi. 36, we shall read that we are commanded to be "merciful, as our Father also is merciful." Any time is suitable, however, and this remark applies particularly to Nonconformist Churches of all denominations, where it is desirable to plead the cause of the Society, which is neither sectarian nor political.

Upon this Institution, founded in 1824 (the only one having for its object the protection of dumb and defenceless animals), rests a heavy responsibility. It is earnestly and respectfully submitted, that it has in consequence a strong claim upon the benevolence of the humane and charitable.

The Committee respectfully appeal to the Public to extend a hearty assistance,—

I. By supplying early information to the Secretary of all acts of cruelty that have been witnessed.

II. By increasing the revenue of the Society by annual subscriptions, by donations, by testamentary gifts, and particularly by inducing their friends to become members.

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The increased operations of the Society have drawn from the funds an amount vastly exceeding the yearly subscriptions. The Committee need much greater assistance, and unless such additional support be extended to them, this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer from insufficiency of means to carry out those inany urgent measures which every well-wisher of this Society has so deeply at heart. Remittances may be forwarded to

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The labour of other Charities is divided among many Associations; but this Charity stands alone—the Defender of the defenceless—without any assistant.

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of the said Society."

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D. R. PATERSON, Manager and Secretary.

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Funds in Hand Claims Paid . . Annual Income

£4,500,000 £5.250,000 £750.000

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HEAD OFFICES:

45, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL. 73 to 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

RESULTS OF 1897.

Net Premiun	18	•••	•••	•••	•••	£839	,970	
Profit-excluding Interes	est							£122,006
Interest on Investment	s					•••		37,104
Dividends for Year		•••		•••				51,060
Added to Reserves				•••				100,050

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

		F	PREMIUMS	i.	RESERVE FUNDS.					
1877			£256,411		•••	£75,846		29 %		
1887	•••	•••	480,190	•••	•••	424,583	ma	88 %		
1897		•••	839,970		•••	973,245	-	116%		

Applications for Agencies invited.

F. W. P. RUTTER,

Manager and Secretary.

JAS. ALLAN,

Sub-Manager.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED . £2,500,000 | TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME . Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policy Holders, £2,029,879. .. £1,600,000 TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED FOUR AND A HALF MILLIONS.

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EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE,

(FOUNDED 1762.)

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THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

Out of 100 Policies which became claims in the Year 1897 the Sum Assured and Bonuses together

In 1 case EXCEEDED FOUR TIMES

In 9 cases EXCEEDED THREE TIMES

In 38 cases EXCEEDED TWICE, and

In 56 cases, or three-fourths of the whole, EXCEEDED ONE-AND-A-HALF TIMES

THE
ORIGINAL
AMOUNT
ASSURED.

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CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Income . . . £662,112. | Funds . . . £2,190,950.

Claims Paid Exceed . . . £5,500,000.

New Life Assurance Options.

- (A) ORDINARY ASSURANCE, with option of applying the Bonus to make the Policy Payable during Life.
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 - (1) £1485 at Death if occurring after Age 60; or
 - (2) An Annuity for Life after Age 60.
 - * Any smaller sum may be had in proportion.

Note.-Under Plan (C) Medical Examination is usually dispensed with,

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NUTUAL (FOUNDED 1880)

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. 30. KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS 21 millions. For detailed list of Investments see Prospectus.

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Policies World-Wide from Commencement. THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS IS DIVIDED AMONG THE MEMBERS.

GUARANTEED 5 PER CENT. INVESTMENT POLICIES.

"For the family man this is the beau-ideal system of Assurance."—Pall Mall Cazette.

Apply for the New Prospectus to-

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

TOTAL FUNDS (at 31st Dec., 1897) -£13,558,989 INCOME (1897) 2,927,988

FIRE.—LIFE.—ENDOWMENTS.—ANNUITIES.

Life Department.

Policies free from vexatious conditions. Claims Paid on proof of Death and Title. Endowment Assurances.

Family Settlement Policies.
Threefold Option Policies, etc.
NINETY PER CENT. of the Profits in the
Life Department are reserved for distribution among the Assured on the Participating Scale, Next Division 31st Dec., 1900

Fire Department.

Property of nearly every description, at home and abroad, insured at the Lowest Rates.

Losses by Lightning, Damage by Explosion of Gas in buildings not forming part of any Gas Works, made good.

Annuities.

Annuities of all kinds granted on the most favourable terms.

SECURITY, LIBERALITY, AND PROMPTITUDE

in settlement of claims are characteristics of this Company.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices:-

London: 61. THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.: (West End Branch): 8. WATERLOO PLACE, S.W. Edinburgh: 64, PRINCES STREET; or any of the Company's Branches.

EXCHANGE ASSURANCE. ROYAL

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

For SEA. FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES. Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Funds in Hand £4,400,000 Claims Paid £38,000,000

FIRE.

INSURANCES ARE GRANTED AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on property of almost every description, at moderate rates

PRIVATE INSURANCES —Policies issued for Two Years and upwards are allowed a Liberal Discount

LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.

LIFE.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF LIFE ASSURANCE:-

- I. SETTLEMENT WHOLE-LIFE POLICIES, by which an income of 5 per cent. per annum is guaranteed on the Sum Assured
- 2. PENSIONS FOR OLD AGE, returning all premiums with interest.
- 3 IMMEDIATE LIFE ASSURANCE WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.
- 4 OPTIONAL ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
- 5. LOANS ON REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS carried out with despatch.

Apply for Full Prospectus to

H. R. HANDOOCK, Secretary.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE.

50, REGENT STREET, W., and 14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON (FOUNDED 1807).

> The Distinguishing Feature of this Office is THE RETURN SYSTEM

On Ordinary Insurances, under which Policy-holders who have been insured for Seven years and who continue insured—whether under an Annual or Septennial Policy—become entitled to a Return of 25 PER CENT. of the Premiums they have paid during each Seven Years, provided no loss has arisen under their Policies in that Period.

Insurances on Farming Stocks and on other than Ordinary Risks do not participate in the Returns, nor are the Returns given on amounts which, being in excess of its own holding, are not

retained by the Office.

Policies may be effected or transferred without any extra expenses.

G. W. STEVENS,
B. E. RATLIFFE,

Joint Secretaries.

PROVIDENT OFFICE

FOUNDED 1806. REGENT STREET. LONDON. City Branch: 14. CORNHILL, E.C.

Results of Quinquennial Yaiuation, December 31st, 1897. Surplus of Assets over Liabilities, upon 3 per cent. basis £621,191 Actual Cash alloted to Policyholders £312,583 (Yielding Reversionary Bonuses of £482,605) Shareholders' Portion only £9.007 Sum carried forward to next Division of Profits £299,601 ... All with Piofit Policies issued since 1802 received a Compound Bonus of 278, per cent, on the Sum Assured for each Premium paid.

> Further Information on Application. CHARLES STEVENS, Actuary and Secretary.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843. Enrolled by Act of Parliament,

CHIEF OFFICE:

ST. ANDREW ST., HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Perfect Security to the Assured. Profits Divided among the Policyholders only. No Shareholders. Free Policies. Reversionary and Cash Bonuses. Surrender Values, etc.

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures :-ACCUMULATED RESERVE FUND exceeds £1,400,000 INSURANCE CLAIMS AND GRANTS PAID (since Society's Establishment) £3,610,000 CLAIMS AND GRANTS PAID during year 1898 exceeds £230,000 ANNUAL INCOME exceeds £645,000 GROSS SAVING for 1898 exceeds ... £125,000 CASH BONUSES PAID during 1898 exceeds .. £40,000

N.B.-Wanted, Collectors and Canvassers. Energetic men who will devote the whole or part of their time will be allowed liberal terms.

Prospectuses, Reports, and all information can be obtained on application to any of the Society's Offices.

ARTHUR, HENRI, Secretary.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.

Every Description of LIFE ASSURANCE

and ANNUITY BUSINESS transacted.

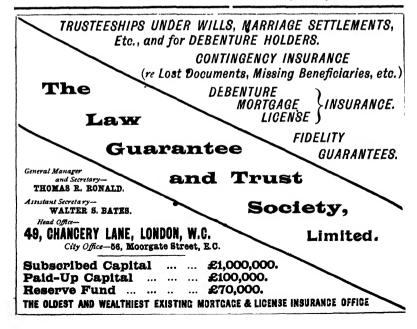
REVERSIONS PURCHASED.

Invested Funds, £30,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application to the Secretary

Joint General Managers—T. C. DEWEY, W. HUGHES, and F. FISHER.

Secretary-W. J. LANCASTER.



LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

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The Right Hon Lord Strathsten and Campbell.

The Right Hon. Viscount Knutsford, G.C M G

The Right Hon. Lord Ludlow

The Right Hon. Lord Ludlow

The Right Hon Lord Hobbouse, K.C S L

The Hon Lord William James Farrer.

Sir Kichard Nicholson.

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James Frederick Burton, Esq., Surrey Street John Henry Hortin, Esq., Edgware Road ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR

Edward Street, Esq , King's Bench Walk

SIR Richard Nicholson, Princes Street. Westminster. Chair man.
Great George Street
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Eag., New Bank Buildings
H. Esq., New Square, Lincoln's
Hallowes, Esq., Bedford Row
Esq., New Square, Lincoln's
Hallowes, Esq., Bedford Row
Esq., Manor Offices, StoneLincoln's Inn Fields
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Lincoln's Inn Fields
Ferry Bouley Buildings
J Perceval Tatham, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields
William Melmoth Walters, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's
Inn

William Williams, Esq , Lincoln's Inn Fields.

AUDITORS

William "Anner Neve, Esq., Cranbrook Charles Robert Roberts West, Esq., New Inn

SOLICITOR

BANKERS William Sidney Harrison, Esq , Bedford Row Messrs Coutta & Co.

William John Vine, Assistant Secretary

George William Bell, Secretary.

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LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIET

INSTITUTED 1828.

Office:-187, FLEET STREET. LONDON, E.C.

ASSETS ON THE 31st DEC. 1897 INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1897

£4.972.765 £509,646

Participating Policies hereafter effected share in 90 per cent. of the total divisible surplus, instead of in 80 per cent. only as has hitherto been the case.

EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS DURING INCAPACITY ARISING FROM ACCIDENT OR BODILY OR MENTAL DISORDER.

In order to meet the requirements of professional men and others whose incomes depend upon their ability to pursue their occupations, the Society has introduced a Scheme of Life Assurance carrying the above privilege in addition to those incorporated in the Society's ordinary policy form. The scheme has recently been extended up to age 65 to Whole-Life Policies at uniform premiums.

For Prospectus and any further information apply to the MANAGER, Law Life Assurance Society, 187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital One Million. Paid-up Capital and Reserve £127,000.

Head Office: 5. LOTHBURY BANK. LONDON. E.C.. with Branches throughout the United Kingdom.

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H. FOSTER CUTLER, Manager and Secretary.

LAW UNION & CROWN INSURANCE

FOUNDED 1825.

Chief Office: 126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON. W.C. Branch Offices:

CITY—33. Clement's Lane, Lombard St.E.C. BIRMINGHAM—Union Chambers, Temple GLASGOW—157. West George Street DUBLIN—46 and 47. Dame Street LIVERPOOL—C7. Exchange Buildings BRISTOL—Law Union and Crown Insurance Buildings, Clare Street

Financial Dosition:

The Total Funds in Hand Exceed £4,160,000 The Annual Income Exceeds £610,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, the EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE PROFITS and the PECULIARLY LIBERAL CONDITIONS of the LAW UNION AND CROWN LIFE POLICIES are not to be found in combination elsewhere.

The last two Quinquennial Bonuses have been at the rate of £2 per £100 per annum on Sums assured and previous Bonuses.

SECURED OPTION POLICIES.

These offer a combination of advantages which is unique, and includes a Tontine Bonus, a Guaranteed 5 per cent Investment for Twenty Years, with subsequent Return of Capital, valuable Options at Fixed Dates, and Remission of Premiums in event of incapacity from business. Full particulars on application.

ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE.

Business done in these departments at Moderate Premiums and on Liberal Terms.

Discount to Life Assurers on Accident Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Moderate Premiums. Prompt and Liberal Loss Settlements. Absolute Security. A. MACKAY, General Manager. 126, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

CLAIM PAID. 1898.

A POLICY effected in 1851 for £600 had, at death of Assured in 1897, by the addition of Bonuses, increased to £1,528 11s.

BEING MORE THAN 21 TIMES THE ORIGINAL SUM ASSURED.

IITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

18. LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. W.C.

Accumulated Funds exceed £3,200,000. Full information on application to A. F. BURRIDGE, Actuary and Secretary.

The Law Investment and Insurance Corporation,

Chief Office-9, Serle St., Lincoln's Inn, LONDON, W.C.

MODEL POLICIES Issued

(Free from vexatious conditions)

COVERING ACCIDENTS of all kinds (including FEVERS). EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. BURGLARY, CASUALTY, and LICENSE INSURANCE.

GUARANTEES of all descriptions.

Send for Prospectus

Applications for Agency invited.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE 'CORPORATION, LTD.

84 & 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Chairman-LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

(including £150,000 Capital paid-up; £600,000 Uncalled; and £209,641 Reserves).

EMPLOYERS.

The Policies of this Corporation undertake all Liabilities of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897; Employers' Liability Act, 1880; and at Common Law for all accidents happening, during the period of insurance, however protracted the disablement may be.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

The Security of the Corporation is accepted by the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY, QUEEN'S BENCH, AND PROBATE DIVISIONS, the Masters in Lunacy, the Local Government Board, the Board of Trade, the Board of Agriculture, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the Commissioners of Customs, the Postmaster-General, the County Councils, the Corporation of the City of London, Vestries, and other Public Bodies.

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S. STANLEY BROWN, General Manager.

The Provident Clerks' Guarantee & Accident Offices, 61, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GUARANTEES FOR FIDELITY,

ACCIDENT INSURANCE,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, and WORKMEN'S

COMPENSATION ACT INSURANCES.

Full Information, Forms, etc., on application to HERBERT B. BRAIN, Secretary.

The OCKAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION,

LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1871:

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		. £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		. £421,200
RESERVES (31st December, 1897)		*£327,477
INCOME for 1897		£348,413

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HEWITT, Esq., J.P. (Chairman), 9, Queen's Gate, S.W. J. R. BOYSON, Esq., Director of the Standard Life Office. Sir Clarence Smith, 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. The Hon Randolph Stewart, 74, Eccleston Square, S.W. Arthur K. Thompson, Esq., Mapledean, Redhill.

The OCEAN CORPORATION offers to *EMPLOYERS* the protection of its large resources against their hability under the **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT**, 1897, the Act of 1880, and Common Law.

The "COMBINED" Policy of the Ocean Accident Corporation insures against ACCIDENTS and INFECTIOUS DISEASES, is WORLD-WIDE as to Travel, and provides an ANNUITY.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.
BURGLARY INSURANCE.
SICKNESS INSURANCE.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE.
MORTGAGE INSURANCE.
INDEMNITY (3rd PARTY) INSURANCE.

Representatives of Fire and Life Companies are invited to act for this Corporation, the LARGEST, WEALTHIEST, and MOST POPULAR of the Accident Companies.

Head Office: 40-44, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

West-End Branch-11, PALL MALL, S.W. Law Courts Branch-31, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, .W.C.

RICHARD J. PAULL, General Manager and Secretary,

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

Founded 1797.

Head Office:-SURREY STREET, NORWICH.

London Offices: 50, FLEET STREET, E.C.; 71 and 72, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.; 195, PICCADILLY, W.; and 1, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Amount Insured - - - - - £350,000,000.

Losses Paid - - - - - - £12,950,000.

Premium Income z - - - - £887,000.

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches, and Agencies.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID, OVER TWENTY MILLIONS STERLING.

Accumulated Funds exceed . £3,500,000. Annual New Business exceeds £1,500,000. Bonuses Declared exceed . . . £500,000. Annual Income exceeds . . . £500,000

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

HEAD OFFICE - - NORWICH.

LONDON OFFICES—50, Fleet Street, E C ; 71 & 72, King William Street, E.C.; 195, Piccadilly; 1, Victoria Street, S W.; and 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W C.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANGE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Invested Funds exceed

£1,250,000

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

SPECIAL ENDOWMENT SCHEME, combining a FAMILY PROVISION with a GOOD INVESTMENT, or a PENSION FOR LIFE. This scheme offers special advantages to those who are desirous of creating a fund available in later years.

ILLUSTRATION:—Sum Assured £1,000, payable at age 60, or earlier in the event of death. Annual Premium at age 25, £25 9s. 24 Total Premiums paid in 35 years would amount to £891 os. 10d.

Estimated Results on attaining age 60.

A CASH PAYMENT OF £1,525 0 0; or AN ANNUITY OF 140 0 0; or A FREE PAID-UP POLICY FOR 2,180 0 0.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS OF SPECIAL SCHEME.

CHIEF OFFICES-66 AND 67, CORNHILL, E.C.

WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH, General Manager.

The LANCASH

INSURANCE * COMPANY.

CAPITAL

THREE MILLIONS.

Paid-up Capital and Funds, as at Dec. 31st, 1897. . £1,639,863

STREET, Head Office: **EXCHANGE** MANCHESTER.

London Office: 14, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
West-End Office: 18, REGENT STREET, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.
Indisputable World-wide Life Policies. No Restrictions. Fire Insurances in all parts of the World.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE at Moderate Rates on the Merits of each Case. DIGBY JOHNSON, General Manager. CHARLES POVAH, Sub-Manager.

The Manchester Fire Assurance

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL

£2,000,000

Head Office: 98, STREET. KING MANCHESTER. London Office: 96, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

LAW COURTS BRANCH: THE CLOCK HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. WEST END BRANCH. 13A, PALL MALL, SW.

MERCANTILE BRANCH 14, MINCING LANE, E.C. Moderate Rates of Premium.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims. WILLIAM LEWIS, Manager and Secretary.

THE . . .

ESTABLISHED 1836.

LIVERPO

EQUITABLE RATES. EXPENSES. MODERATE

LOND

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £9,575,342.

AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE.

LIFE.

ENDOWMENTS.

ANNUITIES.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on most favourable terms. LIFE BONUSES LARGE, either in Cash or Additions to Sum Assured. LIFE POLICYHOLDERS may so insure as to Participate in NINE-TENTHS OF THE PROFITS of their Class.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

HEAD OFFICES :-

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LONDON: Cornhill and Charing Cross.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE. LIFE AND ANNUITIES. AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Established 74 Years.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Accumulated Fund, £1,149,216.

Subscribed Capital, £500,000. Annual Income, £237,006.

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK, and 82, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The Right Hon. Lord DERWENT.

Trustees. The Right Hon Lord WENLOCK, G.C S.I., G.C.I.E.

Premium for

Assuring £100 at Death With Profits.

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DUNCOMBE, Esq., Beverley
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New Endowment Scheme. With Deferred Bonus

rates per £100 at Death or 60.

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JAS. HAMILTON, Resident Secretary, LONDON

Surveys free of charge Losses caused by Explosion of Gas and Lightning made good Rent of Buildings can be used Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses

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The following are some of the advantages offered —
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Fixed and Liberal Surrender Values
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VULCAN BOILER AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.. LD.

KING STREET, MANCHESTER. Head Office: 67.

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Subscribed Capital -- £375,000.

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Employers Insured against claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act, Employers' Liability Act, and at Common Law

INDIVIDUAL ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Upwards of 40,000 Boilers and Engines under Supervision.
J. F. L. CROSLAND, M.I C.E., M.I.M.E., Chief Engineer.
EDWARD HADFIELD, Secretary.
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WORKMAN'S ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

ANNUAL INCOME. £625,000.

Established 1866. THE LIBERAL POLICY PURSUED.

PAID IN CLAIMS. £2,200,000

the equitable rates offered, the promptitude with which all claims are met, and the generous treatment of those who, in times of adversity, find it inconvenient or impossible to continue their payments, have secured for the British Workman's and General Assurance Company a measure of public support hardly equalled in the annals of Life Assurance.

Over £81,000 added to FUNDS last Year.

THE PREMIUM RATES will be found to be most liberal, having regard to the advantages offered. THE POLICIES

are free from objectionable conditions and ireitating restrictions.

Chief Offices-BROAD STREET CORNER. BIRMINGHAM.

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Established 1882.

Head Office: BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.
London Office: 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are, or have been, "Friends"; and to others also who are of Quaker descent, or are related to Friends by ties of kinship or marriage.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY,

JCHN BELL TENNANT,
Secretary and Actuary.

London Branch Manager.

Wesleyan & General Assurance Society

EMPOWERD BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CHIEF OFFICES:—BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON BRANCH OFFICE:—18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

Accumulated Funds exceed £400,000. Total Claims Paid exceed TWO MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

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J. D. POTTER,

AGENT for the Sale of the Admiralty Charts, by appointment of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and

NAUTICAL PUBLISHER,

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NOTICE—For the early information and convenience of Shipowners, Captains, and others, ALL NEW ADMIRALTY CHARTS that may be published from time to time are noted every Monday in the "SHIPPING GAZETTE AND LLOYD'S LIST." on page 7; in the "SHIPPING GAZETTE AND LLOYD'S LIST WEBELLY SUMMARY" every Friday, on page 1; in the "LLOYD'S WEBELLY SHIPPING INDEX" every Friday, on page 3 of Cover; in "THE SYPRIN AND SHIPPING" (Illustraged), and "THE SHIPPING WORLD '(weekly) The new and corrected Admiraty Charts are also noted in the following Monthly Journals—"THE NAUTICAL MAGAZINE," "THE GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL," "THE STEAMSHIP," "THE MARINER," "THE MPERIAL INSTITUTE JOURNAL." Copies of the Charts can be obtained by applying to J. D. POTTER,



NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

35, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325.

Paid-up, £846,665.

Reserve Fund, £460,000.

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Manager—Charles Henry Hutchins, Esq. Sub-Manager—Lewis Beaumont, Esq.

Secretary-Charles Woolley, Esq.

Auditors—James Morton Bell, Esq. Joseph Gurney Fowler, Esq. (Messrs, Price, Waterhouse & Co.)

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Money received on Deposit, at Call, and Short Notice at the Current Market Rates, and for longer periods upon terms to be specially agreed upon Investments in and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected.

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Authorised and Issued £6.850.000. | Paid up £1,370,000, | Reserve Fund £1,370,000. DIRECTORS.

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EDWARD BANBURY, E.q.
ALFRED CREWDSON, E.q.
THOMAS H. DIXON, Esq.
JOHN DUN, Esq.
N. FFARINGTON ECKERSLEY, Esq.

LORD FARQUHAR, ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Esq. Sir THOMAS G FROST. Sir David Gamble, Bart., C.B. Sir John James Harwood. EMIL HEINEMANN, Esq. ALFRED HEWLETT, Esq.

HENRY WARREN MEADE-KING, HUGH B. MUIR, Esq. [Esq. ROBERT NEILL, Jun., Esq. HUGH CAMERON ROSS, Esq. PETER STUBS, Esq. JAMES TULLOCH, ESq. ALFRED M. TURNER, Esq.

JOHN DUN, Director and General Manager,
-General Manager,
E. D. HYATT, Secretary,
JOHN A. CHADWICK, Accountant. R. W. WHALLEY, Assist General Manager.
T. H. P. MYLECHREEST, Superintendent of Branches.

BARTHOLOMEW
H. T. HORN, Manager.

THREADNEEDLE
W. H. HAWORTH, Manager.

BARTHOLOMEW
LANE OFFICE.
F. W. INGALL, Assislant Manager.
STREET OFFICE.
J. O. VENTRIS, Sub-Manager.

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METROPOLIT

LOMBARD ST. (late Fuller, Banbury, Nix & Co.)

Sir Samuel Scott, Bart, & Co. (Branch, r,
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Bloomsbury, 131, High Holborn, W.C.
Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
Camden Town, 164 & 166, High Street, N W.
Charing Cross, 9 & 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, SW.
Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.
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Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
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Notting Hifl, 74, High Street, W.
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JOHN STEWART, Manager. Wm. D. Hughes, Sub-Manager

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(Formerly The London & Midland Bank, Ld., with which is amalgamated The City Bank, Ld.) CAPITAL - -£12,000,000.

(Further particulars as to Capital are not forthcoming at the time of going to Press.)

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SIR JOSEPH CROSLAND.
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Etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc. TERMS OF BUSINESS AT HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES,
Courant Accounts conducted on the terms usual with Banks in London and the Country respectively. Deposits, at Notice, of f to and upwards received, and interest allowed thereon at the rate advertised by the Bank from time to time. Purchases and Sales of Stock effected, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued, Dividends received, and Coupons collected forecustomers. Every description of Banking business transacted,

LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000-Pald-up Capital, £2,800,000-Rest or Surplus Fund, £1,600,000.

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\$\frac{C M G}{C M G}\$
HENRY IOHN NORMAN, ESQ.
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MANAGERS

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8, Victoria Parade, Balham Hill, S.W.

133, Westbourne Grove, W.

79, I bury Street, S.W. (Corner of Eccleston Street).

A. H. DAWS.

190, I bury Street, S.W. (Corner of Eccleston Street).

A. H. BBFTB.

111, II Bury Street, S.W. (Corner of Eccleston Street).

112, II Bury Street, S.W. (Corner of Eccleston Street).

123, Westbourne Grove, W.

124, II Igh Holborn, W.

125, I High Street, Whitechapel, E.

126, I High Street, Whitechapel, E.

127, Ye. 79, Shing Street West.

128, I Linham.

129, I High Street, West.

129, I High Street, W. (Copposite the Public Library). J. F. DAWS.

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156, Borough High Street, S. E.

157, Streatham High Road, S. W.

168, Marshert, Uniform No.

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188, MASSEY.

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198, MASSEY.

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INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES-H. L. RUTTER.

BECRETARY—A. E. MANN

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The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is £14,000,000, in 140,000 Shares of £100 each, held by upwards of \$,900

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properly introduced. The Bank takes the Agency of Frivate Country Banking facilities granted to persons
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LONDON, November, 1898

A. E. MANN, Secretary

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, AND REGISTERED 19TH AUGUST, 1895.

Head Office: 1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, London, E.C. Branches: Johannesburg, South African Republic. Paris, 11 bis, Boulevard Haussmann.

CAPITAL, subscribed and fully paid, £3,000,000, in Shares of £4 each.

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MESSRS. TURQUAND, YOUNGS, BISHOP & CLARKE.

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Reserve Funds. 2750.000. Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,000,000.

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W. R. MEWBURN, Manager.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

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CAPITAL							(_q ,			£800,000
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
RESERVE	FUNI	D.		•				•		£450,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND. ITHE MIDLAND & CITY BANK, LIMITED. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

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Deposits of money are received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom.

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N.B.—Patients are relieved IN AND FROM ALL PARTS of the UNITED KINGDOM and the COLONIES.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Secretary.

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PATRON: HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
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Established to give temporary shelter and food to the thousands of dogs cast homeless and friendless upon the streets of London, thus removing a serious nuisance and a source of danger; to restore lost dogs to their owners; to provide good homes for deserted animals, where they will be well cared for; to provide a merciful and painless death for those that are old, injured, diseased, or dangerous. Upwards of \$30,000 dogs have been received during the past ten years.

The Home has no subsidy from any Public Body, but reless entirely upon Subscriptions and Donations. Contributions are urgently needed, and will be gratefully received by

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The Benefits this Charity dispenses exceed 3,500 weekly.

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Income for the year 1897-98, £78,546 6s. 9d.; expenditure, £78,992 15s. 1d.

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HEADQUARTERS: 14, BLOMFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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The Society has had the honour of sending out more than a Thousand Missionaries not reckoning their wives; among them such distinguished men as John Williams, Moffai Livingstone, Morrison (the first Protestant Missionary to China), Medhurst, Ellis Mullens, Gilmour of Mongolia, and Dr. Mackenze of Tientsin.

Its chief Fields of Labour are: China, from twelve chief centres; North India, the Madras Presidency and Travancore; Madagascar; South Africa; Central Africa Polynesia; and New Guinea.

It has on its present staff 261 Missionaries, 22 of whom are qualified Medical Misionaries; and 924 Native Ordained Pastors and Evangelists; 2,808 other Nativellepers; 55,541 Church Members; 156,982 Native Adherents; 1167 Schools; 52,71 Scholars; 23 Hospitals, in which 120,244 patients were treated during 1897. To Madagascar statistics are omitted.

Donations are earnestly solicited, and may be made payable to

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ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

Founded 1799.

Junior Branch School-LINDEN LODGE, WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W.

Patron: HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Treasurer: COLONEL B. T. BOSANOUET.

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A WORKSHOP has been established for Adults at St. George's, in which they manufacture Mats, Baskets, Brushes, etc.

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Datron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.

Donorary Secretaries: Messrs. GEORGE POCOCK and PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election by rotation. Others are nominated from time to time to receive the "Thomas Pocock" and "James Templeton Wood" Memorial Pensions

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 31 years of age, of good character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £30 if single, and £30 if married.

The receipt of parish relief is not a disqualification.

Applications must be made on the printed form provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and the multiples thereof in proportion.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every \$35 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts, and all information, will be forwarded on

application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND. or by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., Treasurer and Chairman of Committee. W. ELLIOTT TERRY, Secretary.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Nearly Five Thousand

Orphan or, Waif Children are always being

MAINTAINED, EDUCATED and TAUGHT TRADES in

"DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES."

"Christian, Protestant and Evangelical, but not Sectarian," is the religious motto of the Institutions. The work is supported by all sections of Christendom. In their operations all Evangelical Christians may, and do, join hands.

Applications for urgent cases are received at any hour of the day or night.

Destitute Children of any age or creed, of either sex and of any nationality, are eligible. Deaf or Dumb, Blind or Crippled Children, or those Diseased and already Given Over to Death, are, if destitute, always eligible.

The most searching inquiry is made into every application, but NO REALLY DESTITUTE BOY OR GIRL IS EVER REJECTED. Each case is determined solely upon its merits, without election and without the intervention of wealthy patrons.

Over **35,000** children have been received since 1866. From **50** to **60** Fresh Cases are admitted weekly during the winter months.

About 1500 Young Children are now Boarded Out in rural districts, under careful supervision.

Technical training in some one of the **fourteen** handicrafts carried on in the Homes is given to every **Lad** capable of receiving it.

All the Girls are brought up in Cottages on the family system, and carefully instructed in the various branches of Domestic Service.

10,013 Trained and Tested Children have already been placed out in the Colonies. Of these 98 per cent. have been successful.

Four Lodging Houses and a Night Refuge open in the Metropolis, and Nine "Ever Open Doors" in Provincial Towns, are accessible throughout all hours of the day and night to homeless "Waifs and Strays" seeking temporary shelter.

These Homes actively co-operate with the **N.S.P.C.C.**, and receive **freely** and **at once** all destitute cases recommended by that Society or any of its Branches all over the Kingdom.

In all, these Institutions now comprise 86 distinct Homes, dealing with every age and class of destitute and needy childhood, and 24 Mission Branches.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR FOOD AND MAINTENANCE.

Donations and Subscriptions gratefully received by the Treasurer, WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.; by the Chairman of Committee, Howard Williams, Esq.; by the Founder and Director, Dr. Thos. J. Barnardo; or by the Bankers, London and South-Western Bank, and Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale & Co.

JOHN ODLING, Secretary.

Offices: 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

[For further particulars, see Article "BARNARDO'S HOMES" (under letter B) in Hazell's Annual.]

HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS,

FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY. KENT.

Datrons.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE & PRINCESS OF WALES.

Vice=Dresidents.

The Duke of Argyll, K.G. The Marquis of Zetland, K.T.

The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.

The Earl of Stanhope.

The Viscount Knutsford, G.C M.G.

Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, G.C.B.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon, D.D., The Lord Herschell, G.C.B.

The Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T.

Sir George Newnes, Bart. Sir W. H. Wills, Bart., M.P. The Ven. the Archdeacon of London. Rev. R F. Horton, M.A., D.D. J. Passmore Edwards, Esq. George Hanbury, Esq. Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

Robert T. Turnbull, Esq.

These Homes were the first to abandon the discredited Barrack System, to secure Family Life for the Boys.

THE COTTAGE HOMES AT FARNINGHAM are for 330 Boys, who are Homeless and Destitute. They are placed in families of 30 each, with a Father and Mother to take care of them. They are fed, clothed, and educated, and receive careful, moral, and religious training.

They are taught to be industrious, by being employed in Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentering, Printing, Breadmaking, Painting, Gardening, and Farming. Situations found for them, where they are looked after as "Old Boys."

Boys are either admitted on payment by benevolent persons of 7s, a week, or can be elected free or on part payment.

THE HOMES FOR ORPHANS at Swanley are designed for 200 Boys, whose mothers need to go out to earn their living. They do what they can towards the support of their own boys, and friends who have known them in better days help them. Every boy admitted to the Orphanage is paid for at the rate of £21 per annum, for which they are fed, clothed, educated, taught to work, and entirely maintained throughout the year, and many benevolent people are glad in this way to support an Orphan Boy.

These Homes being entirely supported by Voluntary Gifts, the Committee most earnestly appeal for help.

Treasurer.-W. H. WILLANS, Esq., J.P., 3, Copthall Buildings, E.C. Secretary.—Mr. WILLIAM ROBSON, 25, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Bankers.—Messrs. Smith, Payne, & Smiths, 1, Lombard Stfeet, E.C.

HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED

FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF of people in our parishes are indebted to this Society for the presence of additional Clergy, Lay Agents, and Women Workers. The number of Grants has gone up to 896.

THERE ARE STILL MANY urgent applications which cannot be granted for lack of funds.

Secretaries.—Rev. JOHN BARTON, M.A.; Col. H. S. CLARKE, (late) R.A.; Rev. R. G. FOWELL, M.A. "

Offices of the Society.—Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Bankers.—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, AND MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

WANSTEAD.

Patron-Her Majesty the Queen. | Bankers-Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co. This Institution maintains and educates the Oiphans of persons once in prosperity, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received 4294 l'atherless Children already. Sixty were admitted last year.

Nearly 600 are in the Asylum now.
Elections will be held in May and November this year. Sixty Children will be elected.
Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office.
Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. Assistance is therefore urgently needed, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote Two Votes 10 10 ۰ Annual Subscription for One Vote 6 0 10 " Two Votes ... 1

Offices: 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary

SLOUGH.

Instituted 1827. Patron, Her Majesty the Queen.

For the Maintenance and Education of Orphans from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Orphans are admitted by Election, and in some cases by purchase, between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Committee sarnssly appeal for increased support, the Institution being dependent on Voluntary and. New Annual Subscriptions are much needed. Annual Subscriptions For One Vote, 25 55.; for Two Votes, 41 15. Life Subscription: For One Vote, 25 55.; for Two Votes, 250.

Bankars: Mesars, Williams, Deacon, and Manchester, and Salver Bank, United

Bankers: Messis. Williams, Deacon, and Manchester and Salford Bank, Limited. 20, Birchin Lane, E.C

Offices: 62, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. CHAS. T. HOSKINS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

Betablished 1812. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Treasurer-The Reverend Prebendary WHITTINGTON, M.A.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and

Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to upwards of £13,000 per Annum.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is 2,580, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £506,100.

Subscriptions, from 5s. and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further informa-

tion given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily. (Saturdays 10 to 2.)

Office -65, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.

ROYAL ALFRED

AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION.



ESTABLISHED IN 1867.

To give a HOME or a PENSION to the MERCHANI SAILOR When Old, Destitute, and Helpless.

This truly NATIONAL Institution deserves, and earnestly APPEALS for, the help of ONE and ALL.

'POOR JACK.'

The Merchant Seaman brings us the food we eat, the clothes we wear, and many of the luxuries we enjoy When we consider his cheerless existence away from home and friends, out in the solitudes of sea and sky, risking his life for his daily bread, yet all the while an unobtrusive factor in welding together our mighty empire, surely it becomes us to lend him a hand when his own hands are too feeble to steer his ship or reef her sail, and when nothing but the workhouse stands between him and the grave.

The ROYAL ALFRED INSTITUTION provides a Home or a Pension, and since its foundation it has thus helped 1,424 poor old Seamen, who else must have ended life in the dreaded Workhouse.

280 are now anxiously competing for every vacancy.

INCREASED ANNUAL HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

President-R S. DONKIN, Esq., M.P.

Treasurer-Colonel ROBERT WILLIAMS, M P., Banker.

Chairman-Admiral Sir F. LEOPOLD McCLINTOCK, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Vice-Chairman-Captain DAVID MAINLAND, F.R.G.S

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and MANCHESTER & SALFORD BANK, Ltd., Birchin Lane, E.C.

Office-58, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Secretary-J BAILEY WALKER.

THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN,

and "ARETHUSA" and "CHICHESTER" TRAINING SHIPS.







AFTER.

BEFORE.

AFTER.

INSTITUTED BY THE LATE WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in 1843.

London Office: - 164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C. (Formerly at 8, 25, and 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.)

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

- 1. THE TRAINING SHIP "ARETHUSA." For Poor Boys of Good Character
 2. THE TRAINING SHIP "CHICHESTER" only. Greenhithe, Kent.
- 3. THE BOYS' REFUGE AND TECHNICAL HOME, 164, SHAFTES.
- BURY AVENUE, W.C. 4. THE BOYS' HOME, FORTESCUE HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.
- 5. THE FARM SCHOOL, BISLEY, SURREY. 6. THE SHAFTESBURY SCHOOL, BISLEY.
- 7. THE GIRLS' HOME, SUDBURY, near HARROW. 8. THE GIRLS' HOME, EALING.
- 9. WORKING BOYS' HOME, 164a, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
- 10. "ARETHUSA" AND "CHICHESTER" DEPOT, 100. EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD, E.

In these Homes and Ships nearly Nine Hundred Boys and Girls are fed, clothed, lodged, technically educated, and religiously trained to become useful Men and Women.

No Yotes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating cach case, and if found suitable, the applicants are promptly received. 14,850 Boys and Girls have been rescued.

£18 will pay the Expenses of a Boy or Girl for a Year.

President—THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G.
Chairman and Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.
Secretary—H. BRISTOW WALLEN. Finance & Deputation Secretary—HENRY G. COPELAND.
Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 214, High Holborn, W.C.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to purchase Food and Clothing for this large family. Cheques, Postal or Post-Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer. Secretary, or Bankers, as above.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE,

AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Founder and Principal-Rev. T. B. Stephenson, D.D. Pice-Principal-Rev. ARTHUR E. GREGORY. Vice-Presidents-

The Very Reverend Dean FARRAR.
Right Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, M.P. Rew. Cano
Rev. J. H. Rigg, D.D. Rev. Jose
Rev. John Clifford, D.D. Mark Wh Rev. Canon Fleming.
Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D.
Mark Whitwill, Esq., J.P.
Right Hon. Chief Justice Way.

General Treasurers-J. E. VANNER, Esq.; T. B. HOLMES, Esq., J.P. Secretary-Mr. J. PENDLEBURY, M.A.

CHIEF OFFICE: Bonner Road, LONDON, E.

LONDON BRANCH						Bonner Road, LONDON, N.E.
Gordon Hall Mission	-	-	-	•	-	- Globe Road, N.E.
Children's Mission -		•	-	- Har	tle	y Street, Bonner Lane, N.E.
Girls' Protection Agency	-	-	-		-	Office, Bonner Road, N.E.
	-	•	-	•	-	- Bonner Road, N.E.
		-				
Working Girls' Lodge -					-	- Bonner Road, N.E.
Our Own Hospital -					-	- Waterloo Boad, N.E.
LANCASHIRE BRANCH -						
CANADIAN BRANCH -					-	Hamilton, ONTARIO.
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL BR						- Farnborough, HANTS.
RAMSEY BRANCH		•	-			- Ramsey, ISLE OF MAN.
PRINCESS ALICE ORPHANA		-				New Oscott, BIRMINGHAM.
INFANT AND CONVALESCEN	T	BRANC	H		,	

The Mission of The Children's Home is to rescue children who, through the death, or vice, or extreme poverty of their parents, are in danger of falling into criminal ways. It is therefore at once an Orphanage and a Refuge.

The Home receives children of any age, or any sect, without election. It is conducted on the Family system; is a Religious and Industrial Institution; is a Training School for Christian Workers; and is dependent on Voluntary Contributions.

Within the last twenty-nine years 4,256 children have received the benefits of this Institution. 1020 are now in residence. About £16 will maintain a child in the Home for a year. There is the greatest cause for thankfulness to God for the present well-being and for the prospects in life of a large majority of the great number who have passed through the Home.

In connection with this work the Gordon Hall Mission is carried on in the East End of London; an agency for the Protection of Girls is at work, a refuge being available night and day; a Servant's Free Registry is open, and Lodgings are provided for respectable young women during the interval between situations; also a Mission to the Poorest Children of East London is very successfully carried on. A Number of Epileptic Children have already been received. The entire work is greatly in need of more liberal support. The smallest contributions will be thankfully received.

will be thankfully received. The smallest contributions will be thankfully received. The need of such a work is painfully obvious. Our cities and towns are crowded with children exposed to every evil influence, shut out from all good, and living a life worse than that of savages, and as they grow up they naturally take their places in the ranks of the pauper and the criminal. Yet they may be saved. Hundreds of cases prove that these little ones—some of them mere infants—are susceptible of every elevating influence, and need only the care of a Christian home to develop all that is good in their characters, and fit them for reputable and useful lives.

Collecting Books, Boxes, or Cards will gladly be forwarded to those who are willing to collect in aid of the funds of the Institution.

Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed City Bank, and Orders made payable at General Post Office.

Remittances to be made payable and sent to T. B. STEPHENSON, Bonner Road. London, N.E. I. PENDLEBURY, Secretary.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C. FOUNDED A.D. 1868. IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT: 238, UXBRIDGE ROAD, W. President-THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Funds are urgently required by this, the Largest Skin Hospit&i in the United Kingdom. The Hospital maintains 50 Beds for free In-patients. Out-patients are seen daily at 2; and every night, except Saturday, at 6.

The Hospital is entirely free to the necessitous, and is open to public inspection.

Bankers-London and Westminster Bank and its Branches. J. DUNLOP COSTINE, Superintendent.

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

PATRONS:shop of Canterbury.

His Grace the Archbishop of York al Vaughan.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan.

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays. NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED. Treasurer: H. L. ANTROBUS, Esq., 59, Strand, W.C. | Bankers: Messrs COUTTS & CO., Strand, W.C. C. JARMAN, Acting Secretary

National **Orthopædic** Hospital

(FOR THE DEFORMED),

234, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, REGENT'S PARK, W.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. Treasurer—LORD FAROUHAR.

Crippled Children and Adults are here relieved and cured, and many Patients, who were well-nigh hopeless Cripples, cured by the surgical skill and timely aid of this Charity, are now earning a livelihood. The Committee of Management very earnestly Appeal for HELP. A Subscription of χ_1 is, entitles to Five Out-Patient Letters, and χ_3 3s. per annum to One Limited Free Bed and Ten Out-Patient Letters.

Bankers—Sir S. Scott, Bart., & Co., 1, Cavendish Square, W. Secretary—Mr. H. J. TRESIDDER, at the Hospital.

Che Royal Orthopaedic Fospital.

First Charity founded for the Treatment of Club-Foot, Spinal, & other Deformities. 297, OXFORD STREET, and 15, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

Datroness—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. Datron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. President - LORD WANTAGE, K.C.B., V.C. Chairman of Committee - Sir WALTER GILBEY, Bart., J.P. Treasurer—RICHARD B. MARTIN, Esq , M.A., M.P.

Dependent entirely upon Voluntary Contributions. Number of Patients benefited to end of 1897—30,337. 170 In-patients and 721 Out-patients treated last year. 210 10s. constitutes a Life Governor; 25 5s. a Decennial Governor; 21 1s. annually an Annual Governor, each entitled to recommend patients in proportion to the amount of contribution. FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED for current expenditure, which averages 22,000 per annum, whilst the ordinary income reaches 21,500 only. Contributions thankfully received by the Treasurer, at MARTIN'S BANK, Limited, 68, Lombard Street, E.C., or at the Hospital, by TATE 8. MANSFORD, Secretary.

HOSPITALS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

The Zenara Bible and Medical Mission.

Which works in co-operation with Protestant Missionary Societies in India, and which was founded in 1852, has Hospitals and Dispensaries in India, presided over by fullyqualified Lady Doctors, at various centres, as follows:-

BENARES: Victoria Hospital and Dispensaries.

PATNA: The Duchess of Teck Hospital and Dispensaries.

LUCKNOW: Lady Kinnaird Memorial Hospital and Dispensaries.

Total Attendances in 1896, 58,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE MOST URGENTLY NEEDED, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurers, Lord KINNAIRD and Sir W MUIR, K.C.S.I, or by the Hon. Finance Secretary, W. T. PATON, Esq., at the Offices, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. General Secretary—Rev. A. R. CAVALIER Bankers—BARCLAY and CO, Ltd., 2, Pal Mall East

London Ophthalmic Mospital.

MOORFIELDS, E.C. Founded in 1804. Founded in 1804.

The magnitude of the work of this Charity is shown by the fact that in 1897 the Out-patients numbered 25,051, and that the total number of attendances was 120,050,

An Average of over 416 for each Working Day,

whilst the In-patients numbered 1,968, the 96 beds being almost constantly occupied
Unless more support is forthcoming the committee will be compelled to limit the scope of
the work; they therefore earnestly appeal for Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies.
Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Secretary, and crossed "Williams,
Descound Manufacture, and Satsone Basse". DEACON, AND MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK

ROBERT, J. BLAND, Secretary.

Her Majesty the Queen has been the Patron of this Institution for 50 years.

ROYAL' HOSPITAL

DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

President-THE LORD ROTHSCHILD. Treasurer-S. HOPE MORLEY. Esq.

Chairman of the Council-SIR T. ANDROS DE LA RUE. Bart. Vice-Chairman-The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.

THIS Hospital was the first of its kind established in Europe, and has unintersuptedly since 1814 carried on its great work in the midst of the suffering poor of the Metropolis.

It treats annually about 750 In-Patients, who come from all parts of the country, and the attendances of Out-Patients each year number about 25,000.

The Charity's income from all sources does not exceed £3,000, whereas its annual expenditure averages £8,000, leaving an annual deficit of £5,000.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited, and may be sent direct to the Treasurer, or to the Secretary, JOHN HARROLD.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, STRAND. W.C.

President :

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

Treasurer :

GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, Esq.

Sankers :

MESSRS. DRUMMOND, 49, Charing Cross; MessRs. COUTTS, 59, Strand; MessRs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street; MARTIN'S BANK, LD., 68, Lombard Street. Secretary—ARTHUR E. READE, Esq.

The Governors earnestly solicit assistance for this Hospital, which is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions, and treats annually an average of over 23.000 SICK AND INJURED PATIENTS.

The Assured Income is about - - - - £1,000. The Expenditure averages - - - - £16,000.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be most thankfully received by either of the above-named bankers; or by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London, for the use of that Chanty, the sum of free of Legacy Duty, to be paid out of my pure personal estate as soon after my decease as may be possible."

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, LONDON; N.

ENTIRELY FREE TO THE SICK POOR,

AND

Dependent on Voluntary Support.

The Local General Hospital for North London, and the only one available for a population of 1,000,000.

Special Departments for Women and Children, Eye, Ear and Throat, Skin, and Dental Cases.

Beds for 155 In-Patients, 25 of which are unused for want of Funds.

12 Beds for Paying Patients.

1,600 In-Patients, and 25,000 Out-Patients treated annually.

The reliable Annual Income is £8,000 less than the Expenditure.

Annual Subscriptions of 5s. and upwards, and Donations of any amount, are urgently solicited.

LEW'S H. GLENTON KERR, Secretary.

SAINT MARK'S HOSPITAL

For Fistula, Piles, and other Diseases of the Rectum, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

FOUNDED 1835.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

TREASURER.

RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS.

MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED, 68, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

THIS is the only Entirely Free Special Hospital for the Treatment of such painful and distressing diseases.

FUNDS are VERY URGENTLY NEEDED to OPEN MORE WARDS, and will be thankfully acknowledged by

EDGAR PENMAN. Secretary.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,

LIVERPOOL ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.

Telephone No. 7687, KING'S CROSS.

Over 80,000 sufferers from Infectious Fevers have been treated here since 1802, and many times that number of other persons have, as a consequence, been preserved from infection.

DISEASES TREATED: Scarlet Fever at all times; and Diphtheria, Measles, and German Measles whenever accommodation can be made available.

FEES: In the Wards, patients pay a fee of £8 3s., which is equal to about one-fourth of their cost, the other three-fourths falling upon the funds of the Institution. In private rooms, £3 3s. per week.

GOVERNORS: Annual Subscribers of a Guinea or more yearly, on payment of the second year's subscription; Donors of Ten Guineas in one sum.

PRIVILEGES: Governors' own Domestic Servants, and certain Employes of Subscribing Firms, Clubs, and Hotels, are Treated Free of all Charge.

ADDITIONAL HELP IS EARNESTLY ASKED.

W. CHRISTIE (MAJOR), Secretary.

Banker-PRESCOTT & CO., 50, CORNHILL, E.C.



BANBURY.

A RK HOUSE SCHOOL. Principal—
A A. J. Beale, M.A. A select sound, highclass education in English, Classics, French,
Mathematics, Science and Art. At the University Locals, Science and Art Department,
Civil Service, and other Examinations, the
pupils of this School have carried off high
awards. The School have carried off high
awards. The School have fartired position.
Schoolrooms, dimmg-hall, and dormitories
fitted up with every modern appliance. Large
field for Cricket and Football. Terms, 33 guineas
per annum. per annum.

BEXLEY HEATH.

7ESTERLAND SCHOOL. VV class School for Girls near London. Kindergarten Class. Happy home (mother's care) for Indian and Colonial children. Large garden. Tennis. Bracing air. Success with Exame.

BLACKHEATH, S.E.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE. Principal—REV. F. W. AVELING, MA., B.Sc., Author of "The Classic Birthday Book," etc. Home Comforts. Public School Training.

BOGNOR.

OUTH COAST, BOGNOR.

Eversley House (facing Sea). PrincipalMiss KEED. High-class Education for Girls, combined with the comforts of home life. Visiting Professors. Pupils met in London. References to Parents.

BRISTOL.

OLCHESTER HOUSE, CLIFTON, Bristol. Boys under 14 years of age prepared for the Public Schools. Prospectus on application to Head Master.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS SCHOOL.
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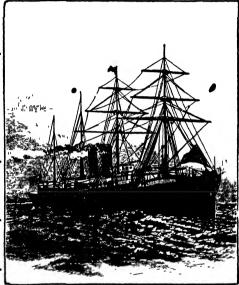
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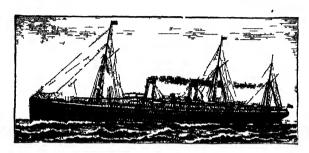
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